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Bibliotheca Chemica:

A CATALOGUE OF THE ALCHEMICAL, CHEMICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL BOOKS IN THE COLLECTION OF
THE LATE JAMES YOUNG OF KELLY AND
DURRIS, ESQ., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

BY

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VOLUME I

Glasgow

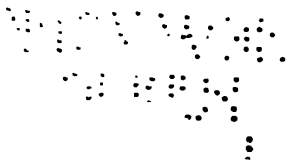
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To
the Memory of
R O
to whom alone is owing
whatever merit it may possess
this Catalogue is
dedicated by
J J

**'To the man who aspires to know, no man who has been
the meanest student of knowledge should be unknown.'**

ZANONI, Book III., Chapter IV.

Introduction

DR. JAMES YOUNG,¹ under whose directions the present collection of books was made, was a native of Glasgow. In his youth he was set to learn a trade, but having entered Anderson's College when Thomas Graham, afterwards Master of the Mint, was professor there, and was commencing those researches which have put him in the first rank of experimental chemists, he studied chemistry under Graham, and by a succession of events came to be the originator of the paraffin oil industry in Scotland. In after years, when he had retired from active participation in business, not unmindful of his own early drawbacks and difficulties, he established a Chair of technical chemistry in Anderson's College, which has been incorporated with the recently created institution called the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College. Furthermore, he erected a statue in Glasgow to the memory of his teacher, Graham, and he gathered the present library, which he bequeathed to the Chair which he had endowed.

The collection was begun by himself about the middle of last century, and it is plain that he took much interest in the history of chemistry and must have discussed the study of it with his friend, the late Dr. Angus Smith of Manchester, who also was a collector and was desirous of seeing more attention devoted to it. Dr. Smith's idea of reprinting epoch-making books and papers was long after carried out in part by the Alembic Club in Edinburgh, and on a more general plan by Ostwald, in his series of chemical and physical classics.

¹Dr. Young was born on July 13, 1811, and died May 13, 1883. For details about his life and career there may be consulted the article by P. T. Hartog in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1900, lxiii, p. 376, with the references there given, the obituary notices of him in the Proceedings of the Societies with which he was connected, and a brief estimate of him by myself, with a portrait, in *Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men*, Glasgow, 1886, ii. p. 341, No. 100.

Of more living importance, however, is the recent movement, in Germany especially, which has led to the formation of the Society for the History of Medicine and the Natural Sciences, to the establishment of courses of lectures on that subject and to the recognition of it as an important branch of knowledge by both the International Historical and the Medical Congresses. As yet no action in this direction has been taken in Britain; the history and evolution of chemical, natural, and physical science are ignored by the British Association, of medicine by the Medical Association, and the Antiquarian Societies have their attention otherwise occupied. Still there is not wanting proof that even in this country there is interest in this section of history and that there are some who pursue it.¹ Perhaps if the few who do this could combine their efforts, a stimulus might be given to a systematic cultivation of the subject. Dr. Young's pre-science was exhibited in various ways, but in none was his breadth of view and foresight more conspicuously displayed than when, long before this movement had begun, he was making provision for the study and teaching of the history of the science, which he had cultivated practically and technically with such success. The founder of a great industry, which has added so much to the comfort, and even luxury of life, immersed as he was in the mechanical and chemical details of the process, engrossed in business transactions, distracted by the worries of competition, and by attempts to minimize the merit of his invention, was hardly the person whom one would have expected to undertake the formation of a library of old, neglected, and out of the way books on the practically extinct topic of alchemy; yet Dr. Young did this because he perceived that as alchemy happens to be one of the phases which chemistry formerly presented, a survey of it is indispensable for completing the history of the whole science. He did not collect for one of the bibliophile's reasons: because the books were rare and curious, but for the student's reason: because they were needed for research, and because no collection of them was accessible to the student here in connection with his Chair.

¹ In England the only original contribution which has been made in recent years to the history of any part of physical science is the edition of Gilbert's book on the Magnet, with the accompanying notes and various biographical papers and essays by Professor Sylvanus Thompson. This is as fine a piece of work as could be desired.

The collection thus made by him consists of about 1300 pamphlets and volumes, but, as a good many volumes contain several tracts bound together, the actual number of separate items may reach 1350 or 1400. This number, however, includes only the works printed separately and does not represent the whole contents of the library. There are, besides, writings which do not seem ever to have been printed by themselves, but only in the collected editions which form a characteristic feature of alchemical literature. If these be included the number of distinct and independent articles will be increased by a considerable amount.

One, indeed, could have wished that the lines upon which the library was begun, had not been departed from quite so much, and that the attention originally given to English works had been maintained. That desire is intensified by knowing that when the collection was making, these books could still be purchased, whereas now they have disappeared altogether; and it may be said, without much fear of contradiction, that they will hardly be seen again. An odd specimen may make its appearance from time to time, but the books as a class are no longer to be had. It is fortunate that some of these exceedingly rare treatises in English were secured before it was too late; they are so much gain to the library.

Considering what influence the great idea of supplying material for the study of the history of chemistry exercised upon Dr. Young, one can imagine how much more he would have done for his library had he lived longer. Having made so full a gathering of the alchemical writings, he might have got together even more of the works by the chemists in the latter half of the eighteenth century than has been done. They would have been invaluable to those interested in the origins of modern chemistry. This period has not been forgotten by any means, but it has not been so elaborately worked out as some of those before it.

It may afford a more exact view of the extent of the library, if the chief authors in the different periods, whose works have been here brought together, be enumerated. When one considers that speculations and operations relative to the chemical properties of matter have been in vogue certainly from the second or third century of our era, and that the alchemists and chemists were diligent composers of books, it

will be easily understood that the literature is extensive, as well as rare, and much beyond the power of anyone, however eager and persistent, to amass in his life-time. In fact even the largest libraries exhibit deficiencies. Now Dr. Young's collection is noteworthy in being so comprehensive as it is, and containing so many of the writings especially of the German alchemists of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The student will not find everything, and still less every edition—for that he will get nowhere—but he will have ample material for acquiring a knowledge of the earlier phases of the science.

The history of chemistry presents various aspects for treatment, but, for our present purpose, it may be arranged broadly in three periods:

1. The period of belief in transmutation—the alchemical period—which begins at the earliest date of which there is a record and stretches down to the commencement of the nineteenth century, with sporadic survival to the present time.

Along with the notion of transmutation there existed the preparation and employment of various kinds of bodies in pharmacy and medicine, and practical applications of substances in the technical arts. These were empirical, but from both a considerable body of experimental facts of important practical use was brought together, though still without anything of a guiding principle.

2. The iatro-chemical period, which began in the sixteenth century, and died out about the close of the seventeenth century.

3. The period of scientific chemistry, which began in the seventeenth century shortly before or about Boyle's time, and continues to the present moment.

These aims of chemistry, therefore, for a time ran parallel with each other and materially influenced each other. The iatro-chemists transplanted alchemical ideas into medicine and pharmacy, and on the other hand one of the most important of Boyle's labours was his criticism of the then current doctrines of elements and theory of composition.

It belongs to history to trace and explain the processes by which each period was modified, absorbed, and at last replaced by another, to allot to the various labourers their due praise for what they

accomplished, and to record the acquisitions of fact which remain established to this day.

As it is solely from the literature which has descended to us, that insight into the state of the science during these periods is obtained, an ideal historical library should represent all periods and all aspects, and should contain the works of all authors. I am not aware that such a library exists. It is only an approximation to this ideal that any collection can offer. We may now see what the present one embraces.

1. As the alchemical books in the library are much the most abundant, they may be taken first, and roughly in chronological order.

The earliest portion is that of the Greeks, beginning with Democritus in the second or third century A.D. Apart from the Greek MSS. themselves, which are attainable only in certain European libraries, the first access to their contents was through the translation of a portion of them by Pizimenti. There is a copy of the rare reprint of 1717 in the library, so that the student can thus start from the very oldest records. Next comes the Arabic epoch represented by the works of Geber, Kalid, Rhazes, Avicenna.

This is followed by the productions ascribed to Morienus, Hortulanus, Arisleus, Artephius, Ferrarius, Petrus v. Zalento, Haimo and the pseudo-Merlin.

Most of these personages are more or less shadowy, but writings in their names are extant, and it rests with the historian to appraise their claims to acceptance as genuine.

The authors of the thirteenth century are better known than the preceding, but there are doubts as to some of the alchemical writings which pass for their composition. Such as they are these are said to be by Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Michael Scotus, Christophorus of Paris, Roger Bacon, Arnaldus de Villa Nova, Richardus Anglicus, Guido de Montanor.

The next century furnishes a list of notable people: Pope John XXII., Jean de Meun, Raymund Lully, Cremer of Westminster, Pietro Bono, Antonio de Abbatia, Odomar, Rupescissa, Ortolanus, Flamel.

As time goes on more writers on the subject appear. In the first half of the fifteenth century there are the reputed Basilius Valentinus, Joannes of Tetzen, Isaac Hollandus, Lasniro, Lambspringk, and, in

the second half, Bernard of Trevisan, Ficinus, Trithemius, Poyselius, Vincent Koffsky, George Ripley, Thomas Norton, Trissmosinus.

In the early part of the sixteenth century one meets with Augurello, Picus de Mirandula, Pantheus, Lacinius, Bracesco, Grewer, Paracelsus, Agricola, Denis Zachaire, Petrus Arlensis, Robertus Vallensis, Alexander von Suchten, Phaedro, Wenceslaus Lavinius.

In the latter part flourished Thurneysser, Nazari, Carerius, Quadrammi da Gubbio, Blaise de Vigenère, Penotus, Barnaud, Balbian, Edward Kelley, Dr. Dee, Francis Antony, Robert Fludd, Beuther, Sebald Schwertzer, Wittestein, and the two Khunraths.

The seventeenth century is perhaps the most prolific of all in alchemical writers, and richest in narratives of transmutations accomplished, in books written in explanation and defence of the art, as well as in those by others who doubted it. It opens with the adventures of Alexander Seton the Cosmopolite, followed by the romantic episode of the Rosicrucian Society, and among the crowd of alchemists and chemists may be mentioned Libavius, Figulus, Crollius, Pontanus, Grasshof, Schaubert, Rhenanus, Gerhard, Michael Maier, Birelli, Billich, Johannes de Padua, Angelo Sala, Guibertus, d'Espagnet, Nuysement, Potier, Castaigne, L'Agneau, Palmarius, Drebbel, Hoghelande, Samuel Northon; though some of these are also to be found among the iatro-chemists.

The second quarter of the century includes Sendivogius, Ambrosius Müller, Grosschedel ab Aicha, Batsdorf, Rist, Johannes Agricola, Kessler, Liberius Benedictus, Conringius, Peter Faber, Philaletha, Starkey, Zwelffer, Zwinger.

Between 1650 and 1675 fall the names of Richthausen, Monte Snyder, Glauber, Harprecht, Kircher, Blauenstein, Clauder, Otto Tachenius, Becher, Löwenheim, Drechssler, Albineus, Morhof, Borrichius, Helvetius, Kerkring, Vreeswyk, Johnson, Borel, Germain, Atremont, Du Clos, de Comitibus, Ashmole, Borri.

In the last quarter are W. v. Schröder, Seyler, Krohnemann, Cardilucius, Balduinus, Kunckel, Wedel, v. Helbig, Orschall, Weidenfeld, Grummet, Kirchmayer, Hannemann, Boyle, Dickinson, Mundanus, Colson, Headrich, Tollius, Salmon, Gualdo, Lancilotti.

The eighteenth century also furnishes an abundance of names, but there is a marked change in the character of the writings. There may

be enumerated the following: Bötticher, Caetano, Delisle, Paykul, Stahl, Dippel, Ettner von Eiteritz, Barchusen, Manget, Söldner, Kellner, Axtelmayer, Faustius, Müller, Horlacher, S. Richter, Klettenberg, Roth-Scholtz, Chymiphilus, Siebenstern, Hensing. There were also Plusius, Keil, Creiling, Fictuld, Richebourg, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Tharsander, Jugel, J. F. Meyer, Wenzel, Schröder; and from 1775 to 1800, Semler, Wiegleb, ab Indagine, Adamah Booz, Herverdi, Güldenfalk, Kortum, Henckel, von Murr.

All these and many more less prominent are in the library, and it may be said with some confidence that little of importance relating to alchemy, in the seventeenth century especially, is wanting. Not only so, but certain books which are very scarce indeed, and are not alluded to in some of the fullest lists, are here present.

The best running commentary on this division of the library is Kopp's last work, *Die Alchemie*, and one might almost imagine that in writing the bibliographical appendix he had had access, if not to this collection, to one similarly furnished. But here again there are items which have escaped Kopp's observation.

The only other books to be considered are the collected editions of alchemical tracts, which, as I have already said, are characteristic of the literature, even from the earliest times. The Greek MSS. always contain treatises by different writers, ranging from four to as many as fifty-three; and in Pizimenti's translation, the tracts of Democritus, Synesius, Pelagius, Stephanus and Psellus are printed together. Later MSS. in Latin, of which various specimens have passed through my hands, are similarly made up, and when they were printed, what they contained was simply reproduced. So it must have been in the Vatican MS. of Geber; for, not only his works, but tracts by Kalid, Avicenna, and others are included in Silber's edition, printed at Rome before 1520, and in several of those which followed. But from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century the practice of printing collected editions became common, and quite a number appeared. The most comprehensive in the library may be mentioned: *De Alchemia Volumen*, Petreius, 1541; Lacinius' *Pretiosa Margarita Novella*, 1546; *De Alchimia Opuscula*, 1550; Gratarolo's *Veræ Alchemiæ Doctrina*, 1561; *Eröffnete Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen*; *Vellus Aureum*; *Ars Aurifera*; *Theatrum Chemicum*; Manget's *Bibliotheca*; *Museum Hermeticum*; *Ginaceum Chemicum*,

1673; Albineus' *Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta*, and a swarm of others under fanciful titles, which have been amusingly classified by Kopp.

Some of the smaller ones may contain three or four tracts only, while the *Theatrum Chemicum*, and Manget's *Bibliotheca*, which are the largest, contain about two hundred and a hundred and forty respectively, some of considerable length.

In French there is the *Bibliothèque Chimique* of 'le Sieur S.' enlarged by Richebourg.

In German there is the *Vellus Aureum*, Tancke's *Promptuarium*, the translation of the *Pretiosa Margarita* of Lacinius, Morgenstern's translation of the *Ars Aurifera*, Roth-Scholtz's *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum* the body of extracts called *Hermetisches A. B. C.*, and Schröder's *Alchymistische Bibliothek*.

In English there are Salmon's translation of Hermes, Geber, Kalid, Bacon, and Flamel, appended to his *Medicina Practica*, the *Collectanea Chymica*, and the *Aurifontina Chymica*.

These collected editions have impressed a distinctive feature on the catalogue, for, in drawing it up, the contents have been duly recorded under their respective titles, while each item has been entered under its author's name, or its own title, or, maybe, under both. This was a necessity, in order that no document bearing on the subject should be by any chance overlooked.

2. But besides these authors who were concerned solely or mainly with alchemy, there were others who, without questioning the reality of it, employed its principles merely as a guide, and instead of attempting to effect practically the change of metals into gold and silver, used, partly for medicine, partly for the practical arts, the knowledge of substances accumulated by the alchemists and others.

This epoch was inaugurated by Paracelsus in the sixteenth century by his asserting that alchemy was one of the pillars of medicine, and that alchemy was not confined to transmutation of metals, but was the art of preparing substances for medical use; that, in fact, it was the art of the transmutation of every kind of matter. Paracelsus started the iatro-chemical school, and he had many followers, as well as many opponents. His theories belong to the history of medicine rather than of chemistry; still, his adherents were chemists, and wrote books on chemistry for physicians, while his opponents, in order to

controvert his doctrines, had themselves to acquire some familiarity with the new science.

Of the iatro-chemical school, some supporting Paracelsus' views, others accepting them with reservation and criticism, and still others breaking away from them, may be mentioned Quercetanus, Thurneysser, Dorn, Rhenanus, Libavius, Beguinus, Crolius, Sala, Polemann, Potier, Joannes Agricola, Pierre Faber, v. Helmont, Glauber, Lefevre, Glaser, Lemery, Rolfinck, Tachenius, Barchusen, Guibertus, Ludolf, Morley, Sennertus, Rivinus, Bolnest, Brendelius, Charas, Elsholtz, Jungken, Poppius, Hoffmann, Wedel, Mynsicht.

3. The epoch of scientific chemistry began with two controversies. The first was that between Conring and Borrichius as to the antiquity of Hermes, the reality of the Hermetic medicine and the soundness of Paracelsus' innovations; the second was the discussion by Boyle of the elements or principles of the chemists and of the Aristotelians. This was the first systematic criticism of chemical theory from a purely scientific or philosophical standpoint, and it gradually led to an observation of phenomena apart from applications to medicine, or arts, or alchemy. Those who pursued this course and, so to speak inaugurated scientific chemistry, were Becher and Stahl, Lemery, Boerhaave, Weigel, Rothe, Marggraf, Priestley, Lavoisier, Scheele, Sage, Baumé, Bergman, Scopoli, Achard, Crell, Dandolo, d'Arcet, Demachy, Trommsdorff, Spielmann, Teichmayer, Wiegleb, Jacquin, Scherer, Fourcroy, Macquer, Claude de la Metherie, Morveau.

Without belonging to any of these periods, as has been said above, there are works in the library which, while involving a certain amount of chemistry, are concerned not with transmutation, or medicine, or theories and speculations, but with the needs of ordinary life, or with the positive and technical side of the science.

Among these are the miners and metallurgists; Ercker, Entzel or Encelius, George Agricola, Alonso Barba, Sir John Pettus, Webster, Gabriel Plattes, Löhnayss; assayers: as Schreitmann, Zimmermann, and the anonymous author of the *Probier Büchlein*; the mineralogists: Marbodæus, Nicols, Henckel; technologists: as Neri, Merrett and Haudicquer de Blancourt, who all wrote about glass; Axt, who published a little treatise on the making of rosin, wood tar and charcoal; Caneparius, the author of the treatise *de Atramentis*; the compilers of

books of practical receipts and secrets, as they were called, such as the author of the *Rechter Gebrauch d'Alchimei*, Andriessen, Fioravanti, Alessio, Lemnius, Wecker, Hugh Plat, Kertzenmacher, Cortese, Schmuck. In some respects, as in giving insight into everyday practical working, these books are as interesting and important as any.

The books on pharmacy also constitute a series by themselves, but as they are,—with one or two exceptions, such as the *Dispensarium* of Præpositus, *Luminare Majus* of Manlius de Boscho, *Lumen Apothecariorum* of Quiricus, *Thesaurus* of Gesner,—comparatively recent, they do not require special notice.

It is an illustration of the persistence of an idea that all through the eighteenth century to its very close, when most important discoveries were making and entirely new theories were advanced, the controversy as to the reality of transmutation—as a fact and as a theory—was still sustained. At the opening of it, in 1702, came the attack by Söldner—as it is said—in the *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, replied to in the *Erlösung der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten*; Creiling's vindication of alchemy in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, Lenglet Dufresnoy's *Histoire*, 1742, which must be regarded as unfavourable; Fictuld's *Probier-Stein*, 1753, a sort of biographical dictionary of genuine and false alchemists, more remarkable for the author's judgments than for the information supplied; the curious dictionary of Pernety, 1753, in which as in his other work he strives to interpret the myths of antiquity as Hermetic; Wiegleb's onslaught on the truth of alchemy, 1777, with Kortum's learned and rather dexterous reply, 1789, and the collection of narratives about transmutation by Güldenfalk, 1784. Then at the close of the century, 1797 to 1799, appeared Gmelin's *Geschichte*, in which for the first time the subject was treated as a whole, and as an independent branch of history, without bias, and apart from controversy as to the truth or reality of any section of it, but merely as a record of events, persons and books. All these, with others of less note, are in the library.

In endeavouring to construct the catalogue of such a library as this, which labour I undertook at Dr. Young's request, I considered who were likely to consult it and how best it could be made serviceable for the study of the history of chemistry. The persons who may

possibly refer to it—besides those who actually use the library itself—are, in the first place, librarians, bibliographers, booksellers, and collectors of this branch of literature, if there be any such, and, in the second, students.

For the convenience of the first group, the catalogue has been constructed on a more liberal and elaborate scale than would have been necessary, had the object been merely to make a list of short titles sufficient to serve as a register for the library. Instead of that the titles are reproduced in full, the particular copy is described, and any peculiarities it may possess are noted, other editions are enumerated, and, when practicable, an account of them, too, is added, which in many cases has been possible by inspection of the books themselves. To the different classes of bookmen these details may be convenient for reference, and for comparison with other copies. The literature is scarce, obscure and almost unknown, and, so far as my experience goes, while there are lists and enumerations of alchemical books, there is no bibliography of any part of it.

More particularly intended for the student, who is concerned with the contents rather than with the externals of the books, are the notes which contain biographical and descriptive details and discuss doubtful or disputed points of chronology, authorship, and other matters. The authors of most of these books are strangers in this country and are but little remembered, or thought of, in their own. Some of them, however, were amongst the foremost men of their day, conspicuous by their lives, learning, discoveries and writings. It seemed desirable therefore, in carrying out the plan I had drawn up, to give the student some notion of the position and authority of the different writers so far as lay in my power, to refer to the questions which have arisen about them or their writings, and to the criticisms and judgments which have been passed upon them.

As it was impossible to accomplish this in full within the limits of a catalogue, I have endeavoured by lists of authorities, whom I have been able to consult, to assist the student further in surveying the field for himself. In the authorities quoted others will be found, and in these again others, and so the student can continue his research till he has exhausted the literature, and possessed himself of all available information at first hand.

The authorities are not all of equal value; for while some supply much sound information, others furnish an irreducible minimum. Nor do they always agree as to dates and other matters of fact, which is a defect, and their criticisms and decisions also are sometimes at variance, which is of very little importance; but this uncertainty adds to the liveliness and zest of the inquiry, and stimulates originality and independence of judgment on the student's part, for he must lay his account for long and sometimes baffling investigation if he want to arrive at the truth.

I have also endeavoured to give him some hold upon the authorities by arranging them as far as may be chronologically. An advantage is that if they be examined in this sequence, the statements made, whether accurate or inaccurate, can be traced to their sources, and thus by careful examination and comparison it can be decided who are original authorities and who are compilers and copyists. Another advantage of the lists is that from their extent and the status of the persons composing them, an inference can be drawn as to the importance and interest surrounding any particular writer, from his own time to the present.

All the rest is for the student of history himself to do; it is his affair to examine the facts, the doubts, the difficulties, the errors; to confirm what is correct, to correct what is faulty and wrong, to throw light if possible on confused and debateable problems, and to confess his inability to reconcile contradictory averments and opinions, when the means for doing so have failed him. In the present work he will find plenty of opportunities for expending labour and exercising his critical faculties.

Nor do I presume to think that what I have said is in every case correct and final. There is too great a want of agreement amongst the authorities for any one, at this time of day, to do more than get as near the truth as possible through the mists of defective records and discordant results. The brief abstracts and accounts which I have given are therefore liable to such modification, or correction, as further examination of the existing authorities, or new discoveries, may necessitate. There is no weed which spreads so quickly as error; I can only hope that I have introduced as little as may be in my statements. One, however, cannot escape the common lot, but one can

perhaps plead, with Lactantius, the common imperfection: "est enim aliquid medium quod sit hominis, scilicet scientia cum ignorantia conjuncta et temperata." What success this work may achieve will depend on the proportion of those constituents, and how they are combined.

The inducement which I have had to go into the matter in detail, is simply the want of a book of any kind whatever on the subject in English, while those which exist in other languages, in German for instance, do not cover this ground. With the exception of Ladrage, whose work, printed at Moscow in 75 copies, is about as rare as a manuscript, no one supplies even the pagination, and no one at all reproduces the titles in full. The compilation of the present work, therefore, afforded an opportunity, which it behoved me not to neglect, not merely of making a catalogue, but of attempting to begin a bibliography, at all events within the limits which the collection allowed, and of thus filling a gap in the literature of the history of chemistry, while the addition of the biographical notes and the references to the authorities constituted a guide to the relative literature. In no better way, it seemed to me, could the purpose of the founder be attained.

If, for such flaws in the plan and its execution as use may reveal, an apology be necessary, I can use the words of Pliny, without, I hope, being charged with presumption: "nec dubitamus, multa esse, quæ et nos præterierint. Homines enim sumus, et occupati officiis: subcisivisque temporibus ista curamus, id est, nocturnis, ne quis vestrum putet his cessatum horis."

At the conclusion of a work like the present, one can hardly refrain from contemplating the theme of it. It deals with phases of a science which is of active interest and influence just now certainly, but is as different from its former condition as to views, aims, methods, and results, as if there never had been any connection between them. Yet the chemistry of the moment is also merely a phase, and by its more rapid development is so much less stable than that of three hundred years ago, when discovery made slower advance. Still the books enumerated here, unattractive as they are—even unintelligible, maybe—record the thought and experience of many men, some of them among the most skilful and far-seeing of their time. But their labours have disappeared as if they had never been, their controversies are forgotten, their discoveries have long ago been assimilated into common

knowledge; what was right in their work has, as far as they are concerned, shared the fate of what was wrong: it is not even known that it was theirs. "The chiefs of other times are departed; they have gone without their fame. The sons of future years shall pass away; and another race arise."

Let not the modern student of science imagine that he and his work will escape the universal doom. His discoveries, his theories, the most recent, the most comprehensive and progressive, sooner or later will become mere archæological data, to be included, or, just as likely, omitted, in a historical review of this time. Such, at least, has been the rule in chemistry for the last eighteen hundred years, and there is no sign of its being suspended in favour of any chemist of to-day.

"Thus times do shift; each thing his turne do's hold;
New things succeed as former things grow old."

It is this phenomenon which stimulates to the writing of history and to the antiquarian research on which it rests, the passing, namely, of the generations with their ideas and pursuits. But change itself is inevitable, and as the past conditions cannot be recalled or reproduced, either in the individual or the race, the most that can be done is to record something of them.

The history of chemistry, as indeed of all science, is but a succession of epitaphs upon forgotten men and forgotten discovery. What then do these men not owe to him who gathers up their works, and in so doing recalls their achievements, and thus labours to lift that icy pall of oblivion which descends on everything human, just because it is human, imperfect, temporary, and has to be forgotten to make way for something else? It was to mitigate that fate as far as human effort can, when it has to strive with the eternal law and necessity of change, that this gathering of the writings of bye-gone thinkers and workers was made. That they were struggling with error-obscured vision towards the light of reality should cause not neglect of them and contempt for their shortcomings and failures, but should arouse the fellow-feeling and interest of those who at the present moment are engaged in the same struggle, and whose turn for neglect and contempt is coming. Dr. Young realized this, and the library is his effort to awaken and foster such sympathy and remembrance.

Whether or not I have succeeded by the present catalogue in carrying out his wish to make it as instructive for the purpose he contemplated as may be, it is impossible for me to say. The decision of Dr. Young himself is what I should have pre-eminently desired; and I should have prized the judgment of one other, whose interest in the catalogue was to me its inspiration, and whose verdict at its close would have been my reward. But these voices are now still.

To friends who have assisted me in various ways, by loans of books, by references to authorities to which access for me was difficult, by revision with me of certain portions of the work, I desire to tender my warmest thanks.

First and last I have read the proofs, and am alone responsible for whatever errors and misprints exist. May I ask those who may have to consult this book not to overlook the additions and corrections at the end of the second volume?

So, in the old-fashioned words of old Jean Rey: "Le trauail a esté mien, le profit en soit au lecteur, et à Dieu seul la gloire."

JOHN FERGUSON.

GLASGOW, 13 NEWTON PLACE,
23rd January, 1906.



CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE

A. (A). Naturalium Cultor.

Glücks-Ruthe zu Paracelsi Chymischem Schatz.

See MERCURIII Zweyfacher Schlangen-stab, 1679.

A. (J.). M.D.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

AALBERT.

De wonderbare Geheymen, van den Groote en Klyne Aalbert, in 3 Deelen.

Gedrukt te Parys, In't Jaar 100,000.

Small 8°. Title leaf; Part I., sigs. A₂ to C in eights, or pp. 3-48; Part II., sigs. A₂ to C in eights [pp. 3-48]; Part III., sigs. A₂ to C in eights, or pp. 3-44; the last two leaves are blank.

This chap-book contains three tracts with separate signatures and pagination. Each tract seems to have had originally a title-page, but these have been cancelled and the above general title substituted. The book is one which, from its false date and almost certainly false place, and from its having been sewn up at the top and outer margin, has been sold under some kind of restriction.

The first tract is taken mainly from the *Physionomia* of Michael Scotus. The second is called *Het Profyt der Vrouwen*, and contains remedies for feminine complaints. The third is a miscellaneous collection of receipts, medical, culinary, physiological, etc. The book is not a reproduction of either Albertus Magnus or Parvus. The receipts contain nothing distinctively chemical or alchemical.

ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).

Send-Brieff von Verwandlung der Metallen.

See DREY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 85.

See TETZEN (JOHANN VON) . . . Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 85.

Bericht von Verwandlung der Metallen.

See ZWEY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 5.

This is the same tract as the preceding, under a different name.

Epistolæ Duæ Scrutatoribus Artis Chymicæ mandatæ.

See MAGNI Philosophorum Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 421.

To the Epistles are appended explanatory *Annotaciones*. The *Send-Brieff* corresponds to the second *Epistola*; but of the first *Epistola* and the *Annotaciones* there seems to be no German version.

Send-Schreiben von dem Stein der Weisen und von Verwandlung der Metallen.

ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE). *Continued.*

Epistolae Duae Scrutatoribus Artis chemicae mandatae.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 651.Roth-Scholtz has reprinted both the German and Latin versions, with the Latin *Annotationes* already mentioned.For an extract from the *Bericht* see HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, 1. No. xvi.

[Ein Send-Brief, Antonii de Abbatia, des Priesters, von Verwandlung der Metallen.]

No place, date, or printer. Small 8°, pp. 85-112.

Fragment of a copy of von Tetzen's *Chymische Bücher*, 1691, mentioned above.

The author is said to have been a monk of Pavia, who lived about 1350, shortly after Raymund Lully. But this cannot be correct, for, in the first *Epistola* (if it be by him), he quotes Augurello, who flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Baumer (*Bibl. Chem.*, p. 81) calls him *Tholusanus Archipresbyter*, and says he lived at the close of the sixteenth century. In this, however, Baumer has confused him with a De Abatia, a physician at the end of the sixteenth century, who was born at Toulouse. On the other hand, Gmelin (*Geschichte*, ii. 21), hesitating about both his nationality and date, places him among the Italian alchemists contemporary with Boyle. Be-

sides the editions of his *Epistles* above mentioned, there was another which appeared at Hamburg, 1672, 12°, and Baumer mentions an edition of the Latin, Norimbergæ, 1631, and of the German, Mannheim, 1759, 8°. I suspect that 1631 is a misprint for 1731, and that he means Roth-Scholtz's reprint, and that Mannheim is a mistake for München.

He is said to have devoted himself with great success to the art, and wrote these *Epistles* to explain his methods. The author of the preface to the *Drey . . . Chymische Bücher* awards him the highest praise as an expounder of the mysteries of the art.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 135.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 25.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 3.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Hist. de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. 79.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Pt. I. p. 10.

Weigel, *Grundriss der . . . Chemie*, 1777, § 1102, c. 4.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 81.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 21, 300.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 184.

Grässe, *Literärgeschichte*, 1842, iii. p. 640.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 336.

ABBREVIATIO de secretis secretorum Joannis pauperum.

See JOANNES PAUPERUM.

A. B. C. vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C.

ABRACADABRA oder Sammlung unbegreiflicher und auferordentlicher Geheimnisse aus älterer Zeit. Für Freunde geheimer Wissenschaften und der uralten Goldmacherkunst aus seltenen Handschriften und kostbaren Druckschriften gesammelt. Cöln, Bei Peter Hammer's Erben.

24°, pp. 160. No date. (18-?).

This contains only two or three paragraphs relating to gold-making. It is chiefly taken up with cures for ills produced by magic, sympathy and antipathy, magnetic cures, and the medical

virtues of some common plants, and is nothing more than a collection of so-called secrets, either a reprint of an old work, or a modern compilation from the old secret-mongers.

ABRAHAM.

Préceptes et Instructions du Père Abraham à son fils, contenant la vraie sagesse hermétique, traduits de l'Arabe.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, (1754), iv. p. 552.

ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

R. Abrahami Eleazaris Uraltes Chymisches Werk, welches ehedessen von dem Autore theils in Lateinischer und Arabischer, theils auch in Chaldäischer und Syrischer Sprache geschrieben, nachmals von einem Anonymo in

ABRAHAM ELEAZAR. *Continued.*

unsere deutsche Muttersprache übersetzt, nun aber nebst zugehörigen Kupfern, Figuren, Gefäßen, Oefen, einer kurzen Vorrede, nöthigen Registern, wie auch beygefügetem Schlüssel derer in selbigem vorkommenden fremden Wörter, ingleichen einigen philosophischen Regeln von dem Steine der Weisen zu Nutz und Gebrauch aller Liebhaber der edlen Hermetischen Philosophie, in II. Theilen zum öffentlichen Druck befördert worden durch Iulium Gervasium Schwartzburgicum, P. M. & I. P. E. Zweyte Auflage. Leipzig, in Lankischens Buchhandlung, 1760.

8°. Title, Preface, Letter signed L. N. Dobelius, Jan. 18, 1735, Verses, Abraham's address to the Jews, quotation from Lib. iv. *Erræ*, in all pp. [28]; Text, pp. 122; Register, pp. [14]. Frontispiece and 7 Engravings. Woodcuts in the text of apparatus and cabbalistic figures, expressing Hermetic secrets.

The second part has the following title-page :

Donum Dei Samuelis Baruch, Des Juden Rabbi, Astrologi und Philosophi, gebohren aus dem Stamm Abrahams, Isaacs, Jacobs und Judä, welcher erlernt das große Geheimniß des großen Meisters Tubalkains aus dessen Tabell, gefunden von Abrahamo Eleazare, dem Juden. I. N. U. CXI.

8°. Title, Short vocabulary of chemical words, with title and preface, pp. [14]. Text, pp. 104. Register, pp. [12]. 8 plates containing 15 symbolical designs; woodcuts of chemical apparatus in the text. This, though it has separate title, pagination and signatures, is printed uniformly with the preceding part, and is an integral portion of Abraham Eleazar's work, being referred to by Gervasius in the preface to Part I.

An edition, most probably the first, was published by Augustinus Crusius at Erfurt, in 1735. It contains in Part I.: pp. [30], dictionary [12], text, 122, index [14]; and in Part II.: title [2], text, 87; index, etc. [15]. The title is printed in red and black, and the impressions of the plates engraved by J. C. Boeck of Weimar are better than those in the 1760 issue. In one copy which I have seen, the dictionary is put after the preliminary matter in Part I., but in another copy it is placed at the very end of Part II. Among the preliminary matter the first edition has one leaf containing a list of 11 mss. which Crusius had it in his mind to publish. Of these No. 6 is the tract of a certain LUDOVICUS ORVIUS (*q.v.*), to which Gervasius refers in his preface as alluding to Abraham Eleazar. This leaf is omitted in the second edition. The second edition, however, contains at the end of the second part, pp. 87-104, a series of 156 philosophical rules or canons respecting the philosopher's stone. This series is not in the first edition. (*See PHILOSOPHISCHE Regeln.*)

In the preface Gervasius gives an account of the book which he says existed in mss. only, eagerly sought after, but difficult to see and costly to copy, and he therefore had it printed. It was from the book of Abraham the Jew that Flamel gained his skill, and the work was used also by Orvius, above mentioned, and by the author of the *CURIEUSE UNTERSUCHUNG etlicher Mineralien (q.v.)*. He tries to ascertain the date at which Abraham Eleazar may have flourished, and the probable truth of the statement that he drew the 'principia' of the art from the copper tables of Tubal-Cain, who transmitted his secrets to posterity both by writing and by symbolic pictures as well. Gervasius, naturally, supports the truth of this statement, and proves, as he thinks, that Tubal-Cain was the first engraver, metallurgist, and chemist. In the second part there are several references to these copper tables.

Of Abraham Eleazar, Samuel Baruch, and even Gervasius himself, nothing seems to be known. The main question is as to the authenticity of the book, and it has to be proved that it is identical with that described by Flamel, and not a later production written to suit Flamel's description. There is a certain similarity, especially in the symbolic pictures, which can be accounted for in either way, but when it is remembered how much doubt hangs round the whole Flamel legend, the second explanation is the more probable. Dr. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 314-317) has given the work careful consideration, and from internal evidence has drawn the conclusion that the book is spurious, that Abraham Eleazar and Samuel Baruch are supposititious personages, that Gervasius is the pseudonym of the real author, and that the work is later than Flamel, and not earlier than the seventeenth century. While this is most likely the correct conclusion as to the book in its present form, Gervasius may, however, have based his adaptation on some old mss., if he did not actually reprint one, as he professes to have done. There is a drawing of the massacre of the innocents, evidently symbolical, from the "book of Abraham the Jew" in the Library of the Arsenal, Paris, given by Lacroix in *Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance*, Paris, 1848, i. Art. vii., and again by Lacroix in *Moeurs, Usages et Costumes au Moyen Age*, Paris, 1871, p. 465. This drawing is a more elaborate version of the same scene which is given both in Abraham Eleazar's and in Flamel's works (*q.v.*). Without an examination, therefore, of such mss. as may exist, I should not like to assert unhesitatingly that Gervasius was the author, and did not actually reprint a ms. in whole or in part. Such mss. were known to Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Hist. de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 79), and probably some are still to be found both in public and in private libraries.

ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, I. No. iii.

ABYSSUS ALCHYMIÆ EXPLORATUS.

See PHILALETHA (EIRENÆUS).

ACHARD (FRANZ CARL).

- Franz Carl Achards, Mitglieds der Königl. Preussischen Academie der Wissenschaften, der Römisch-Kaiserlichen Academie der Naturforscher, der Churfürstlich Mainzischen und Churfürstlich Bayerischen Academien, wie auch der Schlesisch patriotisch-oeconomischen Societät, und der gelehrten Gesellschaften zu Harlem, Danzig und Berlin. Chymisch-physische Schriften. Berlin, bey Arnold Wever, 1780.

8°, pp. 367. 10 Tables.

Achard was born at Berlin, April 28, 1753, and died at Kunern, near Breslau, April 20, 1821. He prosecuted researches on electricity, adhesion, cold produced by evaporation, on fixed air and its solvent action, the action of nitric acid upon oils and inflammable substances, and other topics, accounts of which are contained in the present volume. Another volume of papers appeared in 1784, and lectures on experimental physics in

1791-92, in 4 volumes. He is best known for having introduced and perfected, after several years' labour, the manufacture of sugar from beetroot. He wrote several treatises on this industry; in particular: *Die Europäische Zuckerfabrikation aus Runkelrüben*, Leipzig, 1812.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland*, Lemgo, 1796, i. pp. 8-14; 1801, ix. p. 5. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1875, i. p. 27. (Article by Oppenheim.)

ACXTELMEIER (STANISLAUS REINHARD).

Idæa Harmonicæ Correspondentiæ Superiorum Cum Inferioribus. Das ist: Fürbild der gleichförmigen Übereinstimmung der obern Kräfften mit denen untern, defs Firmamentischen Himmels mit der Ein- und Aufsstrahlung der Gewächsen, Thieren und Mineralen: Wie das obere Gestirn defs Macrocosmi, das ist, der grossen Welt sich versethet mit der Irradiation defs Gestirns in der kleinen Welt, defs Menchen, &c. Durch die Menge der Exemplen, und derer in der Vernunft gegründeten Ursachen entworfen. Von Stanislaus Reinhard Acxtelmeier. Augspurg, druckts Abraham Guggler. Zu bekommen, bey Daniel Walder, Buchhändlern, 1706.

8vo, pp. [8] 224. Register [16].

Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, ii. 26) spells his name Aextelmeyer or Extelmeyer (*Ibid.* p. 62) and says that all his labour is nothing but "scribblement, sophistical freaks and gnat-catching, with which he had better have stayed at home." But in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 278, in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 650, by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 321), by Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 514), and by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 362) his name is written Axtelmayer, whereas Fuchs (*Repertorium*, 1806, p. 110) calls him Reinhold Axtelmeier.

Other books by Acxtelmeier quoted are: *Des Naturlichts weit eröffneter Palast*, Schwabach, 1706, 4°; Augsburg, 1716, 4°; *Des aus der Un-*

wissenheits Finsterniss erreteten Naturlichts, 1ter Theil, Augsburg, 1615 (?), 2ter bis 5ter Th., 1700. Haller calls him Axtelmeyer, and quotes (*Bibl. Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 47) *Ebenbild der Natur in dem Entwurfe der Gewächse, Ungeziefer und anderen Thiere*. Augspurg, 1699, 8°; Schwabach, 1706, 4°. In his *Bibl. Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. p. 273, he repeats this title, but gives editions of Augsp. 1700, 4° or 8°; 1715, 4°; and terms him incorrectly Richard.

The present work does not treat of alchemy, but of the sympathy and antipathy supposed to exist between the different sections of the universe, the connection of the microcosm with the macrocosm and the radiation of influences from one to the other.

ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit, oder Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Schwarzkünstler, Goldmacher, Teufelsbanner, Zeichen- und Liniendeuter Schwärmer, Wahrsager, und anderer philosophischer Unholden. Erster Theil

ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

[—Siebenter Theil]. Leipzig, in der Weygandschen Buchhandlung, 1785-1789.

Small 8°. 1785, I. pp. [8] 347 [1]. 1786, II. pp. [2] 440 [2]. 1787, III. pp. 413 [1 blank, 2]. 1787, IV. pp. 423 [1]. 1787, V. pp. 391 [1]. 1788, VI. pp. [2] 457 [1]. 1789, VII. pp. [8] 408.

This work was published anonymously. The first three volumes have a vignette on the title-page, the remaining volumes have none. An eighth volume was published in 1799, but—as in the present instance—it is frequently wanting. In the preface to the seventh volume Adelung declines to reveal his name, and defends his treatment of the whole subject against the author of a review which had appeared a little earlier.

Graesse (*Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1859, i. 20) calls the work curious and rarely found complete. There was another work, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, Wien, 1778, but it does not belong to Adelung's.

This work is useful for the history of alchemy, as it contains notices of the following personages, of the most of whom the names occur in the present catalogue: Vol. I. Nicolas Barnaud; Giovanni Francesco Borro; Giovanni Aurelio Augurello; Johann Joachim Becher; Johann Conrad Dippel. II. Cornelius van Drebbel. III. Nicolas Flamel. IV. Johann Rudolph Glauber; Johannes Baptista von Helmont; David Beuther. V. Heinrich Khunrath. VI. Delisle and Aluys; Michael

Sendivogius; Johann Heinrich von Mühlenfels. VII. John Dee; Arthur Dee; Paracelsus.

These lives are written with considerable fulness, Adelung having neglected none of the available material. He gives besides very good lists of the writings of the different persons. For authorities, therefore, and matters of fact Adelung's collections are valuable, but upon his estimates of the individuals and upon the interpretation and criticism of their ideas and aims no reliance can be placed. Adelung could perceive no merit whatever in any of the men whose lives he described, and he puts invariably the worst possible construction upon the events of their lives, actions, writings and ideas.

Adelung was born at Spantekow in Pomerania, 1734 (or 1732), was a distinguished philologist, and teacher at Erfurt, and librarian at Dresden. He died there in Sept. 1806. He was author of a work on Mineralogy in six volumes. Leipzig & Kopenhagen, 1768-71.

Weiz, *Das gelehrte Sachsen*, 1780, p. 2.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland*, 1796, i. pp. 23-28. *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1875, i. p. 81. (Article by Scherer.)

ADEPTS.

See LIVES (THE) OF THE ADEPTS in Alchemystical Philosophy.

ADEPTUS.

Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757.

See H. (C. G.).

ADEPTUS FATALIS, Das ist: Geld, spricht die Welt! Freyburg gedruckt An. 1721.

See SPECTRUM SPAGIRICUM, 1721.

ADEPTUS INEPTUS.

See THARSANDER, 1744.

ADEPTUS REALIS.

See KASTELL (C. V. V.), 1716.

ADEPTUS scientiæ & artis Hermeticiæ.

See FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben.

ADMONITIO, Instructio & Probatio contra omnes eos qui Aurum potabile extra processum & tincturam Lapidis Philosophici universalis brevi temporis spatio præparare sibi & aliis falsô persuadent & sibi proponunt.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 382.

See WARNUNG, Instruction und Beweifs.

ADROP.

See EXPOSITIO et Practica Lapidis Adrop.

See MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE), Tractatulus seu Descriptio Philosophici Adrop.

See a note on 'Adrop' by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 382.

AECHTER (VON) hermetischen Arzenei.

See SEMLER (JOHANN SALOMON).

ÆGIDIUS DE VADIS.

Dialogus inter Naturam et filium Philosophiæ. Tabula diversorum metallorum vocabula . . . explicans.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 85.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 326.

Schmieder (p. 298) misnames the author, Aegidius de Vondis. This dialogue, together with tracts by Ripley, Hollandus and others was edited by Fenotus with an introduction, and first (?) published "Francoforti, Apud Io. Saurium," 1595, small 8vo. The epistle of Aegidius to his friend "N" is dated:

"ex bibliotheca regia Richemerum. 17. Idus Iulij Anno 1521." but whether that be correct or not, or whether Aegidius be a real personage, or merely a pseudonym of Penotus, I do not know. The form Egidius also occurs.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 805.

This is an epitaph cut on a block of white and red marble, which existed at Bologna. As it is a complete enigma, it has exercised the wits of many persons for three hundred years to find out its meaning and application. Marius L. Michael Angelus published a 4to pamphlet on it at Venice, in 1548; Sir W. Scott alludes to it as a perennial antiquarian problem (*The Antiquary*, ch. xiv.). In 1683 Cæsar Malvasia in his pamphlet enumerates forty-three attempted solutions of it. It has been thought to denote rain, the soul, Niobe, Lot's wife, a child promised in marriage that died before its birth, and so on. See the notices in *Acta Eruditorum*, 1684, p. 263; 1706, p. 88; 1720, p. 6; in Christoph. August. Hermann's *Pocile*, Halæ, 1726, ii. p. 266.

Here of course it is applied to the philosopher's stone, for which interpretation we are indebted to

Nicolaus Barnaud, who wrote a commentary on the inscription in this sense, reprinted in *Theatrum Chemicum*, iii. p. 744 (q.v.), and in Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, ii. p. 713 (q.v.). The epitaph with its puzzling antitheses was too choice a morsel to escape the alchemists, who were fascinated by obscurities like those of the *Tabula Smaragdina* and delighted in ascribing to the great Arcanum the most contradictory properties, so as to display its infinite perfections, and at the same time to baffle the uninitiated.

Borel (*Bibl. Chem.*, 1654, p. 3) must have considered the inscription to be alchemical; he quotes the explanation of it by Richardus Basinstockius, Dordrecht, 1618.

In verses prefixed to the *Mateotechnia Medicina Praxis* of Noah Biggs, Lond. 1651, "Ælia Lælia's Art" is referred to.

ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

See BORRICHIVS (OLAUS), De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio, in MANGET

(J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 26.

ÆNIGMA.

See ALBINEUS (N.), Bibliotheca, 1673, Part I., p. 78.

See ARISLEUS.

See TETZEN (JOHANN VON), 1691, p. 70.

See ZWEY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 59.

See also PARABOLA.

See also PHILOSOPHISCHES RÄTZEL.

See also PHILOSOPHICAL RIDDLE.

See also RÄTZEL.

ÆNIGMA CABALISTICUM.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE), Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri, 1680, sig. C₃.

ÆNIGMA MAIERIANUM.

See BOREL (PIERRE), *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 275.

ÆNIGMA Philosophicum ad filios veritatis.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

See also ENIGME philosophique.

This is different from the *Parabola seu Ænigma Philosophorum*.

ÆNIGMA Philosophicum de Secretis Physicorum.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), *Nucleus Sophicus*, 1623, p. 74.

ÆNIGMA Philosophorum sive Symbolum Saturni, per parabolas Azoth dilucidè ostendens.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 198.

This is identical with the *Parabola seu Ænigma* pare the note on AURELIÆ Occultæ Philosophorum Partes duo. See SENDIVOGIUS (M.); but com-

ÆNIGMA, in welchem der Proceß angedeutet wird.

See THEOPHILUS, *Mineralogia*, 1703, 1706, p. 457.

ÆNIGMATA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Rosarium Novum Olympicum, pars prima*, 1608 p. 71.

ÆNIGMATA DE TINCTURA.

See STERNHALS (JOHANN), *Ritter Kreig*, 1595, sig. G iiiij; 1680, p. 75.

ÆNIGMATA DE TINCTURA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Pandora*, 1608, p. 268.

ÆNIGMATICUM EPITAPHIUM.

See ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

AGGRAVI (GIOVAN FRANCESCO).

Protolome Chimico echeggiante di conduplicati paraphrasi, la Natura non diuersare nella simmetria delle connaturali operationi, entruso l' epilogati termini spargirici redundanti balsamici remedij, & arcanizzati magisteri nuouamente indagati, & theoricamente esplorati da Giovan Francesco Aggravi Senese. In Parma, M.DC.LXXVIII. Per Galeazzo Rosati, Con Licenza de' Superiori.

8°, pp. [16] 347 [1].

The first part of this work is devoted to a description of processes and operations, and a discussion upon general principles and definitions. The second contains pharmaceutical receipts, arranged in alphabetical order.

Haller (*Bibl. Medicinæ Pract.*, 1779, iii. p. 151), copied by Gmelin (*Geschichte*, 1798, ii. 267), quotes *Antilucerna fisica*, Padova, 1664, 4°, and *Trattato della sovrana medicina*, Venezia, 1682, 12°, both by Aggravi.

AGNEAU (DAVID L').

See L'AGNEAU (DAVID).

AGNOSTUS (IRENÆUS).

See FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, 1617, 1618.

This author was possibly Gotthard Arthusius, Conector of the Gymnasium at Frankfurt am M., who wrote some other Rosicrucian tracts; see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 7; but see also *Arrianius*, 1618.

AGRICOLA (DANIEL), PHILOPISTIUS.

Galerazeya. Siue Revelator Secretorum. I. De Lapide Philosophorum. II. De Arabico Elyzir. III. De Auro potabili, & Pomis Paradisi. Authore Agricola Philopistio Germano. Coloniae. Apud Petrum Metternich, propæt Augustinianus Anno M.DC.XXXI.

24°. pp. 102, 173 [8, 1 blank]. This volume contains: Title, pp. 2; Printer to the reader (explaining the deceptive title), pp. 3-8; origin and occasion of the book, pp. 9-14. Part I. consisting of the contents, pp. 15-17; first dialogue of Daniel and Joachimus, pp. 18-92; Contents, pp. 93-102; first part of the Galerazeya, called Lapis Philosophorum, subdivided into seven sections, pp. 1-173; Index and Errata, pp. [8]. The remaining two parts (with their introductory dialogues) are not contained in this volume. Were they ever printed? In the first edition of the first part the introductory dialogue was somehow left out; but now in the second edition it has been put in its right place (p. 16).

This is considered an alchemical book, and is ascribed to "G. Agricola Philopistius" by Borel (*Bibl. Chemica*, 1654, p. 4), who gives "Lapis Philosophorum" as an alternative title and the date, Coloniae, 1531, 24°. Borel is copied by Dufresnoy (*Hist. de la Phil. Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 82), who identifies the author with G. Agricola the metallurgist, adding the date 1534. Schmieder (*Gesch. d. Alchemie*, 1832, p. 269) copies from these writers, but makes additional difficulty by ascribing the *Rechter Gebrauch d' Alchimei*, Köln, 1531 (q.v.), also to Agricola the metallurgist. None of these writers mentions the 1631 edition, and if it were not that reference is made in itself (p. 16) to a previous edition, I should incline to the belief that Borel had made a mistake in the date, which was copied by subsequent writers. The ascription of the book to George Agricola, and the statement by Schmieder that Agricola had pursued Alchemy in his youth, but that his books though printed then did not attract notice till after he had become otherwise distinguished, will not stand investigation. 1. The *Rechter Gebrauch d' Alchimei* is a book of miscellaneous receipts and treats very slightly of transmutation, and, although its date be 1531, the place of printing is not given; most likely it was printed by Egenolph at Frankfurt. 2. The *Galerazeya* does not treat of Alchemy at all, but is a book of Roman Catholic controversy and beliefs, and it was recommended to be used for converting heretics. The Lapis Philosophorum spoken of is entirely symbolical, and signifies faith in the Roman Catholic church. 3. The nominal author is Daniel—not G. or Georg—Agricola; *Philopistius*, 'lover of the faith,'—not *Philopustes*, 'lover of enquiry or research,' as Schmieder gives it. 4. The author or editor confesses frankly that the title is an ingenious one, a bait to catch readers, "esca in hamo, quo pisces capiuntur," as he says, so that those who buy or read the book in the hope that they will learn how to make gold, the gold that perisheth, will find that they have acquired instead a pearl of priceless value. 5. The origin of the book is described in the introduction and first dialogue. The author (Daniel Agricola), who was living in Germany some 50 years before the date of the book, after long study and making great acquirements, at the age of 30 travelled over all the world and learned all he could. After an absence of 60 years, he returned to Germany. A

young man, called Joachimus, who had wasted his substance in searching for the philosopher's stone, and was forsaken of his kinsfolk and acquaintance, came to the town where Daniel was, and as luck would have it met him and told him his sorrows. Daniel consoled him and promised that he would reveal to him the true stone. After Daniel and Joachimus had lived together for 20 years, Daniel died calmly at the not immature age of one hundred and ten years. Joachimus then committed his teaching to writing, both for the guidance of others, and in memory of Daniel himself. This work came into the hands of the writer of the preface, whoever he was, who had it printed. 6. The dates now given will not suit George Agricola under any circumstances. If Daniel flourished 50 years prior to 1631, say in 1580, then he was alive twenty-five years after George Agricola was dead. If the book was published in 1531 and Daniel was alive 50 years before that time, say in 1480, he must have been ten years old at least, possibly fourteen, before George Agricola was born.

The whole story seems to be fictitious. The book is not by George Agricola, it is not about Alchemy, so that Schmieder's derivation of the name from *γερματικός* and *ἀγρός* meaning the "fortunate" or "joyful blackness," and referring to that product of "putrefaction" which the alchemists called "caput corvi," is mere nonsense. If the *Galerazeya* be the result of a hundred and ten years' study, travel, meditation, instruction, it is very small for its age. If Schmieder's statements about Agricola's youthful alchemical studies and publications were correct, and the *Galerazeya* were one of these printed in 1531, Agricola at that time was thirty-seven (possibly forty-one) years of age; not a youth, therefore, and he had already published the *Bermannus*, was settled at Chemnitz, and was a man of distinction for scholarship.

The book hardly merits so much notice, but it has been so persistently ascribed to G. Agricola that it is as well that the account it gives of itself should be known, and the current errors rectified. Kopp, however, says (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 41) that these works are erroneously ascribed to him, though he is not correct in saying that the *Galerazeya* is by a G. Agricola; but he quotes Schmieder as to the meaning of the word (*Ibid.* ii. p. 339), and does not seem to have been aware that the book does not deal with Alchemy at all.

AGRICOLA (GEORG).

Georgii Agricolae De ortu & causis subterraneorum, Lib. V. De natura eorum quæ effluunt ex terra, Lib. IIII. De natura fossilium, Lib. X. De ueteribus & nouis metallis, Lib. II. Bermannus, siue De re mætallica Dialogus. Interpretatio Germanica uocum rei metallicæ, addito Indice fœcundissimo. [Froben's device.] Basileæ, MDXLVI. Cum priuilegio Imp. Maiestatis ad quinquennium.

Folio. Pp. 487 [1 blank]. Index [51]. Device [1]. Colophon: Basileæ per Hieronymum Frobenium et Nic. Episcopium Mense Septembri, M.D.XLVI.

This copy belonged to Lehmann, whose translation of the tracts is referred to below. It contains numerous MS. notes by him and leaves of MS. inserted. It is a very well printed book.

Of these treatises the *Bermannus* was published at Basel by Froben, 1528 (?), 1530, 8°; at Paris, 1541, 8°; in German, by J. G. Stör, Rotenburg, 1778, 8°; and by Fr. Aug. Schmid, Freiberg, 1806, 8°.

The dedicatory epistle to the *De Ortus . . . Subterraneorum* is dated 1544; that to the *De Natura eorum quæ effluunt ex terra*, 1545; that to the *De Natura fossilium*, 1546, and that to the *De ueteribus et nouis metallis*, 1546. I have found no indication of these writings having been published

separately, and I conclude that they made their first appearance in the present volume. These four tracts were translated into German by Ernst Lehmann: *G. Agricola's Mineralogische Schriften übersetzt*, Freyberg, 1806-12, four parts, of which part III. is in two volumes.

Other editions of the collection are: Basileæ, 1555, fol.; Basileæ, 1558, fol.; Witteberg., 1612, 8°; Italian translation: Vineg., 1550, 8°; 1559, 8°.

Agricola wrote another little tract: *De Animantibus Subterraneis*, Froben, Basileæ, 1549, 8°; Witteberg., 1614, 8°. This was reprinted along with the *De Re Metallica*, and in the Italian translation of the same.

Georgii Agricolae De Re Metallica Libri XII. Quibus Officia, Instrumenta, Machinae, Ac Omnia Denique ad Metallicam spectantia, non modò luculentissimè describuntur, sed & per effigies, suis locis insertas, adiunctis Latinis, Germanicisq; appellationibus ita ob oculos ponuntur, vt clarius tradi non possint. Eiusdem De Animantibus Subterraneis liber, ab autore recognitus: cum Indicibus diuersis, quicquid in opere tractatum est, pulchrè demonstrantibus, atq; omnibus nunc iterum ad archetypum diligenter restitutis & castigatis. [Froben's device.] Basileæ M.D.LXI. Cum Priuilegio Imperatoris in annos v. & Galliarum Regis ad sexennium.

Folio. Pp. [10] 502. Indices [72, 2]. On the last leaf Bb, *recto* is the Colophon: Basileæ in officina Frobeniana, per Hier. Frobenium et Nic. Episcopium, Mense Martio, Anno Domini M.D.LXI. On the verso is Froben's device.

The first edition (containing a reprint of the *De Animantibus*) appeared at Basileæ, 1556, folio. The woodcuts according to Græse (*Treſor Art. AGRICOLA* (G.)) were by Hans Rudolphe Manuel; according to Gûmbel (*Allg. Deutsche Biogr.*, Art. AGRICOLA (G.)) by Basilius Wehring of Joachimsthal. Græse and Poggendorff (*Biogr. liter. Hdw. s.v.*) mention editions of 1530 and 1546, but they have obviously confused this work with the *Bermannus*. Other editions: Basileæ, 1621, folio,

containing the *De Animantibus*, is a shabby book Basileæ, 1657, folio. To it are appended, in smaller type and in double columns, reprints of all the other tracts, so that this is the collected edition of Agricola's works on mines, metallurgy, mineralogy and geology. As a book, however, it is much inferior to the original issues. An Italian translation of the *De Re Metallica* by Michael Angelo Florio and of the *De Animantibus* was printed by Froben, Basileæ, 1563, folio.

Bergwerck Buch: Darinnen nicht allein alle Empter, Instrument, Gezeug, vnd alles, so zu disem Handel gehörig, mit Figuren vorgebildet, vnd klärlich beschrieben: Sondern auch, wie ein rechtverständiger Bergmann seyn soll, vnd die Gång aufzurichten seyen. Item, von allerley Gängen, Klüfften vnd absetzen defs Gesteins. Von den Massen, vom Marscheyden. Defsgleichen wie ein Gang zu hawen, wie alle Schächt zu sencken vnd auffzurichten seyen. Von den Stollen, Fellorten, Radstuben, vnnnd andern Gebäwen. Von allerley Trögen, Wassergehäusen, Wasserkunst, Pumpen vnd Rinnen, &c. Vom bösen

AGRICOLA (GEORG). *Continued.*

Wetter, vnd andern sorglichen zufällen, so den Berghäwern widerfahrt. Vom probieren, vnd was sonst darzu vonnöthen. Wie man das Ertz bereiten, klauben, pauchen, rösten, quätschen, rädern, wäschen, im Röstofen brennen, vnd allerley Ertz mit nutz schmelzen soll, &c. Item, wie das Gold vom Silber, vnd das Silber vom Gold: Item das Kupffer vom Gold, vnd das Bley vom Gold vnd Silber zuscheiden sey, vnd wie die zwey köstlichen Metall mit nutz sollen gebrandt werden. Auch wie das Silber vom Kupffer vnnd vom Eysen zu seyern sey. Letztlich von allerley harten Säfften, die auß Wassern vnd flüssigen Säfften, oder vermischten Steinen gemacht werden. Vnd wie endlich das Saltz zu sieden, vnd Glaß zu machen sey. Durch den Hochgelehrten vnd weitberühmbten Herrn Georgium Agricolam, der Artzney Doctorn, vnd Burgermeister der Churfürstlichen Statt Kemnitz, Erstlich mit grossem fleiß, mühe vnd arbeit, in Latein beschrieben, vnd in zwölf Bücher abgetheilt: Nachmals aber durch den Achtbarn, vnd auch Hochgelehrten Philippum Bechium, Philosophen, Artzt, vnd in der loblichen Vniuersitet zu Basel Professore, mit sonderm fleiß Teutscher Nation zu gut verteutscht vnd an Tag geben, vnd nun zum andern mal getruckt. Allen Bergherrn, Gewercken, Bergmeistern, Geschwornen, Schichtmeistern, Steigern, Berghäwern, Wäschern vnnd Schmelzern, nicht allein nutzlich vnd dienstlich, sondern auch zu wissen hochnothwendig. [Vignette.] Getruckt zu Basel, in verlegung Ludwig Königs. Im Jahr M.DC.XXI.

Folio. Pp. [7, 1 blank] cccxcj [1 blank]. Vocabulary [5, 1 blank]. Title red and black. The vignette represents an assayer at a muffle furnace. Numerous woodcuts and two folding plates. Contemporary interleaved copy for MS. Notes.

Other editions: *Vom Bergwerck*, Basel, 1557, folio; *Bergwerkbuch*, Franck a. M., 1580, folio; Basel, 1657, folio; Schweinfurt, 1687, 8°.

The 1621 edition does not contain a translation of the *De Animantibus*.

George Bauer, latinized Agricola, was born at Glauchau in Saxony, March 24, 1490 (or 1494?). In his youth he was distinguished as a scholar and philologist, and retained his liking for classical learning to the end, as his works testify. At Leipzig he began the study of medicine, physics, and chemistry; visited Italy, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and settled at Joachimsthal as physician among the miners. He thus had his attention directed to minerals and mining, and what he had learned he embodied in his treatise *Bermannus*. In 1530 he removed to Chemnitz, where he became town physician, and remained till his death, Nov. 21, 1555. Residence here gave him further opportunities for extending his knowledge of mineralogy, metallurgy, geology and mining, which he systematized and published in the other treatises above mentioned. The last of these, *De Re Metallica*, was finished in 1550, but it was not printed till 1556, subsequent to the author's sudden death.

All of them made an epoch in the history of the respective subjects. The *Bermannus* for the first time gathered together the unsystematic knowledge of the miners. The *De ... Ortus subterraneorum* treats for the first time of geology; the *De Natura eorum quo effluunt ex terra*, of water in all its

aspects, of gases and volcanic eruptions and exhalations; the *De Natura fossilium* is the first modern text-book of mineralogy and petrology; the *De veteribus et novis metallis* is the first history of the metals; the *De Animantibus subterraneis* is a curious collection upon subterranean and hibernating animals, and contains a section upon hobolds, the demons of the miners. The *De Re Metallica* was for long the standard work on mining and metallurgy, and it was followed by most of the writers who succeeded Agricola. Not one of their works, however, was on the same scale, was so systematically arranged, so well and classically written, so entirely based on personal and practical experience. Besides, Agricola's treatise abounds with woodcuts which are vigorous and artistic, and give a picturesque and vivid delineation of the processes and machinery. The works are also furnished with vocabularies of technical terms and indices.

For chemistry the *De Re Metallica* is of much interest, for, besides the general metallurgical processes described, which are of course chemical, there are sections upon assaying, cupellation, preparation of salts, such as common salt and saltpetre, the distillation of nitric acid, and so on.

Agricola was the pioneer of mineralogical science in modern Europe.

There have been erroneously ascribed to Agricola the works *Galeruensis*, by Daniel Agricola, and *Rechter Gebrauch d'Alchimei*. See these entries.

AGRICOLA (GEORG). *Continued.*

For details of his life and works reference may be made to

- Pantaleon, *Prosopographia*, 1566, iii. p. 169. Very poor notice and a portrait which does duty for other medical men!
- Melchior Adami, *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 77.
- Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo*, 1637, p. 170.
- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 321.
- Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, pp. 279, 281, 287.
- Freber, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1237. Portrait, plate 55.
- Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 63.
- Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam Literaturam dorer Teutschen*, 1709, Th. iii. 531.
- Pope-Bount, *Censura*, 1710, p. 585.
- Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, i. p. 261; ii. 280, 310, 403.
- Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, Leyde, 1715, i. 217.
- Bayle, *Dictionnaire*, Amst., 1730, i. p. 99.
- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 50.
- Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelaehrheit*, 1731, pp. 590-594.
- Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, i. col. 819.
- Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, ed. Bruckmann, 1732, p. 11.
- Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lex.* 1740, p. 31.
- Clement, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1750, i. p. 75.
- Jocher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex.*, 1750, i. col. 149.
- Freystag, *Apparatus Literarius*, 1753, ii. p. 790.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 28.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae Practicae*, 1776, i. p. 539.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 366.
- Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1798, vi. p. 275, No. 775.
- F. L. Becher, *Die Mineralogen G. Agricola und Werner*, Freiberg, 1819.
- Ersch und Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1819, ii. 211.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke, i. p. 64.
- Dessmeris, *Dict. Hist. de la Médecine*, 1828, i. 54.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 269.
- Atkinson, *Medical Bibliography*, 1834, p. 100.
- Biographie Universelle* (1843), i. p. 242.
- Hoëfer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. 42; 1869, ii. p. 38.
- Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. 189.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale* (1857), i. col. 410.
- Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (1875), i. p. 143.
- Article by Gumbel.
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 40.

AGRICOLA (JOHANN).

Erster Theil Joannis Agricolaë P. & M.D. Commentariorum, Notarum, Observationum & Animadversionum in Johannis Poppii Chymische Medicin, darinnen alle Procefs mit fleiß examinirt, von den Irrungen corrigirt, vnd mit etlich hundert neuen Processen, geheimen Handgriffen, aus eigener Erfahrung vermehrt vnd illustirt, Auch der rechte vnd warhafftige Gebrauch der Artzeneyen, mit etlich hundert Historien verificirt, Darneben was in Chirurgiä vnd Alchimiä oder transmutatione metallorum damit zu verrichten gründlichen offenbahret allen Standes-Personen, Medicis, Chirurgis, Chymicis, Balbirern, Feld-Scherern, Rofs-ärzten, Goldschmieden, vnd allen Haus-Wirthen hochnützlich zu lesen vnd zu gebrauchen.

Hipp. de Elegantiâ. Oportet sapientiam transferre ad medicinam, & medicinam ad sapientiam. Medicus enim Philosophus est Deo æqualis.

Mit Röm. Käyserl. Majest. vnd Churf. Sächs. Privilegiis

Leipzig, In verlegung Thomæ Schürers S. Erben, vnd Matthiæ Götzen. Gedruckt bey Gregorio Ritzschen, Im Jahr 1638.

4°. Pp. [18, including the portrait and engraved title; 8] 610. Index [67, 1 blank].

Printed title red and black.

The engraved title in the first part is as follows :

Ioannis Agricolaë Palatini P. & M. D. Commentaria Et observationes, In die Chymische Artzeney Johannis Poppii In welchen viel gewaltige geheime handgriffe, auch etlich hundert gantz neue Procefs beides in Medicina vnd Chirurgia so wohl auch Alchymia oder transmutatione metallorum gefunden werden. Allen Standes Personen hochnützlich zu lesen. In verlegung Thomæ Schürers Erben vnd Matthiæ Götzen. Cum Privilegijs H. Jac. Gabler sculp.

AGRICOLA (JOHANN). *Continued.*

This is surrounded by symbols. Sitting on the top with legs wide apart is a sooty, winged, horned, two-visaged demon, holding an axe in his right hand, and a torch in his left. In the background is a hilly country and a town. At mid-distance is a column, on the top of which is the Earth-ball, with a salamander or lizard creeping round it; below is a negro's head, and a shield with an inscription is hung to the pillar. In front of this is a river with a shallow drawn by two swans, and in

the foreground is an aged man, from whom springs a tree, and from his toes, fingers, nostrils, mouth, and hair, issue smoke and flames. At the top of the tree is Mercury holding the caduceus.

This engraved title is caricatured in Kiraten's *Adversaria*, but not cleverly.

Prefixed is a portrait of the author, by Joannes Michael, Phil. & Med., D. Phys. Prof. Publ. MS. notes.

Ander Theil . . . 1639.

4°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 999. [1 blank.]

John Agricola, born in the Palatinate, travelled much, was a distinguished surgeon and physician, had a great practice at Leipzig, and was a strong supporter of Paracelsus, and of chemical remedies. He wrote some surgical works. According to the portrait in the first volume he was in his forty-ninth year in 1638; and according to that prefixed to the *Chirurgia Parva*, Nürnberg, 1674, he was aged fifty-four in 1643. The present work contains long dissertations on gold, silver, mercury, lead, and their compounds, on vitriol, antimony, sulphur, arsenic, tartar, acetic acid, salt, nitre, sal ammoniac, and a number of other substances. The book is interesting as having been written at a

transition time, when alchemy, pharmacy, and chemistry had all been attracted by a community of methods and aims, just before they started on their subsequently different courses. Agricola confined himself chiefly to the medical side of the subject, but he is the authority for certain reported cases of transmutation quoted in *Die Edelgebörne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 241, 258, 259.

For his medical writings see Haller, *Bibl. Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 325; *Bibl. Medicine practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 4. In the same, ii. p. 448, he quotes other works by a J. Agricola, but hesitates about the identity of the two writers. Probably they were the same.

See DETHARDING (GEORG), Chymischer Probir-Ofen, 1648.

See DETHARDING (GEORG), Scriptum illusivum, 1647.

See KIRSTEN (GEORG), *Adversaria*, 1648.

These are attacks upon Agricola's *Commentaria*.

AGRICOLA (JOHANN WILHELM).

Geschichte des Feuer-Wassers.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere . . . chemie, 1784, i. p. 217

This is an account of a menstruum which acted on the metals and their compounds, and on gems, the diamond, ruby, sapphire, and so on, "when prepared in a certain way," and on animal and vegetable bodies. The experiments were conducted in glass vessels, but the source of the substance

and mode of preparation are not mentioned. A solvent which would attack those substances would be interesting.

This author appears to be of later date than the J. W. Agricola referred to by Haller, *Bibl. Med. Pract.* 1777, ii. p. 718.

AGRICOLA RHOMÆUS. See RHOMÆUS (AGRICOLA).

AGRIPPA (HEINRICH CORNELIUS) von Nettesheym.

Henrici Cornelii Agrippae ab Nettesheym a Consiliis et Archiuis Inditiarij sacræ Caesareae Maiestatis: De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres. Henricus Cornelius Agrippa. [Portrait.]

Nihil est opertum quod non reueletur, & occultum quod non sciatur.

Matthæi X.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis ad triennium.

Small folio. Pp. [xii.] cccxii. [2 blank]. Woodcuts in the text. MS. notes.

Colophon: Occultæ Philosophiæ Henrici Cornelij Agrippæ, Finis. Anno M.D.XXXIII. Mense Iulio.

The first book was first printed by itself at Antwerp, by J. Struythens, in 1531, 4°, and simultaneously by Christianus Wechelus, at Paris. Both editions are exceedingly rare. The three books were first printed at Cologne by Johannes Soter, in 1533. There are four or five issues of this date, distinguished by typographical differences. In 1565, thirty years after Agrippa's death, appeared a fourth issue, which is spurious. It is included,

however, in the edition of his collected works mentioned below. A French translation of the three books was made by A. Levasseur, and published at La Haye, 1727, 2 vols., 8°.

The portrait of the author on the title-page of the present volume is not the earliest, but it is doubtless an authentic likeness of him at the time. Several other portraits of him exist, however, differing from this one in certain respects.

AGRIPPA (HEINRICH CORNELIUS) von Nettesheym. *Continued.*

Three Books of Occult Philosophy, Written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, of Nettesheim, Counsellor to Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany: and Iudge of the Prerogative Court. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, by J. F. London, Printed by R. W. for Gregory Moule, and are to be sold at the Sign of the three Bibles near the West-end of Pauls. 1651.

Small 4°. Pp. [4, 24] 583. 1 blank. Index [12]. Woodcuts in the text of figures, letters, diagrams, symbols, etc. 1 folding table of characters. Preceding the title is a portrait of Agrippa, and an Eucumium on the Work by Eugenius Philalethes (*i.e.* Thomas Vaughan) in Verse. J. F. is J. Freake, according to Lowndes.

The fourth book of the Occult Philosophy was translated by Robert Turner, and was published at London, 1655, in small 4°. This, though not by Agrippa, is much sought after on account of its extreme rarity. It was re-published at London in 1665, 4°, and in 1783, 8°.

There is a rather ramshackle edition of the Occult Philosophy edited by Willis F. Whitehead, Chicago, 1898. It contains Book I. only, and the volume is made up with extracts from Morley's *Life of Agrippa*, and other matter. The other books are promised, but I have not seen them.

Henrici Cornelii Agrippæ ab Nettesheym, Armatæ Militiæ Equitis Aurati, et Iuris vtriusque ad Medicinæ Doctoris, Opera. In Duos Tomos concinne digesta, & nunc denuò, sublatis omnibus mendis, in φιλομούσων gratiam accuratissimè recusa. Quibus post omnium editiones de nouo accessit Ars Notoria, vt satis indicat Catalogus post præfationem positus. Lugduni, Per Beringos Fratres.

No date.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 694. 1 leaf blank. 10 folding tables of Hebrew letters. Vol. II. Pp. [16] 663. Index [17]. There is a bad portrait of Agrippa on the verso of the title of Volume I. Woodcuts, diagrams, symbols, etc., in the text. It is printed in Roman character. To complete this copy there is wanted a continuation of Vol. II., pp. 681-1156, containing the Epistles and the ten declamations, as mentioned in the Contents.

Agrippa has left no writing upon Alchemy or Chemistry, but he tells in the Occult Philosophy (Lib. I. c. xiv.) that he had tried transmutation, but had found that to make gold, gold was needed, and that with the extracted essence or spirit of gold he never could make more gold than that from which the spirit had been got. In one letter (Lib. IV. Epist. 56, p. 204) he narrates with a spice of mockery that he had got some "seeds of gold" which had been planted and fostered, and that he was expecting every day the fruit of the dear metal, and signs himself *Auratissimus*. It does not seem to have been gathered, for he was always poor, and in his declamation Alchemy also is shown to be vanity (*De Incertitudine*, 1530, sig. m 4). In what he says, however, there is a hint of some mystery which he must not disclose, speaks

of an oath which prevented him revealing all he could, and in another of his letters (Lib. I. viii. p. 7) refers to a society, the members of which were scattered in various places, and for admission to which a vow or oath had to be registered. This society may have been for the prosecution of alchemical or other secret investigation. See the section on Agrippa as an alchemist in Schelhorn's *Amoenitates Litterariæ*, 1730, ii., pp. 562-567.

For the various editions of Agrippa's writings see the Appendices in the work of Auguste Prost, *Corneille Agrippa, Sa Vie et ses Oeuvres*, Paris, 1881-82, and a paper by me on the editions of Agrippa's two chief works, read to the Bibliographical Society of Edinburgh, November, 1898. It also contains a list of authorities.

AICHA (JOHANN BAPTIST GROSSCHEDEL AB).

See GROSSCHEDEL AB AICHA (J. B.).

ALAMANUS, DE BONONIA.

Vollkommen Werck.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 64.

Sendschreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen.

Ibid. p. 82.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 136 (*q.v.*) quotes: "Alemanij de Bohemia tract. de Lapide philosophico ad Bonifacium octauum pontificem," which is quoted again from Nazari by Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 8

(*q.v.*). As the first of the above tracts opens with an address to Boniface VIII., I have no doubt that these entries refer to the same writer. Whether he belonged to Bologna or to Bohemia I am not certain.

ALANUS DE INSULIS.

Dicta.

- See APPENDIX ad faciliorem Radicis Chymiae intellectum, p. 84.
 See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Von der Hermetischenn Philosophia, 1582.
 See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1746 and 1747, p. 307.
 See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 335.
 See HERMETISCHE (DER) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 304.
 See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 721.
 See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 152.

Prefixed to the last reprint is a note dated Gouda, April 1, 1598, by Justus a Balbian, who edited a volume of alchemical tracts, Leyden, 1599, pp. 86, which contains the *Dicta Alani*. The copy he saw was in German, and he translated it into Latin. With the exception of the Latin reprint in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, all the preceding are in German.

Alanus de Insulis is Alain de Lille, surnamed *Doctor Universalis*, for his universal knowledge. The only thing known about him with some approach to certainty is that he lived between 1128 and 1202 or 1203, that he entered the Cistercian order at Clairvaux, taught in Paris, and became Bishop of Auxerre. Several works by him, all in verse, have been printed, a list of which is given by Brial in the article on Alain in *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, Paris, 1824, t. xvi., pp. 396-425, where also will be found a list of authorities. Brial doubts the authenticity of the *Dicta*, and thinks that as they seem to have been written originally in German, they must have had some other Alanus than the

universal doctor for their author. Fictuld (*Probius-Stein*, i. 6) says that the author was Albertus Crazius, who wrote in 1430, and that the printing of them was promoted in 1512 by Johann Gier of Rothenberg. Because he is one of the clearest writers Fictuld "recommends him for beginners," whereas Borrichius (*Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25) says: '*Dicta Alani nubila sunt, & provecum requirunt lectorem*!' See Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 128; Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 348; 1866, i. p. 368. For the philosophy of Alain de Lille, see Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, Mainz, 1864, i. p. 411.

ALBERT (L') MODERNE, Ou Nouveaux Secrets éprouvés, et licites, recueillis d'après les découvertes les plus récentes. Les uns ayant pour objet de remédier à un grand nombre d'accidens qui intéressent la santé: Les autres, quantité de choses utiles à sçavoir pour les différens besoins de la vie: D'autres, enfin tout ce qui concerne le pur agrément, tant aux Champs qu'à la Ville. Le tout divisé en trois parties, & rangé par ordre alphabétique. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Duchesne, Libraire, rue St. Jacques, au Temple du Goût. M.DCC.LXVIII. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

12°. Pp. xxiv. 430 [2].

Second edition, Paris, 1769; reprinted, Basle, 1770. Third edition, Paris, 1770. New edition, Paris, 1790, 2 vols. Fourth edition, Paris, 1793, 3 vols. All these are in 12°.

This is a collection of useful and curious receipts, and the author is careful to point out that it has

nothing in common with the secrets of the great or little Albert, of which, indeed, he confesses he is ashamed, both for their freedom and their folly.

See "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets, Part IV.," *Trans. Archaeol. Soc. Glasgow*, 1888, N.S. 1, p. 329; "Supplement III." *Ibid.* 1898, iii. p. 420.

ALBERTI (MICHAEL).

See BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH), 1738.

Alberti wrote a preface to Behr's Dictionary. He lived from 1628 to 1757, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time in Germany, and was a member of the Leopoldine and Berlin Societies. His most notable works are those on

Systematic Medicine, Halle, 1718, and on Medical Jurisprudence, Halle, 1725, edited by Chr. Thomasius. He was author also of a host of academical dissertations on Medicine and related topics, of which a list is given by Haller.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Hist. der medicinischen Gelahrheit*; 1731, p. 375.

Manget, *Bibl. Scriptor. Medicorum*, 1731, i. i. p. 57, with some reviews.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 489, No. 297.

Haller, *Bibl. Medicinæ Pract.*, 1788, iv. pp. 386-404. He also refers for his life to

Brucker, *Ehrentempel deutscher Gelehrsamkeit*, iv. Nr. 180.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 362 etc.
 Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 'Chemia', 1803, p. 71. (Papers about salts.)

ALBERTI (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. pp. 95-109, with a long list of his dissertations.

Dessemeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 67.

James Atkinson, *Medical Bibliography*, 1834, p. 150.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 204.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, i. p. 214, article by Hirsch.

Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 1083.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i., p. 85, article by Magnus.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Albertus Magnus de Secretis Mulierum Item De Virtutibus Herbarum Lapidum et Animalium. Amstelodami, Apud Henricum et Theod. Boom. A°. 1669.

24°. Pp. 329. Index [6, 1 blank]. Engraved title-page. There is a Proemium; then the *De Secretis* from p. 10 to p. 118. *Liber Aggregationis* from p. 118 to p. 158; *De mirabilibus Mundi* from p. 158 to p. 203. Michael Scotus, *De Secretis Naturæ*, from p. 204 to 329. There are two issues of this date—one is distinguished by having the following errata in the pagination: 56 for 65; 130 for 230; 135 for 235; 139 for 239; 151 for 251.

No tracts used to be more popular than those of Albertus Magnus and Michael Scotus. They began to be printed in the fifteenth century, and passed through a very great number of editions both separately and conjoined (as here). For notices of some fifty editions of Albertus; see "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets" in the *Trans. Archaeol. Socy. Glasgow*, 1882 to 1898, for the editions printed by Machlinia, a paper in the *Archæologia*, London, 1886, vol. xlix.; and for Michael Scotus, a paper read to the Archæological Society of Glasgow, April 15, 1886. Whether or not these tracts are to be ascribed to Henry of Saxony, a scholar of Albertus', as is done by some, it is almost certain

that they are not by Albertus. There is in actual circulation at the present time a chap-book in three parts containing charms, receipts, sympathetic and magical cures for man and animals, all the superstition of a few centuries back, which passes under the name of Albertus, but has no connection with the present book or with Albertus Parvus. The title is: *Albertus Magnus: being the approved . . . Egyptian Secrets; or, White and Black Art for Man and Beast.*—Translated from the German. It is without place or date, and each bookseller stamps his name on the copies he sells. It is in small square 8°, pp. 160.

[Alberti Magni Compendium, oder Kurtzer Begriff vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen, worauff ein Spagyryus seine gründliche Principia fest setzen könne.

Den Frommen ist die Kunst kurtz, und leicht zu verstehen,
Die Bösen immerdar darinnen irre gehen.]

s. l. & a.

Small 8°. Pp. 209-217. This is a fragment from the *Alchymistisch Sieben-Gestirn*, 1675 (q. v.).

De Alchymia liber.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 78.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 423.

Collectanea ex Alberto.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), *Pretiosa Margarita Novella*, 1546, f. 180.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), *Pretiosa Margarita*, 1714, p. 420.

Compendium vom Ursprung und Materia der Metallen.

See ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 209.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 123.

Compositum de Compositis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 825.

De Concordantia Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 809.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *Continued.*

Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 273.

See REBIS.

Liber Octo Capitulorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 841.

Scriptum super arborem Aristotelis.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 102.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 456.

Secretorum Tractatus.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumen tertium, 1610, p. 121.

Semita Semitæ.

See SEMITA SEMITÆ.

Though Albertus Magnus believed in transmutation in a certain sense and may have experimented in it, he was not a professed alchemist, or one of marked authority, and most if not all of the preceding writings are probably spurious.

Albertus called Groot or Grotus as his family name according to some, Magnus on account of his acquirements according to others, was born in 1192, or 1194, or 1206—there seems to be some doubt about it, though 1194 is usually preferred—in Swabia, of the family of Bolstadt, went to Pavia, became a Dominican in 1222, taught Philosophy and Theology with great renown in Germany and finally at Paris, and became Provincial of his Order at Cologne in 1254. In 1260 he was made bishop of Regensburg; resigned after three years, and re-

sumed teaching; preached a crusade in Germany and Bohemia, was at the Council of Lyons in 1274, and died at Cologne in 1280. He had fame as a man of universal learning, skilled in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Mechanics, and enjoyed the renown of a wizard, from which aspersion it is quite unnecessary to vindicate him.

His works were printed in the fifteenth century, and afterwards in various editions. Naudé stated that if they were all collected they would be found to be nearly as voluminous as those of his pupil Thomas Aquinas. They were ultimately collected by Peter Jammy, and published at Leyden, 1651, in twenty-one volumes, folio. There are multitudinous notices of Albert from every point of view. The following are a few of these:

Paolo Giovio, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 12.

Paolo Giovio, *Elogia virorum literis illustrium*, 1577, p. 5 (with a portrait).

Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, f. 121 (with a portrait).

J. F. Picus Mirandulanus, *De Auro libri tres*, Venetiis, 1586, pp. 33, 34, 61, etc.

Nicolaus Reusner, *Icones . . . virorum literis illustrium*, 1587, sig. Aj.

Jan. Jac. Boissardus, *Icones Quinquaginta Virorum*, 1597, i. 66; 1598, iii. p. 2.

N. Guibertus, *Alchymia . . . impugnata et expugnata*, Argent., 1603, Lib. II. c. vii. (on the supposititious works of Thomas and Albertus), p. 65.

Tobias Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1614, p. 9.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les grands Personages . . . soupçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 516. English translation, 1657, p. 242.

G. J. Vossius, *De Universæ Mathesios Natura et Constitutione Liber*, 1660, p. 362. (Third part of *De Quatuor Artibus Popularibus . . . Libri tres*, Amst., 1660.)

Thevet, *Histoires des plus illustres et sçavans Hommes de leurs Siècles*, 1670, ii. p. 85 (with a portrait).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1220 (with a portrait, plate 65).

Wm. Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria*, 1688, i. p. 731.

Trithemius, *Annales Hirsaugienses*, 1690, i. pp. 592-4 (the magic banquet); 603, 610 (at

Ratisbon); ii. 39 (his death); 40 (writings; not a magician; his works on magic and alchemy are spurious).

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 85.

Dupin, *Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, Paris (1700), T. X. p. 72.

Paschius, *De novis inventis . . . tractatus*, 1700, p. 580 (the magic banquet); p. 694 (the brazen head).

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen* (1709), ii. 126, 160, 162, 207, 242, 261, 297, 302, 308, 316, 329, 332, 470.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebrium Authorum*, 1710, p. 416.

Quétif & Echard, *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*, 1719, i. pp. 162-183.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique*, 1730, i. p. 129.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, ed. Franc. Ernest. Bruckmann, 1732, p. 13 (List of editions of the 'De Secretis Mulierum,' and 'Liber Aggregationis.')

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, Lubecæ, 1732, *passim*.

Heumann, *Via ad Historiam literariam*, Hanoveræ, 1732, Ed. tert. C. IV. § xxxviii. p. 108; and § xlii. p. 115.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon* (1732), i. col. 999.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 397, 564.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie hermétique*, 1742, i. 119, 466, iii. 35, 38, 50, 55, 83, 84.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 203.

Moreri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, i. 269.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS. *Continued.*

- Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophia*, 1766, iii. pp. 788-798, and vi. 593-4.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 222, ii. p. 659.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 153.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1776, i. p. 433.
- Bühle in Ersch & Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1819, ii. p. 364 (with references).
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke, n.d. (1820-25), i. p. 91.
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, i. pp. 535, 541.
- Dezimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 66.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 132.
- Atkinson, *Medical Bibliography*, 1834, pp. 68-74.
- Ernst H. F. Meyer, "Albertus Magnus; ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Botanik im dreizehnten Jahrhundert." *Linnaea*, 1836, x. pp. 641-741; Zweiter Beitrag. *Ibid.* 1837, xi. pp. 545-595.
- Emil Isensee, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, p. 215.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 358; 1866, i. p. 379.
- Biographie Universelle*, 1843, i. p. 333.
- L. Choulant in Henschel's *Janus*, 1845, pp. 127-160.
- F. A. Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age ou Albert le Grand et son Epoque*, Paris, 1853, 8°.
- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 110.
- Joachim Sighart, *Albertus Magnus, sein Leben und seine Wissenschaft*, Regensburg, 1857, 8°, with a portrait and other two illustrations. (He takes no notice of his chemistry or alchemy and mentions the present tracts only to say that they are spurious.)
- Hoefler, *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1857, i. col. 588 (with references).
- Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, iv. pp. 9-84. (Though bearing specially on Albertus as a botanist this article treats also of his science generally.)
- Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Aetatis*, 1858, i. p. 42 (enumerates the treatises in the collected works).
- Graesse, *Tresor*, 1859, i. p. 56.
- Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. p. 352.
- Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, i. p. 80, note 61.
- Octave d'Assailly, *Albert Le Grand, l'ancien Monde devant le nouveau*, Paris, 1870, vol. i., 8°.
- Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 701-704.
- v. Hertling, article in *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1875, i. p. 186 (with references).
- J. Bach, *Des Alberti Magni Verhältniss zu der Erkenntnisslehre der Griechen, Lateiner, Araber und Juden*, Wien, 1881, 8°.
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 16, 141, 157, 159, 196, 248; ii. 305, 326, 340, 378, 383, 393.

ALBERTUS PARVUS.

Secrets Merveilleux de la Magie Naturelle & Cabalistique du Petit Albert, traduits exactement sur l'original Latin, intitulé Alberti Parvi Lucii Libellus de mirabilibus naturæ arcanis. Enrichi de figures mistérieuses, & de la manière de les faire. Nouvelle edition corrigée & augmentée. A Lion. Chez les Héritiers de Beringos Fratres, à l'Enseigne d'Agrippa. M.DCCXLIII.

12°. Title, Avertissement, Table, Pp. [12]. Text, 252. Title red and black.
4 Woodcuts in the text. 10 Engraved plates.

There are numerous reprints of this well-known collection of magical absurdities and impossibilities. One of the best things it contains is the receipt to make the "hand of glory," with a drawing of the hand holding the necromantic candle. It is not

Nisard, *Histoire des Livres populaires*, 1854, i. p. 209.

an Alchemical book. For other editions see my "Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets, Part IV." *Trans. Archaeol. Soc. Glasgow, N.S.* 1888, vol. i. p. 333.

ALBINEUS (NATHAN).

Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta ex delectu & emendatione Nathanis Albinei D. M. In gratiam & commodum artis Chemicæ studiosorum. Genevæ, Sumpt. Ioannis Ant. & Samuelis de Tournes. M.DC.LIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 8 [2] 179 [1 blank]: [11, 1 blank] 83 [1 blank]: 11 [3] 175 [1 blank]: 77 [1 blank]. General title red and black.

The treatises contained in this collection are:

1. Hermes, *Tabula Smaragdina*.
2. Espagnet, *Enchiridion Physicæ restituta*.
3. Espagnet, *Arcanum Hermetice Philosophiæ Opus*.
4. Sendivogius, *Novum Lumen Chemicum*.
5. Sendivogius, *De Sulphure Tractatus*.
6. Augurellus, *Chrysopaia et Vellus Aureum*.
7. Albineus, *Carmen Aureum*.

Of these, numbers 2, 3, 4 have separate titles, signatures, and pagination. No. 1 is in the intro-

duction; 5 and 6 have bastard titles, 6 and 7 have signatures and pagination together by themselves. According to the table of contents Augurello's poems should come first and Espagnet's tracts last, but they have been transposed in binding. Albineus' "*Enigma Hexastichum*" is contained in the "Præfatio." See further under the respective authors. Schmieder (*Die Alchemie*, 1832, p. 418) mentions an edition of 1663.

ALBINEUS (NATHAN). *Continued.*

Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta ex delectu & emendatione Nathanis Albinei
 Doctoris Medici. In gratiam & commodum Artis Chemicæ studiosorum.
 Coloniae Allobrogum, Sumpt. I. Ant. & Samuelis de Tournes. M.DC.LXXIII.

8°. Pp. [14]; 78; 11 [2, 1 blank]; 175 [1 blank]. General title red and black.

The tracts in this edition are: Hermes, *Tabula Smaragdina*, at the end of the preface; Augurellus, *Chrysopoeia* and *Vellus Aureum*; Albineus, *Carmen Aureum* and *Ænigma*; Sendivogius, *Novum Lumen Chemicum* and *Tractatus de Sulphure*. There is a bastard title to Augurello's poems; and a separate title, preface and pagination to Sendivogius' tracts. According to the table this edition should also contain Espagnet's two tracts, *Enchiridion* and *Arcanum Opus*, but these do not appear to have been included in this copy. This is a reprint of the other edition, with the *Ænigma* verbally altered and eight lines added.

There was an edition of Sendivogius' two tracts and of Augurello's poems printed at Geneva by Jean de Tournes in 1639. This was edited by Albineus, but Espagnet's tracts are not contained in the volume. See SENDIVOGIUS (Michael).

Gmelin (*Gesch. der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 620) calls him 'Matth.', and in the index 'Albinus.' He quotes the editions of Geneva 1653, 1663, 1673, and Cologne, 1673, 8°. Schmieder also speaks of this Cologne edition. I have not seen any such, and it is possible that Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva, has been mistaken for Colonia Agrippina, Cologne.

Carmen Aureum et Ænigma.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 387.

ALCHALI.

Caput de Sale Alchali.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 258.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 180.

ALCHEMIA.

In Hoc Volumine De Alchemia continentur hæc.

Gebri Arabis, Philosophi solertissimi, rerumq; naturalium,
 præcipue metallicarum peritissimi,

De inuestigatiõe perfectionis metallorum.

Liber I.

Summæ perfectionis metallorum, siue perfecti magisterij.

Libri II.

Quæ sequuntur, omnia nunc primū excusa sunt.

Eiusdem De inuentione ueritatis seu perfectionis metallorum.

Liber I.

De Fornacibus construendis.

Liber I.

Item.

Speculū Alchemiæ, doctissimi uiri Rogerij Bachonis.

Correctoriū Alchemiæ doctiss. uiri Richardi Anglici.

Rosarius minor, de Alchemia, Incerti authoris.

Liber Secretorū Alchemiæ Calidis filij Iazichi Iudæi.

Tabula Smaragdina de Alchemia, Hermetis Trismeg.

Hortulani philosophi, super Tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Commentarius.

Omnia collatis exemplaribus, emēdatissima, nouoq; modo ad mētē authorū distincta, & argumētis atq; picturis necessarijs illustrata, ita ut merito iā renata uideri queāt. Norimbergæ apud Ioh. Petreium, Anno M.D.XLI.

4°. Pp. [20] 373. [2, 1 blank; 1, 1 blank]. 16 woodcuts.

ALCHEMIA (DE) Dialogi Duo.

See BRACESCHI (GIOVANNI).

ALCHEMIA (DE) Incerti Authoris.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 1.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 5.

This is also entitled LIBER de Magni lapidis Compositione et Operatione, q.v.

ALCHEMIA VERA.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO).

Another collection with the same title: *Alchimia vera*, but in German, was printed at Frankfurt, 1604, according to the *Beytrag sur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 587. The editor's initials (?) are I. P. S. M. S. A copy of this book,

apparently, is contained in the *Bibliothèque Ouvroir*, 1870, No. 607, but the initials there are J. P. S. H. M. S., and the book is said to be without place, date (but 1604), and printer's name. It contains 15 tracts of which a list is given.

ALCHEMISCHER WEGWEISSER.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 177.

ALCHIMEY-SPIEGEL.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS).

ALCHIMIA, Das ist Alle Farben, Wasser, Olea, Salia, vnd Alumina, damit man alle Corpora, Spiritus vnd Calces Præparirt, Sublimirt vnd Fixirt, zubereyten. Vnd wie man diese ding nutze, auff das Sol und Luna werden möge. Auch von Solviren vnd Scheidung aller Metall, Polierung allerhand Edelgestein, fürtrefflichen Wassern zum Etzen, Scheiden vnd Solviren: Vnd zuletzt wie die giftige Dämpff zuverhüten, ein kurtzer Bericht, &c. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Imp. Franckfurt am Mayn, in verlegung Vincentii Steinmeyers, Jm Jahr MDCXIII.

8°. Pp. 130. Index [3]; colophon [1]; 2 blank. Title red and black. Pp. 7-15 contain woodcuts of different kinds of furnaces. The colophon runs thus: Gedruckt zu Darmstatt, bey Balthasar Hofmann, in verlegung Vincentii Steinmeyers: Im Iahr MDCXIII. Hofmann printed the *Alchimey-Spiegel* (q.v.) in the same year.

The first edition I know of was printed at Strasburg by Cammerlander in 1539. The book has no author's name, but it may have been compiled by a certain Petrus Kertzenmacher, who wrote a preface which appears in the 1570 and subsequent issues. The compiler has taken not only a number of the receipts but the title as well from the *Rechter Gebrauch d'Alchimey*, 1531 (q.v.). The second part deals with what was thought to be transmuta-

tion and with the separation of gold and silver, and appended is the treatise of Gilbertus Cardinal (q.v.) upon solution of metals, polishing of gems, and similar practical applications of chemistry. For the different editions see my paper on "Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry," *Proceedings Phil. Soc.*, Glasgow, 1887-88, vol. xix. pp. 126-159, and "Supplement," *Ibid.* 1893-94, vol. xxv. pp. 224-235.

ALCHIMIA.

De Alchimia Opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit. Cum gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareo.

s.l. a. & typ. n.

4°. Ff. [3, 1 blank] 168. Vignette on the title. On f. 168 verso the printer's device. Rosarium Philosophorum. Secunda Pars Alchimie de Lapide Philosophico vero modo præparando, continens exactam eius scientiæ progressionem. Cum Figuris rei perfectionem ostendentibus.

Sigs. A to Z, a, in fours; or ff. [96]. Vignette, and 20 symbolic wood-cuts, coloured by hand. Numerous MS. notes.

Colophon: Francoforti ex Officina Cyriaci Jacobi, Mense Junio Anno 1550.

The first part contains a dedication to Otto Heinrich, Count Palatine, by the printer Cyriacus Jacobus, dated April 1, [15]50, and the following nine tracts:

1. *Correctio Fatuorum*, f. 1.
2. *Clangor Buccinae*, f. 19.
3. *Semita Semite*, f. 69.
4. Avicenna: *De tinctura metallorum*, f. 75.
5. Raimundus (Lullius): *Compendium animæ transmutationis*, f. 92.
6. *Scala Philosophorum*, f. 101.
7. *Opus mulierum, Tractatulus, sive ludus puerorum*, f. 135.

8. Raimundus Lullius: *De Tincturis compendium, seu Vade Macum*, f. 153.

9. Aristoteles: *Tractatulus de Practica lapidis Philosophici*, f. 162.

Some of these tracts were frequently printed; see under each. The second part consists entirely of the *Rosarium*, with all its curious symbolical illustrations. It was one of the most popular of the Alchemical treatises, and it is to be found in numerous MSS. and printed editions. See ROSARIUM.

ALCHIMIA DENUDATA.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

ALCHIMIST.

See HEUTIGE (Der) Alchimist, 1756.

This is identical with the *Spiegel* of EDWARD PLUSIUS (q.v.).

ALCHYMIA.

Alchymia Cultor sub spe Benedictionis Divinae viuens.

See PHILOSOPHISCHE Schau-Bühne, 1706.

Alchymia Denudata.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

Alchymia Tractatus.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 101.

Alchymia vera lapidis philosophorum.

See VIER aufserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 212.

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772, p. 5.

Alchymia veteris medulla ex Gebri . . . libris extracta.

See HORN (GEORG).

Definitio Alchymia.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 54.

Phoenix Alchymia.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 75.

ALCHYMIE.

See GANTZE (Der) Kern der Alchymie, 1748.

See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757

See REFORMIERTE (Die) Alchymie, under CORRECTIO fatuorum.

ALCHYMISCHE FRAGEN von dem Universali und den Particularibus.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum, 1735, p. 532.

ALCHYMIST.

Der von Mose . . . übel urtheilende Alchymist.

See SCHMID (JOHANN GEORG), 1706.

ALCHYMISTEN-GESELLSCHAFFT.

See K. (J. D.), 1709.

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, Das ist, Sieben schöne und aufserlesene Tractätlein, vom Stein der Weisen, Darinn der richtige Weg zu solchem allerhöchsten Geheimnüß zu kommen hell und klar gezeigt wird. Allen Liebhabern der Hoch-Edlen Wissenschaft zu Gefallen und nützlichem Unterricht, aus dem Latein ins Hochdeutsche treulich übersetzt, und in Druck gefertigt.

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn. *Continued.*

Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufftig habn geschrieben,
Das lafs allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.

Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weißlichem Verstand,
So sey versichert, dafs dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.

Hamburg, In Verlegung Johann Naumanns, und Georgen Wolffs. Im Jahr Christi, 1675.

8°. Pp. [8], 231, [1]. Title red and black. The contents begin on the verso of the title, and then follow a scheme of the operations for the Stone, and the editor's address to the reader. Each tract has a title-page included in the pagination.

The tracts in this collection are:

1. Hermes, *Gülden Tractätlein*, p. 1.
 2. R. Lullius, *Apertorium*, p. 25.
 3. R. Lullius, *Elucidarium*, p. 57.
 4. Aristoteles, *Tractat an Alexandrum Magnum vom Stein der Weisen*, p. 69.
 5. Johannes Dausten, *Rosarium*, p. 99.
 6. Albertus Magnus, *Compendium*, p. 209.
 7. Johannes Pontanus, *Ein Sendbrief*, p. 219.
- The editor has not given his name. The title of the book, he says, denotes that as the Pleiades guide the mariner to his haven, so this constellation of writers will enable the lover of Alchemy to

attain his end. He himself was neither a 'practicus' nor an adept, but he had studied the theory and ventured to say that in this book would be found in brief all that was necessary for the work contained, though more diffusely, in the six volumes of the *Theatrum Chemicum*.

Besides this, which seems to be the first edition, Schmieder (*Gesch. der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 166) quotes another of date 1679, and the *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 626, one of 1756, Frankfurt, 8°.

ALCHYMISTISCH Sieben-Gestirn, Das ist: Sieben schöne und auserlesene Tractätlein, vom Stein der Weisen, Darinn der richtige Weg zu solchem allerhöchsten Geheimnüfs zu kommen, hell und klar gezeiget wird. Allen Liebhabern der Hoch-Edlen Wissenschaft zu Gefallen und nützlichem Unterricht, aus dem Latein im Hoch-deutsche treulich übersetzt, und in Druck gefertigt.

Was Hermes und der Lullius weitläufftig haben geschrieben,
Das lafs allhier in einer Summ zu lesen dir belieben.

Wirst du dasselb' gebrauchen recht mit weißlichem Verstand
So sey versichert, dafs dein Geld sehr nützlich angewandt.

Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Kraufsischen Buchladen. 1772.

8°. Imperfect; wanting all after p. 240, including the Tracts by Albertus Magnus and Pontanus. New title pasted over a previous one. As in the other edition each tract has a title-page: Hermes, p. 9; Lullius, p. 35, and p. 71; Aristotle, p. 85; Dausten, p. 119.

ALCHYMISTISCHE (NEUE) Bibliothek für den Naturkundiger.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

ALCHYMISTISCHE BRIEFE.

See MEYER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

ALCHYMISTISCHE Nachrichten Regulen.

See LÖWE (Der) defs Rothen Creutzes.

ALCHYMY.

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy.

ALEMANNUS DE BONONIA.

See ALAMANUS de Bononia.

ALESSIO.

Alexii Pedemontani de Secretis Libri, mira quadam rerum varietate vtilitateq; referti, longe castigatiores & ampliores quàm priore editione. Nam sex prioribus, septimus accessit ex eiusdem authoris appendice factus: omnes ex Italico sermone in Latinum conuersi. Io. Iacobo weckero Basiliensi Medico interprete. Basileae, Apud Petrum Pernam. M.D.LX.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 354 [29, 1 blank].

The first edition of this translation was printed at Basel, by Perna in 1559, 8vo. It contains only six books. The third was printed by Perna in 1563. It contains an eighth book.

De' Secreti del Reverendo Donno Alessio Piemontese, Prima Parte. Con la sua tavola per trouar le ricette con ogni commodità. In Venetia, Presso Giorgio de' Caualli. MDLXVIII.

8°. Ff. 155. Tavola, &c. [11] 2 blank. Seconda Parte, ff. 76. Tavola [8.] Parte Terza, ff. 48. Tavola [4.] The vignette is an elephant carrying a tower with armed soldiers, and the motto underneath: 'Tarde sed tuto,' the whole within an ornamental border.

The first part in six books of Alexis' work was originally published in Italian, at Venice, in 1556 (or 1555?). The second revised edition appeared in 1557. It is one of the most famous of the receipt-books and its popularity is shown by the number of editions in various languages through which it has passed. There are on record some twenty editions in Italian; it was translated into French, about twenty editions; Latin, nine editions; English, seven or eight editions; Dutch, half-a-dozen editions; German, a dozen editions; Polish, Danish and Spanish.

The receipts are for the most part medical and pharmaceutical, and there is very little which bears direct on Alchemy or on Chemistry.

For the origin of the work as told by Alexis himself, for the doubts connected with the date and language of the first edition, for an enumeration of editions in Italian and English and for an account of the first three editions of Wecker's translation and their importance for the history of the work, see my "Notes on Books of Secrets," in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, vol. ii., and 1885-89 (N.S.) vol. i., and paper on "The Secrets of Alexis," read to the Society of Antiquaries, London.

The name *Alessio* is regarded by some (*e.gr.*

Graesse, Trésor, 1859, i. p. 68) as a pseudonym for Girolamo Ruscelli, called by Graesse an Alchemist. This is queried in the British Museum Catalogue, and Beckmann, who made enquiry into the subject, was unable to come to any definite conclusion. At least he admits the difficulty of determining which of the noble Florentine family of Ruscelli or Ruscellai might be concealed under the name. He also saw the difficulties involved in calling the edition of 1557 the first, and concluded that it must have been published earlier. Brunet and Graesse both speak of an edition of 1555, Venice, by Sigism. Bordogna, but there are difficulties respecting that edition also. See Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1792, iii. p. 198, and i. 340, for the Ruscellai.

The fact is, however, as I have shown in the paper above mentioned, the ascription of the work to Ruscelli, will not bear examination, for it leads to two quite incompatible narratives of the origin of the book, and as they both necessarily emanate from him, if he be the author, he must, in one or other, if not in both, have been strictly inaccurate. For my own part I have seen no evidence that Ruscelli was the author, but only the assertion of Muzio, which has been followed by later writers.

Kunstbuch des wolerfarnen Herren Alexij Pedemontani vō mancherley nutzlichen vnnd bewerten Secreten oder Künsten, jetz neuwlich aufs Welscher vnnd Lateinischer sprach inn Teutsch gebracht, durch Doctor Hanfs Jacob Wecker, Statt Artzet zu Colmar. Mit Keys. Majest. gnad vnnd freyheit, inn sechs jaren nicht nachzutrucken. M.D.LXX iij.

8°. Pp. [48] 462. Title red and black.

Der Ander Theil.

8°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 274 [21, 1 blank].

An earlier edition of the German translation was published by Perna at Basel, in 1570. It contains only the first part in six books.

Les Secrets Du Seigneur Alexis Piemontois. Reueu, & augmenté d'vne infinité de rares Secrets. A Rouen, Chez Iean Berthelin, dans la Cour du Palais. M.DC.XXXVII.

8°. Pp. 675. Table, [70, 1 blank]. Imperfect.

ALESSIO. *Continued.*

Though without Christoffe Landré's name, this is a reprint of his translation, printed at Paris in 1573, 1576; Rouen, 1614 (without Landré's name), and again in 1691. Besides the secrets of Alexis

and numerous other secrets, all these editions include a translation of the *Kunstboeck* of Andriessen (*q.v.*). It will be found in pp. 564-631 of the present edition.

ALETHOPHILUS.

Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des durch den Schall einer thönernen Elias-Posaune, auf Befehl eines Chymischen Pabsts angekündigten Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst, sampt den übrigen auf der Insul Schmäheland aufgerichteten Schantzen. Oder kurtze Wiederlegung des von einem Anonymo ohne sattsamen Grund und Reason herausgegebenen schmähsüchtigen Teutschen Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst, aufgesetzt durch Alethophilum. Leipzig, Bey Carl Christian Neuenhahn, Buchh. in Nordhausen. 1705.

8°. Pp. 142. Title red and black. Frontispiece.

This is a reply, or a pretended reply, in the form of a spun-out allegory, to Dr. Söldner's *Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst*, 1702, *q.v.* The author's name is not given. Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, ii. pp. 28-29) strongly suspects the author's straightforwardness and blames him for having neither overturned Alchemy

nor convicted the *Fegfeuer* of untruth. Fictuld evidently did not like any doubt or hesitation, either on the part of the friends or foes of the secret philosophy. The book is interesting as containing an enumeration of alchemical authors. Compare *Erlösung der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten*, 1701.

[Another Copy.] Leipzig, . . . 1705.

8°. Pp. 142. Title red and black. Wants the frontispiece.

ALETHOPHILUS.

Philosophische Betrachtung von Verwandlung der Metallen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 537.

This is the seventh chapter of "Aletophili Meditationes aliquot Sacrae atque Philosophicae in 8vo. Francofurtiae, MDCCXXVIII. A. S. R." It consists of 143 short dicta or propositions about

the nature of the metals. According to Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, ii. p. 28) the paper is ruined by having them printed on it!

ALETHOPHILUS.

See HERMES, *Erkänntniß der Natur*, 1706.

See HERMES, *Einleitung in's höchste Wissen : von Erkenntniß der Natur*, 1855.

ALETOPHILUS (SINCERUS).

Leben des Paracelsus.

See HERMETISCHES Museum, 1782, i. p. 111.

ALEXANDER.

Cuiusdam Epistolæ, quæ Alexandri Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur, interpretatio, abditam Philosophici Lapidis compositionem sapientibus acutissimè declarans.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 245.

See GEBER, *Summa Perfectionis*, 1682, p. 254.

See GINÆCEUM *Chimicum*, 1679, p. 561.

Epistel.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 331; 1750, i. p. 402.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 227.

ALEXANDER. *Continued.*

Sendschreiben von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 257.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 294.

To Alexander the Great is ascribed the discovery of the tomb of Hermes and the *Tabula Smaragdina* which it contained. Aristotle is credited with having written an epistle to him on Alchemy (see ARISTOTELES). Compare, Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, pp. 359, 371. The *Epistel* was published by Joachim Tancke in his translation of R. Bacon's *Medulla Alchymia*, Eisleben, 1608. Kopp. *Ibid.* ii. 347.

ALEXIS.

See ALESSIO.

ALFONSO.

Clavis Sapientiaë.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 322.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 766.

Alphonso or Alfonso X., *El Sabio*, King of Castile and Leon (1221-1284) "caused this book to be translated from the Arabic into his own Castilian tongue." It would appear therefore that Alfonso was not himself the author. The Arabic book is supposed to be the *Clavis majoris Sapientiaë* ascribed to Artepheus (*q.v.*), of which there were numerous editions. Comparison of the two tracts shows that they are identical (though not

verbally so), however the identity is to be explained. This tract treats 1°, of the Aristotelian elements or qualities; 2°, of the generation of minerals, and 3°, of the generation of plants from minerals, and of animals from plants. It is a short treatise on cosmogony, and not on transmutation. It is not the same as that attributed to "Alphonso, King of Portugall," included in *Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone*, London, 1652.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 123.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1788, ii, p. 78.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 64.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 141.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. 383; 1866, i. p. 407.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ Etatis*, 1858, i. p. 68.

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, ii. p. 441.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 101.

ALI PILI.

See ALI PULI.

ALI PULI.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum. Oder: ein Tractat. von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltz. Insgemein und eigentlich genandt: Der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. Und ins Hochteutsche versetzt, und herausgegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Rittern, Chur-Fürstl. Pfaltzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Gedruckt im Jahr 1682.

8°. Pp. [2] 67. The last page is in MS. The signatures are: 4 leaves without signature, E-H 6 in eights. 1 p. in MS. This tract has been cut out of a copy of the *Quadratum Alchymisticum*, 1705 (*q.v.*), and bound separately.

It is commended by Fictuld (*Probiar-Stein*, i. p. 60), and is quoted by Gmelin (*Geschichte*, ii. p. 14). Besides Allpuli's tract, pp. 1-38, this fragment contains also Martinus de Delle, *Discursus de Universalibus* (p. 39), *Discursus Philosophicus* (p. 49), an extract from the book *Amor Proximi* (p. 58), and a

story of a cure worked by Sebastian Siebenfreund (p. 61) with the narrative of his murder, in which Thurneysser (*q.v.*) is said to have had a hand.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier*, 1870, Nos. 1193-95.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum: or the Salt of Nature Regenerated. For the most part improperly called the Philosopher's Stone. Written in Arabick by Allpuli a Mauritanian, born of Asiatick Parents; Published in Low Dutch,

ALI PULI. *Continued.*

1694, and now done into English, 1696. By a Lover of the Hermetick Science.

That which hath been is named already, and it is known that it is Man.
Eccles. 6. 10.

London, Printed for J. Harris at the Harrow in Little Britain, 1696.

12°. Pp. 90. List of books, 91-4.

The usual form of the name is Alipuli, not Alipili. The address by the English translator to the reader is signed E. Brice, not Price.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum. Oder: ein Tractat, von dem Wiedergebohrnen Saltz. Insgemein und eigentlich genandt: der Weisen Stein, in Arabischen geschrieben von Ali Puli, einem Asiatischen Mohren, darnach in Portugisische Sprache durch H. L. V. A. H. und ins Hochteutsche übersetzt, und herausgegeben von Johann Otto Helbig Rittern, Churfürstl. Pfälzischen Rath, Leib-Medico, und bey der Heidelbergischen Universität Professore Publico. Franckfurt, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1756.

8°. Pp. 40.

Centrum Naturæ Concentratum.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705.

ALKUMISTICA.

See CLAIUS (JOHANN), 1594 (?).

ALLEBÉ (GERRIT ARNOU NICOLAAS).

Gerardi Arnoldi Nicolai Allebé, Amstelodamensis, Medicinæ in Athenæo Illustri Amstelodamensi Studiosi, Commentatio qua respondetur ad Quaestionem Chemicam, a nobilissima Facultate Disciplinarum Mathematicarum et Physicarum, in Academia Lugduno-Batava, A. MDCCCXXIX. Propositam: Instituatæ aquæ marinae analysis accurata, et inquiratur quænam sint ejus principia perpetua, quæ contra accessoria et minus constantia; tum quibus utrorumque Iodium et Bromium sint accensenda: exponatur denique, quæ ratione singula illa principia separentur et depurentur. Quæ Praemium reportavit D. viii Mensis Februarii A. MDCCCXXX.

No place, date, printer or publisher.

4°. Pp. 40. Folding table. Reprinted from the *Annales* of the Leyden Academy, vol. xv.

ALLEGORIA.

See MERLINUS.

Allegoriæ Sapientum et Distinctiones xxix supra librum Turbæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 57.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 467.

Allegoriæ super librum Turbæ.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 89.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 101; 1750, i. p. 125.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 494.

ALLERLEY Particularia.

Allerley Particularia die handtgriff zu elehrnen.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. (1598), p. 97.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymiae, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 145.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 237.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 145.

ALLGEMEIN nützlichches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei. Erster Theil. Mit Kupfern. Berlin, bei Siegismund Friedrich Hesse, in der breiten Strasse. 1781.

8°. Pp. viii. 244 [for 344]. Two copper plates.

Zweiter Theil, 1782.

8°. Pp. [4] 372. Two copper plates.

On account of the general utility of a knowledge of the sciences, the translator (who has concealed his name) thought it desirable that what had already been written in Latin should be rendered accessible to more readers by being turned into

German, and he points out that his work serves as a contribution or supplement to the Journal of Crell, who had not dealt with chemical dissertations in Latin. I do not know if any more than the above was published.

Part I. contains the following dissertations :

1. Jacob Reinbold Spielmann and Johann Friedrich Corvinus, *Geschichte der künstlichen Luft*, p. 1.
2. Torbern Bergmann, *Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten*, p. 98.
3. Torbern Bergmann, *Warme Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten*, p. 153.
4. Carl Wilhelm Scheele, *Widerlegung der Meinung, dass das reine Wasser in Erde verwandelt werden könne*, p. 181.
5. die Gebrüder Gravenhorst, *Aus dem Glauberschen Wundersalze wahren Schwefel hervorzubringen, ohne Beihülfe des Feuers*, p. 185.
6. Georg Christian Ittershagen, *Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen*, p. 188.
7. Vogel, *Die Bestuschesche oder Le Mottische Stahlinktur zu verfertigen*, p. 192.
8. Balthasar George Sage, *Von verschiedenen Arten die metallischen Körper zu verkalten*, von

den Farben ihrer Gläser, und von denjenigen, die man durch metallische Kalke im weissen durchsichtigen Glase hervorbringen kann, p. 195.

9. Wilh. Heinr. Sebastian Bucholz, *Ueber die Essignaphthe*, p. 205.

10. Carl Gottfried Hagen, *Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdigt alkalischen Theile*, p. 217.

11. Johann Christian Wiegleb, *Chemische Untersuchung über den Kiesel*, p. 251.

12. Johann Beckmann, *Versuche den Gebrauch der Färberröthe beim Färben zu verbessern*, p. 271.

13. Johann Anton Scopoli, *Vom Schwefel und dessen Verhalten gegen die Metalle*, p. 296.

14. Christoph Andreas Mangold, *Versuche mit Farben*, p. 319.

15. Friedrich August Cartheuser, *Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinsalzes*, p. 324.

The contents of part II. are the following :

1. Johann Friedrich Corvinus, *Geschichte der künstlichen Luft*, zweiter Theil, p. 1.
2. Torbern Bergmann, *Von der Luftsäure*, p. 60.
3. Torbern Bergmann, *Ueber die Zerlegung der Wässer*, p. 157.
4. Torbern Bergmann, *Ueber die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind*, p. 278.

5. Johann Anton Scopoli, *Metallurgische Beobachtungen*, p. 310.

6. Carl Friedrich Wenzel, *Chemische Versuche, die Metalle vermittelst der Reverberation in ihre Bestandtheile zu zerlegen*, p. 321.

7. Johann Gottlieb Georgi, *Umständliche Nachricht von den berühmten Bestuscheschen Nerventinkturen, oder so genannten Lamottischen Tropfen*, p. 342.

ALLGEMEINE (UEBER) ARZNEIEN.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 291.

The author's initials are E. C. D.(octor?) M.(edicinæ?), and the tract was originally written in Latin and addressed to a Fellow of the Royal

Society. The universal medicines are to be understood in an alchemical sense, apparently.

ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt. Beneben der Fama Fraternitatis, des Löblichen Ordens des Rosencreutzes, an alle Gelehrte vnd Häupter Europä geschrieben. Jetzo öffentlich in Druck verfertigt, vnd allen trewen Herten communiciret worden. Gedruckt zuerst

ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation. *Continued.*

zu Cassel, durch Wilhelm Wessell, Anno M.DC.XIV. Der äussersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt, und mit einem Anhang verschiedener dahin gehörigen Schriften vermehret. Regensburg, Anno MDCLXXXI. (*sic* for MDCCLXXXI.).

8°. Pp. [4] 192.

According to Kloss (*Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, Frankf. 1844, p. 176) this was edited by Fri. Nicolai, and was printed at Berlin, 1781. The *Reformation* goes from p. 1 to p. 68; the *Fama* from p. 69 to p. 98. The volume contains also Adam Haselmeyer's *Antwort an die Lobwürdige Brüder-*

schaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz, pp. 99-114; *Wolgemeyntes Aufschreiben*, pp. 115-122; and *Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung* by Doctor Gratianus Amandus de Stellis, pp. 123-192, with the following title-pages respectively:

Antwort: An die Lobwürdige Brüderschaft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N. von Adam Haselmeyer, Archiducalem Alumnum Notarium seu Judicem ordinarium Cæsareum, der Zeiten zum Heyligen Creutz Dörflein bey Hall in Tyroll wohnende: Ad Fama Fraternalitatis einfüligst geantwortet. Gedruckt zuerst zu Kassel, MDCXIV, und der äussersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt. Regensburg, MDCLXXXI. (for MDCCLXXXI.).

Wolgemeyntes Aufschreiben, an die Hochwürdigste Fraternität des Rosencreutzes. Zweyer Vnbenannten Biederleuth, darinnen sie ihre Gedanken, so sie von der höchlichen Fraternität haben, eröffnen, vnd um fernere Communication bitten thun. Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hartmanno Palthenio, MDCXVII. und der äussersten Seltenheit wegen wieder aufgelegt. Regensburg, MDCLXXXI.

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung was für eine Gottseligkeit vnd Art der Liebe erfordert wirt. Das ist, wie dieselbe eigentlich beschaffen seyn wil, wann man die in aller Welt verachte, Aber von Gott werth vnd thewer gehaltene Gemeinschaft, Wissenschaft, Weißheit vnd Fraternitet der rechten Rosen Creutz Brüder auff besteste Theil zuerreichen begehret. Von newem ans Taglicht geruckt durch Doctorem Gratianum Amandum de Stellis C. & E. Archipal. *Ex Pradio Domus Dei.*

1. Timoth. 4. Die Gottseligkeit ist zu allen Dingen Nutz.

1. Johan. 3. Lasset vns nicht lieben mit Worten, noch mit der Zungen, Sondern mit der That und mit der Wahrheit.

Gedruckt zuerst zu Oppenheim bey Hieronymo Gallern MDCXVIII. vnd der äussersten Seltenheit wegen wieder gedruckt zu Regensburg, MDCLXXXI.

These are tracts belonging to the subject of Rosicrucianism. The "*Allgemeine . . . Reformation*" was printed at Cassel, by Wilhelm Wessell, 1612, together with the *Fama Fraternalitatis*, and Haselmeyer's *Responson* in small 8vo, pp. 147. Another edition was printed in 1614, with an *Epistola* added, small 8vo, pp. 152. In 1616 these were included with some other tracts in a small volume pp. [11] 304 [1]. The *Fama*

Fraternalitatis in English, by Eugenius Philalethes, was published at London in 1652, 16mo. See *Missiv an die Hoherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, Leipz. 1783, pp. 44-45.

The "*Allgemeine . . . Reformation*" was printed in the *Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreutzer*, Berlin, 1783, i. p. 257, and the *Fama Fraternalitatis* in the same, i. p. 308.

ALPHIDIUS.

Kurtzer Bericht und parabolisch Tractätlein.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 66.

This author is supposed to have lived in the 12th century, but nothing is known about him. The tract is printed along with Koffsky and R. Lully in the *Trinum Chymicum*, Strasburg, 1699,

and another entitled *Claves quinque et alia fragmenta de lapide philosophico componendo* is said to exist in manuscript. See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 339, 363.

ALPHONSUS.

See ALFONSO.

ALPINUS (PROSPER).

Prosperi Alpini Marosticensis Philosophi & Medici, in Gymnasio Patavino Medicamentorum simplicium Professoris ordinarii, Medicina Ægyptiorum. Accedunt huic editioni ejusdem Auctoris Libri de Balsamo & Rhapontico.

ALPINUS (PROSPER). *Continued.*

Ut et Jacobi Bontii Medicina Indorum. Editio nova. Lugduni Bata-
vorum, Ex Officina Boutesteiniana, 1719.

4°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 325. Index [47]. Title red and black. 6 engravings and vignette.

Prosperi Alpini De Balsamo Dialogus. In quo verissima Balsami Plantæ,
Opobalsami, Carpobalsami, & Xylobalsami cognitio, plerisque antiquorum
atque juniorum Medicorum occulta, nunc elucescit. Lugduni Batavorum,
Apud Vid. et Fil. Corn. Boutesteyn. MDCCXVIII.

4°. Pp. [4] 3-44. Index [4]. 1 plate.

De Rhapontico Disputatio . . . 1718.

4°. Pp. 25 [1].

Jacobi Bontii in Indiis Archiatri de Medicina Indorum Libri iv. . . . 1718.

4°. Pp. 109 [2]. [1 blank].

This work does not refer to Chemistry, but to a section of the history of medicine.

Prosper Alpinus was born at Marostica near
Vicenza in 1553, studied medicine and graduated
as Phil. and M.D. at Padua, 1578, went to Egypt
in 1580 and remained there for three years. On
his return he practised in Genoa, and in 1593

became Professor of Botany and superintendent of
the Garden at Padua, wrote a number of books on
botany and medicine, and died at Padua, Nov. 23,
in 1616 or 1617, after becoming quite deaf.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 925.
Tomasini, *Elogia virorum literis et sapientia
illustrium*, 1644, p. 301.

Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, 1654, pp. 97,
98, 139, 305, 441.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*,
1688, p. 1337.

Conring, *In universam artem medicam intro-
ductio*, 1687, ii. 8, p. 43; vi. 11, p. 222; x. 24,
p. 315.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Nov. 23,
1616; Sig. Na verso.

Giornale de' Letterati d' Italia, 1711, v. p.
387 (short note on his life); 1711, vi. pp.
262-281 (life and notice of his art of foretelling the
life or death of the sick); 1714, xvii. p. 269 (notice
of the plants of Egypt).

Nicolaus Comnenus Papadopolus, *Historia
Gymnasii Patavini*, Venetiis, 1726, i. p. 13, No. 1,
and p. 345, No. 108.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1730, xi. p. 176; 1732, xx.
p. 29.

Stolle, *Anleitung in die Historie der medicin-
ischen Gefahrheit*, 1731, pp. 97, 198, 206, 207,
579.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,
p. 30.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1750, i. pp.
211-213.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i.
col. 300.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d' Italia*, 1753, i. i.
p. 518.

Stoeber, *Life of Sir C. Linnaeus*, 1794, p. 57.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, London, 1799,
i. pp. 10-13.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Méde-
cine*, 1828, i. p. 99.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. p. 159.

Emil Isensee, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840,
p. 230.

Phillippe und Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*,
1855, p. 420.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i.
p. 318.

*Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-
cales*, 1865, iii. p. 391.

Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*.
1881, ii. pp. 8, 135; 1882, iii. p. 430 (diphtheria
in Egypt).

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der philosophischen Materie.

See VIER AUSSERLESENE Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 209.

Preceded by a note to the reader and *Protestatio auctoris*.

There are four short poems called: I. *Alchymia
vera lapidis philosophorum*; II. *Eine feine Be-
schreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer
Bereitung, ab incerto auctore*; III. *Tractatulus
rhythmicus vom Stein der Weisen*; IV. has no special
title, but begins: *Philosophia die edle Kunst*.

Fictuld's observation on these old German

verses of date 1697 (*Prohier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii.
p. 29) is as follows: "The author is not mentioned.
The work, like its title, is pure twaddle, by
which time is recklessly wasted. They deserve to
be burned to prevent any one doing himself farther
mischief by them" (1).

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772.

Reprint of the preceding four tracts in verse.

See RYTHMI Germanici.

This set of verses is a reprint of No. ii. of the preceding tracts. It is contained in FIGULUS (B.)
Pandora, 1608, p. 263.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen. *Continued.*

Alte deutsche Reimen, de prima Materia des Steins der Weisen.

See SUCHTEN (A. VON), "Concordantia Chymica," Chymische Schriften, 1680, p. 95.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 192.

This is an edition of v. Suchten's tract.

See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 313.

See FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 313.

See GANTZE (Der) Kern der Al-Chymie, 1748.

This is a reprint of No. iii. : "Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben," of the preceding set of tracts.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen von der weissen Materia, und ihrer Zubereitung, zur Medicin auf Menschen und Metalle.

See HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS), Der Chymischen und heutigen Welt, nutzbahre Schatzkammer, 1736, p. 269.

See FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, 1752, p. 269.

This is a different poem from any of the preceding.

ALTE TEUTSCHE Reimen de Sale Centrali.

See KUNCKEL VON LÖWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein, 1721, p. 511.

ALTE VERSE, worinne die Bereitung des Philosophischen Steines Rätzel-weiß beschrieben.

See HEUTIGE (Der) Alchimist, 1756, p. 77.

ALTENBERG.

See LEONHARD von Altenberg.

ALTERSBERGER (PRIMISLAUS), *Respondens.*

See LIBAVIUS (ANDREAS), *Prases*, 1615.

ALTKUMISTICA.

See CLAIUS (JOHANN), 1594(?).

ALTUS.

Mutus Liber, in quo tamen tota Philosophia hermetica, figuris hieroglyphicis depingitur, ter optimo maximo Deo misericordie consecratus, solisque filiis artis dedicatus, auctore cuius nomen est Altus.

21. ii. 82. Neg :

93. 82. 72. Neg :

82. 81. 33. Tued.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 938.

This is a series of fifteen engraved plates, without a word of explanation, portraying the preparation of the philosopher's stone. The plates are partly symbolical, partly pictorial, representing an alchemist and his wife engaged in chemical operations, such as sublimation, distillation, the hermetic sealing of flasks, and the old chemical apparatus is very well displayed. There is hardly a clue, how-

ever, to the substances symbolized, and none whatever to those obtained by the processes.

The first edition of this work appeared at La Rochelle in 1677, in folio. Barbier (*Dictionnaire des Anonymes*, 1824, iii. No. 20997) has the following note upon it: L'auteur anonyme, dit Arcere dans son *Histoire de la ville de la Rochelle*, 1757, in-4, t. 2, p. 384, pourrait être Jacob SAULAT,

ALTUS. *Continued.*

sieur DES MAREZ, lequel demanda un privilège pour ce manuscrit. Je crois que le vrai auteur est TOLLÉ médecin de la Rochelle, grand chimiste; le nom emprunté *Altus* le désigne assez. Quérard (*Les Supercheries Littéraires Dévoilées*, 1869, i. 282d) enters this book under *Altus* and agrees with Barbier in ascribing it to Tollé. Brunet (i. 203) also enters it under *Altus*, but prefers

ascribing it to Saulat. May *Altus* not be meant for a kind of anagram of *Saulat*?

Vogt (*Catalogus . . . Librorum Rariorum*, 1747, p. 481), says merely that *Saulat* was the editor. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 318) mentions the book, but says nothing about the author, and Lenglet-Dufresnoy before him is equally silent (*Hist. de la Phil. Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 68, 91, 242).

ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (CORNELIUS).

Epistola de conficiendo divino Elixire sive Lapide Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 815; reprinted in 1661, vi. p. 501.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, p. 187.

In the *Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, Amsterdam, 1702, this writer is placed among the sophistical writers under the heading "Ertz-Lügen." The tract is dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and is dated London, July 14, 1565. It appeared also in "Secreta Secretorum Raymvdni Lvlly et Hermetis Philosophorum in Libros Tres divisa. Cvm Opvs-

cvlo D. Thomæ Aquinatis, de Esse & Essentia mineralium, & Cornelij Aluetani Arnsrodij, de conficiendo diuino Elixire libellus, Elizabethæ Reginae Angliæ, &c. dicatus . . . Coloniae, Apud Gosuinum Cholinum. Anno M.D.LXXXXII. . . . 8°.

ALZE.

De Lapide Philosophico Perbreve Opusculum, quod ab ignoto aliquo Germanico Philosopho, pene ante ducentos annos, conscriptum & Liber Alze nuncupatum fuit, nunc vero in lucem editum.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 323.

This book is commended by Söldner in the *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 115.

AMANDUS DE STELLIS (GRATIANUS).

Geistlicher Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781, p. 123.

AMATEUR de la Science.

See DICTIONNAIRE HERMETIQUE, 1695.

AMATOR Viæ Regiæ.

See ERÖRTERUNG dreyer Chymischen Fragen, 1745.

AMELUNG (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN).

Heinrich Christian Amelungs von Tannenbaum Chymische Untersuchung, von dem Unterscheid des Philosoph. und Mineralischen Antimonii, wie auch des Mercurii Philosophorum & Vulgaris.

Aut. Nov. Lum. Chem.

Scito pro certo, quod hæc scientia non in fortuna
nec casuali inventionem, sed in reali scientia locata est.

D. M. à C. B. P. L. C.

Qvæ sunt in superis, hæc inferioribus insunt:

Qvod monstrat cœlum, id terra frequenter habet.

Ignis, Aqva & fluitans duo sunt contraria: felix

Talia si jungis: sit tibi scire fatis!

Dresden, In Verlag Michael Günthers, druckts Johann Riedel, 1690.

24°. Pp. [18] 107 [1 blank].

AMELUNG (HEINRICH CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

After a dedication and introductory chapter there follows a series of thirty-six short extracts from the following well-known alchemical books and writers: *Novum Lumen Chemicum*; Michael Maier; Bernardus Trevisanus; Flamel; Basil Valentin; D'Espagnet; P. J. Faber; Morienus;

Offenbarung Göttlicher Majestat; J. W. Deindeim (*sic*); Eugenius Philalethes; Cyrenaeus (*sic*) Philaletha; Thomas Norton; Johann Arnd; *Universalis Sapientia*; Ripley; *Gloria Mundi*.

There is no notice of the compiler.

AMELUNG (PETER).

Tractatus nobilis primus, in quo Alchimiae seu Chemicæ, artis antiquissimæ nobilissimæ & iucundissimæ, cum inventio et progressio, obscuratio & instauratio, tum dignitas, necessitas & utilitas, demonstratur; et simul convincitur, res naturales, ex quibus morborum remedia desumuntur, impura & maligna qualitate non carere, addita dictæ labis rerum naturalium origine & causa verissima, in reverentiam, honorem & dignitatem Medicinæ Hermeticæ; omnibus studiosis, cùm Physicæ, ad exactam rerum cognitionem, tum Medicinæ, ad perfectam & tutam medicationem utilissimus, opera, studio & vigilijs Petri Amelungii, Stendal. March. Brandeb. Med. Facult. D. I. P. editus. Ab uno in uno, et ad unum omnia. Lipsiæ Michael Lantzenberger excudebat. Anno M.D.CVII. Sumtibus Iacobi Apelij Bibliopolæ.

8°. Pp. 250.

Tractatus Nobilis Secundus, omnibus Medicinæ studiosis utilissimus, continens Apologiam, quæ maculam à D. Guilhelmo Bökelio Cellensi, Stendaliæ Medico, antiquæ nobili & præstanti Hermeticæ seu Chemicæ Medicinæ, temerè aspersam abstergit, diluit, atq; repurgat; atq; simul arguit, Quòd, cùm jam dicti Bökeli, non tantùm medendi Methodus sit irrationalis atque planè Empirica, verùm etiam cùm purgantia, tum alterantia Remedia, quibus utitur, sint venenata, deleteria, corrosiva, impura, &c. sint maxima ex parte peregrina, nostris naturis adversa, corrupta, variè inter se confusa, omittantur in illis Lapides, Mineralia, & Metalla, neque legitima, quæ Chemica est, arte præparata, nec justa, quæ tamen omnium debebat esse exactissima, observetur doseos ratio, idquæ contra Rationem, Experientiam, atque clarissimorum Medicorum medendi Leges, nec possit, nec debeat uti illis ampliùs. Cum adnexionem Responsonis specialioris; à Petro Amelungio Stendal. March. Brand. Med. D. I. p. In Reverentiam, Honorem & Dignitatem antiquæ nobilis & præstantis Medicinæ Hermeticæ conscriptus. Lipsiæ Abraham Lamberg excudebat, cum Privilegio Sacræ Cæs. Majest.

Pp. [47, 1 blank] 356. [357 has the printer's device of Pegasus, and colophon: Lipsiæ Abrahamus Lamberg excudebat, Sumptibus Jacob! Apelij. Anno M.DC.VIII.]

Amelung, a physician at Stendal, the inventor of certain pills, carried back the history of Alchemy in this book to the very earliest times, it having formed part of Adam's learning which he handed on to his posterity. William Bokel, another Stendal physician, confuted these views, and in reply Amelung wrote his "Apologia" and "Responso Specialior" against Bokel, which form the second Tractatus. The first part was printed again in 1618. Amelung wrote a tract on the excellence of

medicines obtained from Vitriol, with a long title: "Ein edler vnd nützlicher Hermetischer, oder Chymischer Discurs. In welchem zum Ersten mit festen . . . Gründen der warheit erwiesen wird: Das so wol der Spiritus als andere . . . Arcana Medicinalia, die aus . . . dem Vitriol, nach Lehr der vralten . . . Kunst Chemicæ, anbereitet, . . . gantz heilsam, . . . zu gebrauchen sey: . . . Magdeburg, . . . 1617." Small 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 876.
Kestner (*Medicin. Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 34) says that he studied Medicine for ten years in German and foreign universities, graduated M.D. at Jena, 1604, and was an advocate of Chemistry and chemical remedies.

Jöcher, *Allgem. Gelehrten-Lex.*, 1750, i. col. 339.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 397. (Quotes an edition of Lips. 1618. Query, misprint for 1608?)

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 548.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 514.

AMELUNG (PETER). *Continued.*

[Another copy of the Tractatus Primus only.] Lipsiae, M.D.CVII.

8°. Pp. 250.

AMOR PROXIMI, geflossen aus dem Oel der göttlichen Barmherzigkeit, geschärft mit dem Wein der Weisheit, bekräftiget mit dem Salz der göttlich- und natürlichen Wahrheit: dem armen zwischen Jericho und Jerusalem verwundeten Nächsten, zum besten ans Licht gegeben. Haag Ao. 1686.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 72.

This is an excerpt only.

See QUADRATUM Alchymisticum, 1705; ALIPULLI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, p. 58.

An excerpt only.

Another edition, Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1746, 8°, pp. 159. The first edition mentioned is that of the Hague, 1678. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 394) says the author is not named, but according to *Teutsches Fegefeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 120, it was compiled by Georg Ernestus Aurelius Reger von Ehrenhart out of the MS. of E. P. J. H., *i. e.* Ericus Pfeffer, Itzehoensis Holsatus, who lived in Amsterdam and wrote many books which never were printed, but were utilized by Reger, who also compiled from them "Nosce teipsum."

Gottfried Arnold, however, has been credited with saying that the real author was Peter Moritz

of Halle, who called himself "Christian Amoureux" or "Amoureux," and "Mystical Saltworker" (Saloperarius). In Arnold's account of Moritz (*Kirchen und Ketzer Geschichte*, 1741, Tom. ii. pp. 424-427), though these names are alluded to, and he is said to have incorporated "principia chymica" in his writings, I find no reference to the present work, nor is it mentioned in what he says about Reger. (*Ibid.* p. 428.)

The tract is commended with the usual phraseology by Fictuld (*Probiere-Stein*, 1753, Th. i., p. 8), and with the double-edged criticism of the *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 670.

ANATOMIA et Physiognomia Simplicium, Das ist: Zween Tractat von der Signatura aller Erdgewächsen, was man nemlich aufs jhrem Geruch, Geschmack vnd anderer jhrer Form vnd Gestalt, vnd jhnen judiciren soll. Nürnberg, Jn Verlegung Wolfgang Endters. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. 152 [21, 1 blank].

ANCIENNE (L') Guerre des Chevaliers, ou Entretien de la Pierre des Philosophes avec l'Or et le Mercure, touchant la veritable matiere, dont ceux qui sont savans dans les Secrets de la Nature, peuvent faire la Pierre Philosophale, suivant les regles d'une pratique convenable, & par le secours de Vulcain Lunatique. Composé originairement en Alleman par un tres-habile Philosophe, & traduit nouvellement du Latin en François.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1689, p. 1.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique, 1699, p. 1.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 15.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 15.

In the two last the French translation and the German text are on opposite pages.

See RICHBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, iii. p. 181.

This is a different translation from that published under the title "Le Tres-Ancien duel des Chevaliers," in *DIVERS TRAITÉZ de la Philosophie Naturelle*, 1672 (p. r.).

ANCIENNT' (THE) War of the Knights . . . now from the French render'd into English.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 1.

ANDREAE (JOHANN VALENTIN).

See ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN), 1781.

ANDREAS (HERMANN), *Respondens*.

De Sulphure.

See ROLFINCK (GUERNER), *Prases*.

ANDRIESEN (SYMON).

Een schoon Tractaet van sommige werckingen der Alchemistische dinghen, om Gout, siluer te maken, ende oock van alle calcioneringhe der Planeten, ende andere Materien waeteren ende olyen der seluer te maeken, om wonderlicken daer mede te wercken. Noch een Schoon Tractaet Boecxken, Inhoudende van alderley verwen te maecken, ende ooc hoemen alderleye Verwen wrijuen ende legghen sal, Ende is seer goedt ende profijtelijsken, voor allen Schrijuers Schilders, Conterfeyters, eñ andere Stoffierders, Oock allen anderen Liefhebbers der Consten. Inhoudende. xxxiiij. Capittelen. Ghecopuleert ende toesamen ghebracht dorch Symon Andriessen, van Aemstelredam. Gedruckt toe Reefs, By my Derick Wijlicx van Santen. Anno 1581.

8°. Ff. xxviiij. Tafeln, &c., ff. [4]. Black letter.

The part corresponding to the second in the following edition of 1600, is wanting in this copy.

Een schoon Tractaet van sommige werckingen der Alchimistische dinghen, om Gout, Silver ende oock van alle calcioneringe der Planeten, ende andere Materien, Waterē ende Olyen der selver te maken. Item noch een Tractaet boecxken, inhoudende van alderley Verwen te maecken, ende oock hoemen alderleye Verwen wryven eñ leggen sal. Ende is seer goet ende profytelijsken voor allen Schryvers, Schilders, Conterfeyters eñ andere Stoffierders. Oock allen Liefhebbers der Consten.

Noch een schoon Konst-boec, seer nutlick voor allen Werclieden, als Muntmeesteren, Goudtwerckers, Scheyderen, Goudtsmeden, Schilderen ende allen Wercklieden, werckende in Stael, Yser, Koper ende alle ander Metalen. Item om alderhande plecken wt te doen. Om alderhande coleuren te verwen. Van verguldinghe ende versilveringhe. Ende van werckinge der Alchimistisschen dinghen, etc. Ghecopuleert ende te samen ghebracht door Symon Andriessen van Amstelredam. Ghedruckt t' Amstelredam, by Cornelis Claesz. opt Water int Schrijf-boeck. Anno 1600.

8°. First book, ff. xxvj; Second book, ff. xxvj. Tafel, ff. [4]. Black letter. Cut very close, especially at the bottom—the signatures and catchwords being almost cut off.

The second book has a separate title-page, as follows :

Const-Boeck: Nieulijck wt den Alchimistischen gront vergadert. Tracterende van alle grontlijsken ghebryckinghe der Consten. Nutlijsck voor allen Wercklieden, als Muntmeesteren, Goudtwerckers, Scheyderen, Goudtsmeden, Schilderē ende allen Wercklieden, werckende in Stael, Yser, Koper ende alle ander Metalen. Item om alderhande plecken wt te doen. Om alderhande colueren te verwen. Van verguldinge ende versilveringhe. Ende van werckinge der Alchimistisschen dinghen, etc.

Ghecolligeert ende eensdeels ghetranslateert, door Symonem Andree van Amsterdam.

Niemandt en haet die Konst, dan die onwetende. Ghedruckt, Anno 1600.

These form two of a series of receipt-books intimately connected with one another, of which I have given an account in a paper entitled: "Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry" (*Proceed-*

ings Phil. Soc. Glasgow, 1887-88, xix. pp. 126-159, and "Supplement," 1893-94, xxv. pp. 224-235). They contain very little about transmutation. The oldest is dated 1531 and is entitled *Rechter Gebrauch*

ANDRIESEN (SYMON). *Continued.*

d'Alchimie (q.v.). An enlarged edition appeared in 1537, which was republished in 1687 with the title *Kunst-Büchlein (q.v.)*. Portions were incorporated in the work, compiled or edited by Petrus Kertzenmacher in 1539: *Alchimia. Wie man alle farben . . . machen sol*. See the reprint of 1613 under ALCHIMIA. The Dutch translation, divided into six tracts, was first published, so far as I know, in 1549. It agrees closely with the German of 1537 or 1687, certain sections being omitted and some new matter being added. The 1581 edition is in two parts; one entitled *Const-Boeck* contains the first five tracts, the other contains the sixth

tract of the 1549 edition, and a new set of receipts about colours, etc., and is called *Den Schoon Tractaat*. The 1600 edition is merely a reprint of that of 1581. Practically, therefore, the Dutch version of 1581 and 1600 agrees with the German of 1537 (or 1687), but has a tract on colours, etc., besides. A French translation of Andriessen's work is contained in Landré's edition of Alessio's *Secrets*. See ALESSIO.

In the 1549 edition, as also in the 1581 and 1600 editions, the author, translator or compiler is called Symon Andree, not Andriessen. I have not met with any notice of him.

ANEAU (BARTHÉLEMY).

See GESNER (CONRAD), *Trésor des remedes secretz*, 1559.

Aneau was born at Bourges early in the sixteenth century. He acquired such a reputation as a proficient in Latin and Greek and in Poetry, that the Chair of Rhetoric in the newly-founded College at Lyons was offered to him. He accepted it, and for upwards of thirty years—to the end of his life—acted as professor. In 1542 he was made Principal, but he was accused of taking advantage of the position to propagate among the students heretical opinions which it is said he acquired from his first schoolmaster. It led to much dissatisfaction, and was ultimately the occasion of his death. On the festival of the Holy Sacrament, 21 June, 1565,

Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny: 1772, T. i. p. 78, La Croix's notice: he calls him Berthelemy;

while the procession was passing the College, a stone was thrown from one of its windows at the priest who carried the emblems. The people thereupon broke into the College and murdered Aneau, who was looked upon as the instigator, if not the actual perpetrator of the assault.

Aneau wrote a number of books on poetry, and some translations: More's "Utopia," Alciat's "Emblems," etc., besides the present work of Gesner's. It is difficult to see what induced him to translate it, as he had not apparently any chemical, botanical or medical training, and no practical acquaintance with pharmacy.

1772, iii. pp. 208-212, Du Verdier's notice: he calls him Barthelemi.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxii. pp. 170-177.

ANFANG.

See WESENTLICHEN (Von den) Anfängen der Natur.

ANFANG der Werck der Philosophen.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 366.

ANGELICO (MICHELANGELO).

Elogia in Theriacam et Mithridaticam Antidotum a Michaele Angelo Angelico Pharmacopœo Vicentino ad Diui Michaelis Symbolum pristino candori restitutam. Vicentiæ, apud Dominicum Amadeum. MDCXVIII. Superiorum permissu.

4°. Pp. 32.

Complimentary verses to Angelico by a number of physicians for the successful medicines he had

discovered and compounded. This is printed along with his translation of Galen's "Antidotary."

See GALENUS (CLAUDIUS), 1613.

ANGELUS (DANIEL).

D. O. M. A. Catalogus Medicamentorum Spagyricorum Pharmacopœa Spagyricæ, Illustrissimi Domini, Domini Comitiss Odoardi De Pepulis, in quo de eorum Virtute, Ush & Dosi agitur, cui adjuncta est Appendix de Compositione Medicamentorum generis cujuscunq; ad morbos diversos Authore Daniele Angelo, Medicin. D. Dantisci, Typis Simonis Reinigeri. Sumptibus Casparis Wæchtleri Bibliopolæ Francofurt. M.DC.LXVII.

8°. Pp. [10] 129; Index [7]; Appendix, 65; Index and Errata [5].

For other writings by this physician, see Mercklin, *J. Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 230; Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. l. p.

125; Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. 598; *Bibl. Chirurgica*, 1774, i. 425; *Bibl. Medicina Practica*, 1779, iii. 221.

ANGELUS Doce Mihi Ius.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

ANGLICUS (RICHARDUS).

See RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

ANIMADVERSIONES Chemicæ quatuor, quibus ars *περὶ χημείας* universa tam practicè quàm theoreticè enudatur. Incerto Authore.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 821.

As Augurello and Paracelsus are both quoted and reference is made to Ficinus, this tract cannot be earlier than the sixteenth century.

ANIMALI (DE) rationali; vom vernünftigen Thiere und seiner herrlichen Artzney.

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 52.

ANNOTATIONES ex variis auctoribus.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 127.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 352.

ANNOTATIONS upon the most material passages where the French Translation of the Ancient War of the Knights, differs from the German Original.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 21 (*bis*).

ANNULLUS PLATONIS oder physikalisch-chymische Erklärung der Natur nach ihrer Entstehung, Erhaltung und Zerstörung von einer Gesellschaft ächter Naturforscher aufs neue verbessert und mit vielen wichtigen Anmerkungen herausgegeben. Berlin und Leipzig, bei George Jacob Decker, 1781.

8°. Pp. xxxii. 551. Woodcut of the *Aurea Catena*. Engraved folding plate of symbols.

This is an edition of the *Aurea Catena Homeri* revised by a Rosicrucian Society who claimed to be the true brethren of the author and the only legal heirs of the book. The revision was required on account of a spurious third part which had been tacked to the work. See *Aurea Catena Homeri* under KIRCHWEGGER (Anton Joseph).

In the preface of the present work the authorship is ascribed to Herwerd von Forchenbrunn, teacher of medicine at Cromau and 'Landphysicus' in Moravia, and a member of the secret society, in which he was called Homerus. See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 36, 208 (on the *Aurea Catena Homeri*), 250, 252 ff., 277.

ANOMOEUS (JOHANNES JOACHIMUS). *Respondens*.

See HORST (GREGORIUS), *Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque*, 1608.

ANONYMUS EREMITA.

See SPLENDOR Salis & Solis, 1677.

ANONYMUS VON FELDTAW.

See CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS).

ANONYMUS GALLUS.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

ANONYMUS PHILALETHA.

Commentarius in Epistolam Georgii Riplæi.

See STARKEY (GEORGE), *Kern der Alchymie*, 1685.

ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZFUS.

See SCHWARTZFUS (Anonymus von).

ANSPRACHE an die wahren Weisheits-Kinder.

See v. (J. R.), M.D., Guldene Rose, No. 1.

ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

Francisci Antonii Philosophi et Medici Londinensis Panacea Aurea sive Tractatus duo de ipsius Auro Potabili, nunc primum in Germania ex Londinensi exemplari excusi, Operâ M. B. F. B.

Jacobus Sereniss. Rex Angl.

Numquid ego Antonium puniam, quia Deus illi benedixit.

Henr. Nollius.

Medicinam Universalem negant multi, sed ij plerumq; id faciunt, qui ipsam assequi non valent.

Hamburgi Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Anno c1o1oCXIIX.

8°. Pp. [16] 205 [3 blank].

Francis Anthony, or Anthonie, 1550-1623, practised medicine without a license, advocated chemical medicines, and sold his *Panacea Aurea*. He got into trouble with the College of Physicians, and wrote *Medicina Chymica et veri potabilis Auri assertio*, Cambridge, 1610. In 1616 he wrote *The Apologie, or Defence of a Verity heretofore published concerning a Medicine called Aurum Potabile*, 4°, and in Latin as well. These are the two tracts which are contained in the present reprint. A criticism by Matthew Gwynne, *Aurum non Aurum*, was pub-

lished in 1611. Thomas Rawlin wrote an *Admonitio de Pseudochymicis, seu Alphabetarium Philosophicum in quo refutatur aurum potabile Antonij*, 1611, 8°; and John Cotta wrote another: *Cotta contra Antonium: or An Anti-Antony: or An Anti-Apology*, . . . Oxford, 1623, small 4°. Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 309) quotes another tract by him: *De Lapide Philosophorum et Lapide Rebis* contained in Joh. Rhenanus' *Harmonia imper-scrutabilis*, Frankfurt, 1625, 8°, Dec. ii. No. 3.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 25, 195.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 376.
Biographia Britannica, 1747, i. pp. 169-172, or in Klippis' edition, 1778, i. pp. 221-225.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 13.
Biographie Medicale, Panckoucke (1820-25), p. 264.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine*, 1828, i. p. 141.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Medicale*, 1855, i. p. 311.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 47.

Aurum-Potabile, or his receipt, showing his way and method how he made and prepared that most excellent medicine for the body of man.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 71.

ANTIDOTARIO Romano Latino, et Volgare Tradotto da Hippolito Cesarelli Romano. Con l'aggiunta dell' elettione de semplici, e pratica delle Compositioni. E di due Trattati, vno della Teriaca Romana, e ragione de suoi ingredienti: l' altro della Teriaca Egittia. Aggiuntoui in questa vltima impressione le Auertenze, & Osseruazioni appartenenti alla Compositione de Medicamēti del Sig. Lodovico Settala Medico Colleg. Protofisico Gener. dello Stato di Milano, e publ. profess. della Scienza Morale, e Polit. nelle Scuole Canob. In Milano, Per Gio. Battista Bidelli, M.DC.XXXV. Con lic. de Sup.

4°. Pp. [19, 1 blank] 232. Woodcut border round the title.

ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense Novissimum Sapientissimis, ac Illustrissimis DD. Felsinae Patriae Patribus a Iatrophysico Eiusdem Collegio Dicitum. Bononiae Ex Typographia Manolessia. M.DC.LXXIV. Cum Privilegijs, & Superiorum permissu.

4°. 1°p. [8] 408. [16]. Vignette of the Arms of Bologna.

The *Antidotario Bolognese*, 1574, was due to the care and energy of Aldrovandl. Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, T. vii. Part ii. p. 612.

ANTIEN (THE) War of the Knights. . . . Translated from the German Original.
See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 1 (bis).

'ANTIΪΠΙΣΙΣ ad Responsum Florentini de Valentia: Das ist: Kurtze Duplic
vnd Defension, auff die Widerantwort, Replic, oder Confutation der Missiven
von F. G. Menapio, vnlangst an die Rosencreutzer abgangen: Gestellt zu
seiner verwarung von gedachtem F. G. wider besagten Florentinum, vnd
guter meynung ans Liecht geben.

Felix ille animi, divisq; simillimus ipsis,
Quem non mendaci resplendens gloria fuco
Sollicitat, non fastosi mala gaudia luxus:
Sed tacitos sinit ire dies, & paupere cultu
Exigit innocuæ tranquilla silentia vitæ.

MDCXIIIX.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank].

F. G. Menapius is said to be a pseudonym of Franc. Gentdorp, or Gomez, who called himself also Joh. Procopius, Georg Odaxus, and possibly Irenicus Agnostus. These are items in the Rosicrucian mystification which is very subtle. Florentinus de Valentia seems to have been Valentin Andreae himself, but according to other authorities his real name was Daniel Mögling, of Tübingen.

ANTIMONIO (VON DEM) Philosophorum, non Vulgi.

*See DARIOT (CLAUDE), Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer, 1614, Part ii.
p. 279.*

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 570.

ANTONIE (FRANCIS).

See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

ANTONIUS DE ABBATIA.

See ABBATIA (ANTONIUS DE).

ANWEISUNG eines Adepti hermetische Schriften nützlich zu lesen. Mit
Anmerkungen begleitet und zum Druck befördert von einem wahren
Freymaurer. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1782.

8°. Pp. [1-11] 12-120.

This book seems to be written for giving sound advice, but it might possibly be read as a covert satire on alchemical literature.

ANZEIGENDE und warhafftig bezeugende Ampel oder Lampe des Lebens und
Todes, auch aller schweren Zufälle im Menschlichen Leibe, Das ist: Lebens-
Ampel, oder Leuchte, welche, so lange derjenige Mensch, vor den sie
zubereitet, und auff eine gar sonderbare geheime Weise angezündet worden,
stetig ohn Unterlaß fortbrennet; und wann derselbe Mensch stirbt, zugleich
mit ihme auslischt, und gänzlich verlischt, inzwischen aber auch zugleich
alle schwere Affecten und gefährliche Zufälle (im Menschen) gantz richtig
anzeigt und zuerkennen giebet. Auff Verlag Veit Jacob Treschers, Buch-
handl. in Breslau. Jena, druckts Joh. Nisius, 1682.

8°. Pp. 94.

ANZEIGENDE und warhafftig bezeugende Ampel. *Continued.*

This professes to be an account of a lamp fed with a liquor made from human blood, which burns as long as the person lives from whom the blood is taken, and goes out at his death, besides indicating all the important events of his life. References to such a contrivance are met with more than once.

See my "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets," Part IV., 1885, *Trans. Archæol. Soc. Glasgow, New Series*, 1890, i. p. 332. It may be doubted, however, if the writer here meant his words to be taken in the literal sense.

APELLES post tabulam observans maculas in Sole Sine Veste: ob J. C. O. die wahre Aufschliessung des Goldes und dem Rubinfluß gnugsam erwiesen?
Gedruckt zu Cölln, Anno 1684.

16°. Pp. [2] 8a.

J. C. O. is Johann Christian Orschall (*q.v.*) who wrote *Sol sine Veste*, in which he describes the preparation of ruby glass. This is an anonymous criticism of his views. Holbach did not think this

tract worthy of a place in his collection of treatises on Glass-making, as it is a piece of mere vituperation (*L'Art de Verrerie*, Paris, 1752, 4°, p. 529).

APERTA Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

APHORISMES Chymiques.

See CLIII [Cent cinquante trois] APHORISMES CHYMIQUES, 1692.

APHORISMI Basiliani.

See HAPÉLIUS (N. N.), *Cheiragogia Heliana*, 1612, p. 213.

APOCALYPSE Philosophique et Hermetique.

See D * * *, *Le Grand Livre de la Nature*.

APOLLINARIS (QUINTUS).

Kurtzes Hand-Büchlein, vnd Experiment, vieler Artzneyen, durch den gantzen Körper des Menschen, von dem Haupt bis auff die Füß. Sampt lebendiger Abcontrafactur etlicher der fürnembsten vnd gebräuchlichsten Kräutter, vnd darauß gebrandten vnd distillierten Wassern, Krafft vnd Tugend. Durch den hochgelehrten Q. Apollinarem selbs erfahren vnd bewehrt. Jetzund von newem mit vielen Kräuttern vnd Experimenten gemehret vnd gebessert. Sampt dem Experimentbüchlein von Zwanzig Pestilentz Wurtzlen des Hochgelehrten Tarquini Ocyori. Cum gratia & privilegio Imperiali. Straßburg, Verlegt vnd gedruckt bey Josias Städel. Anno M.DC.LIX.

8°. Ff. [2] ccxij [xvii, i blank]. Title red and black. Numerous woodcuts of plants.

There is a Latin version, "now first translated from the German," by R. Goelenius, *Francof.* 1610, 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius Renovatus*, 1686, p. 928.
Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 224.

APPENDIX ad Faciliorem Radicis Chymicæ intellectum.

See RADIX CHIMIÆ, 1680.

AQUARIUM Sapientum.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS),

AQUILA (H.), Thuringus.

Doctrina elegans de opere philosophico, ex libro MS.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemicæ, 1647, p. 28.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 510.

AQUILA (H.), Thuringus. *Continued.*

Eine sonderbare Lehre aus einem geschriebenen Buch.

See TAEDA Triſida Chimica, 1674, p. 297.

AQUINAS (THOMAS).

See THOMAS AQUINAS.

ARBORE (DE) Solari instructio.

See INSTRUCTIO de Arbore solari.

For books entitled 'Arbor,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 378.

ARCA Arcanorum arcani.

See APERTA ARCA.

ARCANI Revelator.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.

ARCANUM Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

ARCANUM de multiplicatione philosophica in qualitate.

See JOANNES DE PADUA.

ARCANUM Philosophiæ Hermeticæ Anonymi Galli (i.e. Jean d'Espagnet).

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), *Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum*, 1714.

This is a commentary upon Espagnet's work.

ARCANUM Philosophicum.

Tractatus de Secretissimo Antiquorum Philosophorum Arcano.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 554.

This contains extracts from: 1. Rogerius Baco; Richardus Anglicus; 7. Calid Rex; 8. Avicenna; 2. Raymundus Lullius; 3. Rosarius Arnoldi; 4. 9. Bernhardus Comes; 10. Turba Philosophorum. Clamor (*sic*) Buccinæ; 5. Rosarius Minor; 6.

ARCANUM a quodam Philosopho Anonymo deductum.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator, 1688, p. 483.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (F.), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 728.

This is included in the *Annotationes* appended to Antonius de Abbatia's *Epistola*.

ARCANUM Philosophorum.

See MAGNI PHILOSOPHORUM Arcani Revelator.

ARCANUM Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 250.

ARCANUM Philosophorum, per virum doctissimum olim versu hexametro conscriptum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS), *Triga Chemica*, 1599, p. [5].

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 783.

This is followed by a commentary on it by Nicolas Barnaud.

ARCET (JEAN D').

Mémoire sur l'action d'un Feu égal, violent, et continué pendant plusieurs jours sur un grand nombre de Terres, de Pierres & de Chaux Métalliques essayées pour la plupart telles qu'elles sortent du sein de la Terre. Lu à l'Académie Royale des Sciences les 16 & 28 Mai 1766. Par M. D'Arcet, Docteur Régent de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. A Paris, Chez P. G. Cavalier, Libraire, rue Saint Jacques, au Lys d'or. M.DCC.LXVI. Avec Approbation & permission.

8°. Pp. 122.

Second Mémoire sur l'action d'un Feu égal, . . . Lu . . . les 7 & 11 Mai 1768. A Paris, . . . M.DCC.LXXI. . . .

8°. Pp. vj, 170.

Discours en forme de dissertation sur l'état actuel des Montagnes des Pyrénées, et sur les causes de leur dégradation : Prononcé par M. D'Arcet, Docteur-Régent de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Lecteur & Professeur Royal, pour son Installation & l'Inauguration de la Chaire de Chimie au Collège de France, le 11 Décembre 1775. On y a joint des Expériences & des Observations sur les variations du Barometre, sur le Thermometre, & autres morceaux de Physique, d'Histoire naturelle & de Chimie, avec une note de M. le Mounier, sur l'Aiguille aimantée. A Paris, Chez P. G. Cavalier, Libraire, rue Saint-Jacques, au Lys d'or. M.DCC.LXXVI. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roi.

8°. Pp. [4] 3-134 [1, 1 blank].

Jean Darcet or d'Arcet (1725-1801) was professor at the College of France, Regent of the Faculty of Medicine, and afterwards director at the Sèvres works. He was the first who made porcelain in

France. He was Inspector of the Mint and of the Gobelins, and was a distinguished technical chemist.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798-99, ii. 528; iii. *passim*.

M. J. J. Dixé, *Précis historique sur la vie et les travaux de J. d'Arcet*, 1802.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 402; 1869, ii. p. 530. He calls him d'Arcet in the first

edition, but Darcet in the second, and gives his birth-year as 1727.

Biographie Universelle 1852, x. p. 129.

Hoefler, *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* 1855, col. 102.

Cuvier, *Recueil des éloges historiques*, 1861, tome i. p. 99.

ARDUINO (GIOVANNI).

Sammlung einiger mineralogisch- chymisch- metallurgisch- und oryktographischer Abhandlungen, des Herrn Johann Arduino, und einiger Freunde desselben. Aus dem Italiänischen übersetzt, durch A. C. v. F. C. S. B. C. R. Dresden, 1778. In der Waltherischen Hofbuchhandlung.

8°. Pp. [11] 6-362. Vignette and 2 folding plates.

Arduino (1714-1795) was professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgical Chemistry at Venice, and wrote several books on these subjects. There is a notice

of him in Emilio de Tipaldo's *Biografia degli Italiani illustri nelle scienze, lettere ed arti del secolo*, xviii., Vinegia, vol. vii. (1840), pp. 72-86.

AREND (JOHANN).

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

ARGENTO (DE) in aurum verso Historiola antiqua.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 170.

ARIA von der Weisen Stein.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, p. 217.

ARIADNE.

See FILET (Le) d'Ariadne.

See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 369.

ARIOPONUS CEPHALUS.

See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

ARIOSTUS (FRANCISCUS).

Francisci Ariosti de Oleo Montis Zibinii seu Petroleo Agri Mutinensis Libellus e Manuscriptis membranis editus ab Olig. Jacobæo. Hafniæ, Literis Reg. Maj. & Univ. Typogr. Joh. Phil. Bockenhoffer, 1690.

8°. Pp. 79 [1 blank]. Index [2] [2 blank].

Franciscus Ariostus was a physician and professor of Civil Law at Ferrara. He died in 1492. Oligerus Jacobæus, the editor, addresses his work to the famous Magliabecchi, in a dedication (pp. 3-8) full of admiration for his vast erudition and for his kindness to himself personally. Then follows (pp. 9-12) a preface to the reader giving some account of this mineral oil, or naphtha, found at Mons Zibius, Gybius, or Zilius, in the Modenese territory, comparing it with naphtha from India and indicating certain analogies with amber. There is next a short biographical sketch—in Italian—of Ariostus, written by Antonio Libanori and communicated by Magliabecchi (pp. 13-17). The tract itself (pp. 18-38) gives an account of the oil, and

then (pp. 38-76) a description of cures effected by the use of it. The work concludes (pp. 77-79) with a presentation letter from Ariostus to Duke Borsius dated December, 1462, and the Duke's reply, after which is the Index. This is an interesting tract.

Hendreich's entry (*Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 269) is curious: ARIOSTUS *Francisc. Peregrinus*, Medicus Italus. De Petrelæo vel Petraoleo tract. quem inter rariora Musei sui servasse Joan: Rhodium, & luci destinasse, nisi mors interrupisset, testatur *Velschius de vend. Medinensi*, p. 323. Apparently he did not know that the book had been printed. In the British Museum Catalogue other editions are mentioned.

ARISLEUS.

Ænigmata ex Visione Arislei.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 94.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 107.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, i. p. 133.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 495.

See TURBA PHILOSOPHORUM.

Arisleus or Arislæus is known in connection with the "Turba Philosophorum," of which he has been called the author.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 270.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 124.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 291; 1866, i. p. 311, on the *Turba*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff*, 1870, Nos. 710-715. This author seems to identify Arisleus and Aristeus.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 96; ii. 323, 351.

ARISTEUS.

Verba Aristei Patris ad Filium.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 96) says that he has been unable to find any particulars about this author, but that he is different from Arisleus (*q.v.*)

whose name is erroneously written sometimes (as by Manget) Aristeus.

ARISTOBULUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophen Aristobulus, 1762.

ARISTOTELES.

Tractatulus de Practica lapidis Philosophici.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1550, i. f. 162.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 232.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 659.

ARISTOTELES. *Continued.*

Ein Tractätlein von der Practica des Philosophischen Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 310.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, i. p. 377.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, *Chymische Schriften*, 1748, p. 337.

This is a translation of the preceding.

De Perfecto Magisterio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 188.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 76.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 638.

Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum, de Lapide philosophico olim conscriptus et à quodam Christiano Philosopho collectus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 787.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 356.

Tractat an Alexandrum Magnum vom Stein der Weisen vor Zeiten geschrieben, und von einem Christlichen philosopho zusammen gelesen.

See ALCHYMISTISCHES Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 69; 1772, p. 85.

This is a translation of the preceding. See ALEXANDER.

Aus Aristotelis Schreiben an Alexandrum.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 316.

Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1882, p. 120) has confused these writings. Under the title, *Tractatus de lapide philosophico*, he has put the "Tractatus or Tractatulus de practica lapidis," in the *Artis Auriferae* . . . vol. i., and the "Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum de lapide" in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, vol. v., as if they were the same. If he had compared them he would have seen that they are quite different. As a consequence of this mistake he makes another, by omitting the reprint in the *Artis Auriferae* . . . vol. i., of the tract which he calls: "Practica lapidis philosophici," and quoting only the *De Alchemia Opuscula*, and Manget's *Bibliotheca*.

The author of these writings was posterior to the Greek philosopher, and is now spoken of as the pseudo-Aristotle. Whether one person wrote them all, whether his name may have been really Aristotle (as Schmieder thinks is possible), or whether he assumed the name to give his works more weight, it is not easy to decide. Borrichius (*Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 14) says that he was not the Stagirite, but one who learned from the Arabic philosophers and who calls himself a

pupil of Avicenna, and adds that if the name of Alexander the Great is mentioned in his writings, it must be ascribed to those who copied his works, or to the want of accuracy of the time. He certainly quotes Calid, Rasis, and the *Turba*.

Fabricius (*Bibliotheca Græca*, Hamburgi, 1724, vol. xii. p. 709) follows up Borrichius and gives a list of his works similar to the above, but containing references to other editions of the *Ars aurifera* and *Theatrum*.

Schmieder, founding upon Borrichius, gives a plausible hypothesis of the writer's origin. He quotes no authority, however, and after the inaccuracy he has displayed in so definite a matter as the arranging of the reprints of the works, one would certainly not accept any view advanced on Schmieder's bare statement.

See, for a discussion on the pseudo-Aristotle, Kopp's *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie* (1869), p. 358, note 45, and Hofer (*Histoire de la Chimie*, 1866, i. p. 347) who, however, advances a different explanation of the allusions to Alexander. See also Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 219, etc.

ARLENSIS DE SCUDALUPIS.

See PETRUS Arlensis de Scudalupis.

ARLOMUS.

Liber Arlomi.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 206.

See SUCHTEN (A. VON), "Concordantia Chymica," *Chymische Schriften*, 1680, p. 106.

Kieser's is an edition of v. Suchten's tract.

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA.

Arnaldi de Villanova, Philosophi, Medici et Chymici Excellentissimi, omnia, quæ exstant, Opera Chymica: videlicet, Thesaurus Thesaurorum: seu Rosarius Philosophorum: ac omnium secretorum maximum secretum. Lumen Nouum. Flos Florum, & Speculum Alchimia. Quibus nimirum artis huius mysteria etiam secretissima, luculenter enodantur, & quàm maxima licet, & potest fieri perspicuitate explicantur. Nunc primum ita coniunctim edita, opera & impensis, Hieronymi Megiseri, Co. P. Cæsarei, & Archidd. Austriae Historiographi. Francofurti, Typis Ioachimi Bratheringij. Anno 1603.

8°. Pp. 120.

The *Speculum* has a separate title-page and pagination as follows:

Arnaldi de Villanova, Medici et Philosophi Excellentissimi, Speculum Alchimia: quo videlicet Artis Chymicae Mysteria et iam secretissima, luculenter enodantur, & quàm maxima licet & potest fieri, perspicuitate explicantur: Liber, nunc primum in lucem editus, operâ & impensis Hieronymi Megiseri, Co. P. Cæsarij, & Archidd. Austriae Historiographi. Francofurti, Ex Officina Typographica Matthiæ Beckeri. M.DC.III.

8°. Pp. 80.

There is an edition of the *Speculum Alchimia*, 1603 is an entirely new edition, not the 1602 Francofurti, ex officina Typographica hæredum edition with a new title-page. Romani Beati, 1602, 8°, pp. 76 [4 blank]. The

[Another copy of the *Speculum* only.] Francofurti, M.DC.III.

8°. Pp. 80.

Des Weltberühmten und hochehrwürdigen Philosophi und Medici Arnaldi de Villa Nova Chymische Schrifften, Darinnen begriffen

- I. Rosarius Philosophorum.
- II. Novum Lumen.
- III. Flos Florum.
- IV. Spiegel der Alchimie.
- V. Eine Epistel an den Neapolitanischen König.
Worbey zugleich mit angefüget.
- VI. Der Prophetin Marien, Moysis Schwester Practica.
- VII. Ein Buch von der Alchimie Geheimnissen, durch Calid den Sohn Jazichii zusammen getragen.
- VIII. Ein Buch des Philosophi Kallid Rachaidibi, von den dreyen Worten.
- IX. Ein Tractätlein Aristotelis von der Practica des Philosophischen Steins.
- X. Der Tractat, so der Weiber-Arbeit und der Kinder Spiel genennet wird.

Allen Liebhabern der wahren Alchimie zu Gefallen aus dem Latein mit höchstem Fleiß in Teutscher Sprache übersetzt, Durch Iohannem Hoppodamum. Verlegt, Johann Paul Kraufs, Kayser- und Königl. Privilegirter Niederlags-Verwandter, Buchhandler in Wienn. 1748.

8°. Pp. [16] 411. [5 pp. of advertisements]. Title red and black.

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. *Continued.*

Ars Major.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 254.

Carmen.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 542.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 698.

Collectanea.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, f. 136.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, oder Neuerfundene köstliche Perle, 1714, p. 331.

Taken chiefly from the *Rosarius*.

De Decoctione Lapidis Philosophorum, et de regimine ignis in diversis gradibus decoctionum ad coagulationem lapidis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 137.

[Eine Epistel Arnaldi de Villa Nova wegen der Alchimie, an den Neapolitanischen König geschrieben.] s. l. & a.

8°. Pp. 253-262.

A fragment from an edition of Arnaldus' works. It agrees with the corresponding pages in the edition of 1748.

Epistola Nova super Alchymiam, ad Regem Neapolitanum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 65.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 323.

See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 339.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 683.

Epistola al Re di Napoli.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599, p. 229.

Epistel über die Alchymiam geschrieben an den Newstetter König.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, ii. p. 422.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, ii. p. 511.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 81.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 81.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 533.

Flos florum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 67.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 311.

See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), Coelum Philosophorum, 1630, p. 311.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 128.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 679.

This tract goes by several other names. Gratarolo and the *Theatrum* style it: Liber Perfecti Magisterii, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur. In the others the title is elaborated: Incipit Perfectum Magisterium, et Gaudium magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova, transmissum per eum ad inclytum Regem Aragonum, quod quidem est Flos florum,

Thesaurus omnium incomparabilis et Margarita: in quo reperitur veri compositio Elixir, tam ad album quam ad rubeum componendum videlicet ad Solem et Lunam sub compendio declaratum. All agree in calling it Flos florum. The two following are translations:

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. *Continued.*

Libro chiamato Magisterio et Allegrezza, all' Inclito Rè d' Aragona. Il quale è il Fiore de Fiori, & Tesoro più di tutti incomparabile, & Margarita. . . .

See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 220.

Das vollkommene Meisterstück vnnd Frewde . . . welches zwar ein Blum aller Blumen, ein vnvergleichlicher Schatz vnnd Berle. . . .

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 407.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 493.

Lapide (De) Philosophorum.

See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), *Coelum Philosophorum*, 1630, p. 327.

Novum Lumen.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 60.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . *Volumina*, 1610, ii. p. 298.

See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), *Coelum Philosophorum*, 1630, p. 296.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 676.

Newes Liecht.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 393.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 476.

Novo Lume.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 211.

Practica ad quendam Papam, ex Libro dicto, Breuiarius Librorum Alchymiaë.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchymiaë . . . Doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 73.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 137.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 684.

Quæstiones de Arte Transmutationis.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . *Volumina*, 1610, iii. p. 151.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 544.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 698.

Rosarius Philosophorum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchymiaë . . . Doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 35.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . *Volumina*, 1610, ii. p. 253.

See ULSTADIUS (PHILIPPUS), *Coelum Philosophorum*, 1630, p. 231.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 662.

Rosario de Filosofi.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATT.), *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 169.

Rosarium der Philosophorum.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 369.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 447.

This treatise is also called: *Thesaurus Thesaurorum, omnium secretorum maximum Secretum, de verissima compositione naturalis Philosophiæ, qua omne diminutum reducetur ad Solificum et Lunificum verum.*

In Morgenstern's German translation the whole

of the second book is omitted except the last chapter. He gives the contents of the other chapters and explains in a note that as these had been already translated and published separately he might be spared the trouble of translating them again.

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. *Continued.*

Semita Semitæ.

See SEMITA SEMITÆ.

This has been ascribed to Arnaldus, but is doubtful. It is included among Arnaldus' works by Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. pp. 702-704.

Speculum Alchymizæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 515.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 687.

Testamentum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 28; 1660, v. p. 803.

Testamentum.

See DORN (GERHARD), *Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo*, 1600, p. 126.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 753.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 389; ii. p. 352.

This is a different version from the preceding, made by Andreas Ortelius from the French, according to Manget. In his reprint, i. p. 389, however, the second paragraph is omitted.

Testamentum Novissimum.

See GERHARDUS (JOANNES), *Commentatio perbrevis et conspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii*, . . . 1641, p. 81.

This is a third version different from both the preceding, with a Commentary.

Testamentum Novum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, iii. p. 175.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 704.

This is a different tract from the preceding.

Arnaldus being one of the great authorities among the alchemists, his name is mentioned in all the histories. Special reference, however, may be made to the monograph on him by Hauréau in *Histoire Littéraire de la France*, 1881, T. xxviii. pp. 26-126. Besides the editions and reprints enumerated in the present Catalogue, the Alchemical tracts are contained also in Arnaldus' collected works along with his medical writings, as in the edition of Lyons, 1532, folio, to which is prefixed the account of his life by Symphorianus Campegius. By some writers Arnaldus is called Bachuone.

There is some doubt as to which of the Villa Nova's he belonged to, but the balance of evidence is in favour of his having been a Spaniard. He lived in the thirteenth century, devoted himself to Chemistry and Medicine, and afterwards to Physics;

then took up the study of Arabic philosophy, went to Italy and returned to Spain, and was in favour with James II., King of Arragon. Ultimately he went to Paris and acquired a great reputation by his attainments. He fell latterly into disrepute by his astrological predictions, provoked the ecclesiastics and the University, and departed from Paris and went under the protection of Frederick of Sicily. Summoned to attend Pope Clement V., who was ill, he embarked to go to Avignon, but he died in the ship, and was buried at Genoa, in 1313.

The Inquisition in 1317 condemned fifteen errors of which he was guilty.

His collected works were published at Lyons, 1504, 1532; Basel, 1585; Lyons, 1686, all in folio. A list of them is given by Nicéron.

Castellanus, *Vite illustrium Medicorum*, Antwerp, 1617, p. 152.

Imperialis, *Museum historicum et physicum*, Venet., p. 8, with a portrait.

Estevan de Villa, *Las Vidas de dos principes de medicina*, Burgos, 1647.

Del Rio, *Thesaurum medicorum Libri Sex*, Lugd. 1612, p. 2, A; 36, 2, B.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1657, p. 51.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1654, p. 29.

Borrichius, *Discorso de Christo et Progressu Chémie*, 1608, pp. 128, 134.

Mercklin, *Lindanus renovatus*, 1686, pp. 60-92.

Couring, *Is . . . Aram Medicum Inventionis*, 1687, ii. 20, p. 102; and *Ad. iii. 20, 3, p. 102*.

Freder, *Phantasma Vivorum eruditissimum*, 1688, p. 102. Portrait, pl. 54.

Borrichius, *Compectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 15, No. xxxi.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 328—refers to what he did for medicine.

Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 56.

Pope-Blount, *Censura celeberrimorum authorum*, Geneva, 1710, p. 427.

J. de Haitæ, *Biographie d'Arnaud de Villanova*, Aix, 1719, 12—under the pseudonym Pierre Joseph.

Freind, *The History of Physick*, London, 1725-26, ii. pp. 224, 251-2, 256.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina medicæ et infimæ artis*, 1838, i. p. 129.

Die Eisenwerke Junger Alchymie, 1730, p. 253.

Stolle, *Historie der Medicinischen Gekahrheit*, 1731, pp. 100, 117, 122, 123.

Stolle, *Historie der Gekahrheit*, 1736, p. 565.

ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA. *Continued.*

- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. II. p. 531.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1736, T. xxxiv, pp. 82-106.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 895.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Hist. de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 138; iii, pp. 322-326, etc.
 Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum Rariorum*, 1747, p. 711.
 Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 1054.
 Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, Amst. 1750, i. p. 480 (letter A).
 Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 159.
 Eloy, *Dict. Hist. de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 96.
 Astruc, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier*, 1767.
 Portal, *Hist. de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 206.
 Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 222. He says he did nothing great and wrote only one book on Alchemy. This is not quite accurate.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 109-119, 586, 594.
 Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, Matriti, 1788, II. p. 112, No. 31.
Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 101.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 27.
 Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des so genannten Goldmachens*, 1805, p. 16.
 Barrett, *Lives of the Adepts*, 1815, p. 23.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arsenykunde*, 1823, II. pp. 618-625.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, i. pp. 352-363.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 178.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 146.
 Grässe, *Literär-geschichte*, Dresden, 1842, II. 2, p. 534.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 384-394; 1866, i. 409-418.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 65, et *passim*.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 129.
Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Médicales, 1867, VI. p. 146, with a long list of his works.
 Figuier, *Vie des Savants illustres du Moyen Age*, 1867, pp. 237-254.
 Henschel, *Janus*, II. pp. 526-546.
 Ladrage, *Bibl. Orwaroff; Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1870, No. 762.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i. p. 718.
 Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, III. p. 100.
 Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, Paris, 1876, II. p. 468.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1880, i. p. 560; 2nd Series, 1896, I. p. 666.
Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1881, t. xxviii, pp. 26-126. Elaborate article by Hauréau.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 19, et *passim*.
 Marc Haven, *La vie et les œuvres de Maître Arnaud de Villeneuve*, Paris, 1896, 4°.
 Emmanuel Lalande, *Arnaud de Villeneuve, sa vie et ses œuvres*, Paris, 1896, 4°. These two works are identical!

ARNAUD (E. R.).

Introduction a la Chymie, ou a la vraye Physique. Ou le Lecteur treuvera la definition de toutes les Operations de la Chymie; la façon de les faire, & des Exemples en suite tres-rares sur chaque Operation; & le tout dans vn tres-bel ordre. Par E. R. Arnaud, Docteur en Medecine. A Lyon, Chez Claude Prost, en ruë Merciere, à l'Occasion. M.DC.L. Avec Permission.

8°. Pp. [40] 112.

ARNAULD (PIERRE).

Trois Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle, non encore imprimez. Scavoir, le secret livre du tres-ancien philosophe Artephius, traictant de l'art occulte & transmutation metallique, Latin François. Plus les Figures Hieroglyphiques de Nicolas Flamel, ainsi qu'il les a mises en la quatriesme arche qu'il a bastie au Cimetiere des Innocens à Paris, entrant par la grande porte de la ruë S. Denys, & prenant la main droite, avec l'explication d'icelles par iceluy Flamel. Ensemble le vray liure du docte Synesius Abbé Grec, tiré de la Bibliotheque de l'Empereur sur le mesme sujet, le tout traduit par P. Arnauld, sieur de la Cheuallerie Poicteuin.

Si te fata vocant, alias non viribus vllis,

Neque etiam duro poteris conuellere ferro.—Virgil.

A Paris, Chez la vefue M. Guillemot & S. Thiboust, au Palais, en la galerie des prisonniers. M.DCXII. Avec Priuilege du Roy.

ARNAULD (P.). *Continued.*

4°. Pp. 98 (wanting 87-8). One large woodcut on a folding sheet. Seven woodcuts in the text; there ought to be eight, but one is on p. 87, which is wanting.

As I have pointed out elsewhere ("On the First Editions of the Chemical Writings of Democritus and Synesius," in *Proceedings Phil. Soc. Glasgow*, 1885, vol. xvi. p. 45), there are at least two issues of this book dated 1612, printed by the same people, but differing typographically throughout. The present copy contains title, privilege, preface, pp. 1-5; the secret book of Artephius, pp. 6-43, 44 blank; fly-title to Flamel, address to the reader, and text of Flamel, pp. 45-88 (wanting 87-88); fly-title and text of Synesius, pp. 89-98. At the foot of p. 98 is the colophon: Acheué d'imprimer aux frais & despens du Sieur | Traducteur, ce 6. Aupil, 1612. |

The other issue is as follows: Title, privilege, preface, pp. 1-5; Artephius, pp. 6-45, 46 blank; fly-title, to the reader, and text of Flamel, pp. 47-

93; fly-title and text of Synesius, pp. 94-103. At the foot of p. 103 is the colophon: Acheué d'imprimer aux frais & despens du Sieur | Traducteur, ce 6. Aupil, 1612. |

In 1659 the surplus copies of the 98-page edition were reissued, with the date, 1612, changed in the colophon to 1659. This is not a new edition, but the old one with an altered date.

In 1682 the surplus copies of the 1659 altered edition were issued with an entirely new preface and with a supplement, pp. 99-106, containing Ripley's "Traité du Mercure . . ." The 1659 colophon is at the foot of p. 98 unaltered.

This book is printed on inferior paper and most of the copies I have examined have been imperfect, damaged, stained or dirty. The large folding plate of Flamel's hieroglyphics is usually wanting.

ARNDT (JOHANN).

Judicium uber die vier Figuren des grossen Amphitheatri Henrici Khunraths.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 87.

This author's name is spelt in various ways: Arnd, Arndt, Arend. Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 555) says that, like Boehme, he was not an alchemist but only used the language and imagery of the alchemists for his mysticism. He is warmly praised by Fictuld (*Probiere-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 14) for his piety, from which one gathers that Fictuld attached a religious meaning to transmutation and the philosopher's stone.

He was born at Ballenstädt in 1555, and died at

Johann Valentin Andreae, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 5.

Freber, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 409, pl. 20.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, May 11, 1621; Sig. R1 recto.

H. C. Amelung, *Chymische Untersuchung*, 1690 (g. v.), has some extracts from Arndt.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 288.

Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 95.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1745, xl.iii. p. 239.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 552.

Fictuld, *Probiere-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 13.

Zelle in 1621. He was a distinguished theologian and preacher, and wrote a number of works, commentaries, sermons, etc. As to whether he was a Rosicrucian or not, and studied Alchemy and Magic, see Gottfried Arnold's *Kirchen und Ketzer Historie*, Schaffhausen, 1742, passim; Buddens, *Quæstio an Alchemista sint in Republica tolerandi*, 1702, p. 44; and in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 70.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 296, 496.

Andreas Gottfried Schmidt, *Anhalt'sches Schriftsteller Lexicon*, Bernburg, 1830, pp. 9-11. At the end he gives a list of authorities.

F. Arndt, *Johan Arndt, ein biographischer Versuch*, Berlin, 1838, 8°, with a portrait.

Knight, *The English Cyclopædia*, 1856, i. col. 349.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroff*, 1870, No. 977, quotes a reprint along with Khunrath's *De igne Magorum . . . secreto externo et visibili*, Leipzig, 1783, 8°.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 375.

Moritz Carriere, *Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 2nd ed. 1887, i. p. 299.

ARNOLD (GUIDO FERDINAND).

Guidon. Ferdinand. Arnolds, M.D. & Ph.Pr. Kurtzer Bericht und Versicherung von des Herrn Ignatii von Orthomont, Nobil. & Chym. celeb. Suev. neu-erfundenen Astro Solis und Junonis Saltz. Als einer wohl-meritirten Universal-Artzney, zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit und Verlängerung des Menschlichen Lebens. Sammt dem vollkommenen Procefs und deren Præparation. Dresden, Bey Gottfried Leschen, 1719. Andere Auflage.

8°. Pp. 39 [1 blank].

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 322) quotes the first edition, 1718, and another work: *Der Ungelehrte-gelehrte Alchymist, darinnen vorge-*

stellt wird die Bereitung des Lapidis philosophorum auf Metallische und Vegetabilische Art, 1723, 8°.

ARNOLPHINUS (FRANCISCUS), Lucensis.

Tractatus de Lapide physico, seu Summa Rosarii Philosophorum.

ARNOLPHINUS (FRANCISCUS), Lucensis. *Continued.*

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 195.

This person is quoted by Nazari (*Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 136), (*q.v.*) as the author of an *Epitome*, probably the same work as the *Summa*.

ARNSRODIUS.

See ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (CORNELIUS).

AROMATICUM Philosophorum Thesaurus.

See EXPOSITIO . . . Lapidis Adrop.

AROS.

See MARIA.

ARS AURIFERA.

See ARTIS Auriferæ, quam Chemiam vocant, Volumina duo, 1610.

ARS CHEMICA, quod sit licita recte exercentibus, probationes doctissimorum Iurisconsultorum. Septem Tractatus seu Capitula Hermetis Trismegisti, aurei. Eiusdem Tabula Smaragdina, in ipsius sepulchro inuenta, cum commento Hortulani Philosophi. Studium Consilii Coniugij de massa Solis & Lunæ. Opuscula, studiosis artis secretissimæ, ut summè necessaria, ita lectu iucundissima. Antehac typis non excusa.

8°. Pp. 263. After the title comes a vindication of Alchemy, pp. 3-6; Hermes, pp. 7-31; Tabula Smaragdina, pp. 32-3; Hortulanus, pp. 33-47; Studium Consilii Coniugii . . . pp. 48-263. *Colophon*: Argentorati excudebat Samuel Emmel. Anno M.D.LXVI.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri.

ARSENICO (DE) Tractatus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 177.

ARSONCINUS (THOMAS).

De Jure Alchimizæ responsum.

See DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium, 1606, sig. H7 *recto*.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 248.

This tract seems to have escaped the notice of Kopp, when he discussed the legality of Alchemy (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 147-156).

ARTE (DE) Chemica Libri Duo, quibus omnia, quæ ad lapidis siue pulueris philosophici compositionem usumque spectant, breuiter & apertè traduntur. Quorum prior De veritate & antiquitate artis Chemicæ & pulueris siue medicinæ Philosophorum vel auri potabilis Testimonia & Theoremata ex varijs autoribus per Robertum Vallensem selecta. Posterior. Ioan. Chrysippi Faniani de arte metallicæ metamorphoseos liber singularis. Item de Iure Artis Alchemizæ veterum auctorum & præsertim Iurisconsultorum iudicia & responsa ad quæstionem An Alchemiâ sit ars legitima. Ob argumenti, tractationis methodiq; similitudinem coniunctim in gratiam Philochemistarum editi. Montisbeligardi, Apud Iacobum Foillet, M.DC.II.

8°. Pp. 51 [1 blank]; [6] 67 [1 blank], but as 40-41 are duplicated in the second tract the number of pages is actually 69.

Vallensis' history occupies the first 51 pages, in 1601; there is no difference between them but Fanianus' treatise the following part. the date. See VALLENSIS and FANIANUS.

An edition of this book was published by Foillet

ARTE (DE) Chymica Liber incerti autoris.

.See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 369.

The same title appears in the contents of the second volume, but there is no corresponding treatise.

.See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 504.

.See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 612.

Volume ii. has the title in the contents, but wants the treatise.

ARTEPHIUS.

[Artephii geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel, oder Artephii des uhralten Philosophi von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen Geheimes Buch.]

No place, date, or printer.

8°. Pp. 107-151, wanting pp. 149-50. Title in MS.

This is Artephius' tract taken out of the edition of Jamin Roth-Scholtz, and printed by Joh. Paul of Ripley's Chemical Works, translated by Benjamin Roth-Scholtz, and printed by Joh. Paul Krauss, Vienna, 1756 (7. v.).

Clavis Sapientiae, das ist: ein edles und köstliches Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen, welcher genannt wird: der Schlüssel der Größern Weisheit; Vor etlichen hundert Jahren in Lateinischer Sprache von dem uralten Mago und Philosopho Artephio beschrieben, jetzt ins Teutsche versetzt. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Gottlieb Vierling, 1736.

8°. Pp. 45 [1 blank]. The last blank leaf is wanting.

[Another copy.] Leipzig und Hof, 1736.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].

Clavis Sapientiae, das ist: ein edles und köstliches Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen, welcher genannt wird: der Schlüssel der Grössern Weisheit; vor etlichen hundert Jahren in lateinischer Sprache von dem uralten Mago und Philosopho Artephio beschrieben, jetzt ins Teutsche versetzt. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Gottlieb Vierling, 1748.

8°. Pp. 44 [4 blank].

This is a simple reprint in the same style as the 1736 edition.

Geheimes Buch von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen.

.See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 7; 1682, p. 7.

.See HERMETISCHK (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 122.

Le Secret Livre.

.See ARNAULD (P.), Trois Traictes, 1612, p. 6.

Liber Secretus, the Secret Book.

.See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 433 *his*.

.See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 112.

Clavis Maioris Sapientiae.

.See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1650, iv. p. 198.

.See MANGET (J. L.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 303.

ARTEPHIUS. *Continued.*

Geheimer Haupt-Schlüssel.

See RIPLEY (GEORGE), *Chymische Schrifften*, 1756, p. 105.

Artephius has been always regarded by the alchemists as one of the masters. By virtue of the elixir he is reputed to have lived a thousand and twenty-five years, a story which has been commented on by Cohausen (*Tentaminum . . . Decas de Vita . . . prolonganda . . .* 1669, p. 46) (*q.v.*). Packe (*Medela Chymica*, 1708, p. 155) thinks Time may have "thrown in a cypher too much to the number." Special attention has been given to him and to the *Clavis* in a series of articles by Chevreul, and Gildemeister identifies him with the Arabic poet and alchemist, Al Toghrâi, who

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 32.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 12, No. xvi.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 298.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 16.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 485, 638.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 22; 1798, ii. pp. 3, 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 125.

Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, 1840, p. 87, No. 151. (Wüstenfeld thinks that the legends told about Al Toghrâi's alchemical experiences are late inventions.)

was put to death about 1119-20 or 1121-2, according to Ibn Khallikan.

The *Clavis Majoris Sapientiæ* was first printed at Paris in 1609 in a small 8°, and at Strasburg in 1699 in 12°. This work is identical with that ascribed to Alfonso of Castile (*q.v.*), who was not the author, however, but simply caused a translation into Spanish to be made of an Arabic book.

The *Liber Secretus* was printed at Amsterdam in 1678, 16°; at Frankfurt, 1685, 12°, and was translated into English by "Eirenæus Orandus," and printed along with Flamel, London, 1624, 18°.

Hadji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum*, 1852, vi. p. 4, No. 12510. (Alchemical work by Al Toghrâi.)

Chevreul, *Comptes rendus*, 1867, lxiv. pp. 64, 679; *Journal des Savants*, 1867, p. 767; 1868, pp. 45, 153, 209, 644.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff*, 1870, Nos. 692-704.

Gildemeister, *Zeitschrift der morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 1876, xxx. p. 538 (in an article on "Alchemy"). Gildemeister thinks the work of Artephius is probably identical with an Arabic original in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 100, 223, 252; ii. 342, 363.

ARTIS AVRIFERAE, quam chemiam vocant, volumina duo, quæ continent

Turbam Philosophorum, aliosq; antiquiss. auctores, quæ versa pagina indicat.

Accessit nouiter volumen tertium, continens:

1. Lullij ultimum Testamentum.
2. Elucidationem Testam. totius ad R. Odoardum.
3. Potestatem diuitiarum, cum optima expositione Testamenti Hermetis.
4. Compendium Artis Magicæ, quoad compositionem Lapidis.
5. De Lapide & oleo Philosophorum.
6. Modum accipiendi aurum potabile.
7. Compendiū Alchimicæ & naturalis Philosophiæ.
8. Lapidarium.

Item Alberti Magni secretorum Tractatus.

Abbreviationes quasdam de Secretis Secretorum Ioannis pauperum.

Arnaldi Quæst. de Arte Transmut. Metall. eiusq; Testamentum.

Omnia hactenus nunquam visa nec edita, Cum Indicibus rerum et verborum locupletiss. Basileæ, Typis Conradi Waldkirch. cIo.Io.cx.

8°. Vol. i. pp. [16], 405; Index [23] [4 blank]; one woodcut. Vol. ii. 346; Index [16] [2 blank]; 20 woodcuts. Vol. iii. [2] 185; Index [5]; one woodcut.

The following are the contents of this collection :
Vol. i. After the title comes the address by Peter Perna, the Basel printer, to the reader. Then

1. Propositiones, seu maximæ artis Chymicæ.
2. Turba Philosophorum, p. 1.
3. Turbæ Philosophorum alterum Exemplar, p. 43.
4. Allegoriæ super librum Turbæ, p. 89.
5. Aenigmata ex Visione Arislei, p. 94.
6. Exercitationes in Turbam, p. 99.
7. Aurora Consurgens, p. 110.

8. Rosinus ad Euthiciam, p. 158.
9. Idem ad Saratantum Episcopum, p. 178.
10. Liber Definitionum eiusdem, p. 203.
11. Mariæ Prophetissæ Practica, p. 205.
12. Liber Secretorum Calidis filij Iazichi, p. 208.
13. Liber Trium Verborum Kallid, p. 226.
14. Aristoteles de lapide Philosophorum, p. 232.
15. Avicenna de Conglutinatione lapidis, p. 240.
16. Expositio Epistolæ Alexandri Regis, p. 245.
17. Ignotus Autor de Secretis lapidis, p. 249.
18. Merliini allegoria de Arcano lapidis, p. 252.

ARTIS AVRIFÆRÆ. *Continued.*

19. Rachaidibi . . . de Materia lapidis, p. 255.
 20. Avicennæ Tractatus de Alchimia, p. 260.
 21. Semita Semitæ, p. 280.
 22. Clangor Buccinæ, p. 288.
 23. Correctio fatuorum, p. 349.
 24. Incertus Autor de Arte Chymica, p. 369.
 Vol. ii. Liber de compositione Alchemiæ, quem edidit Morienus Romanus, Calid Regi Aegyptiorum: quem Robertus Castrensis de Arabico in Latinum transtulit, p. 3.
 Bernardi Treuirensis responsio ad Thomam de Bononia de Mineralibus, & Elixiris compositione, Roberti Vallensis Tabulis illustrata, p. 38.
 Liber de Arte Chimia incerti Authoris nunquam hactenus in Lucem editus.
 [Note.—A tract of similar name is in vol. i. There is no such tract in the present volume.]
 Scala philosophorum, p. 71.
 Ludus puerorum (et Opus mulierum), p. 111.
 Rosarium philosophorum (cum figuris), p. 133.
 Rosarium, p. 253.
 Arnaldi { Nouum lumen, p. 298.
 Flos florum ad Regem Aragonum, p. 311.
 Epistola super Alchimia ad Regem Neapolitanum, p. 323.
 Rogerius Bacho Anglus de mirabili Potestate artis et nature, p. 327.
 The contents of vol. iii. are given on the title-page.

This is one of the chief collections of standard alchemical authors. A certain number of the tracts and the *Rosarium* had been already printed in the *De Alchimia Opuscula*, Francoforti, 1550 (*q.v.*), and others in Gratarolo's collection, Basel, Petrus Perna, 1561, in folio (*q.v.*). The latter was again printed at Basel by Perna in 1572, in 8°, and immediately thereafter Perna printed in 1572 *Avrifera Artis quam Chemiam vocant, antiquissimi Authores, siue Turba Philosophorum*, in two volumes, small 8°, with an address to the reader by himself. Of the tracts in the first volume he says that the first ten and the last were from manuscripts. In 1593, Conrad Waldkirch at Basel reprinted both volumes in a somewhat handsomer form. Then came this reprint of 1610, to which was added the third volume. A German translation of the *Turba* and of a tract by Roger Bacon, edited by Paulus Hildenbrandt von Hildenbrandseck appeared at Franckfort am Mayn in 1597 and in 1608 (*q.v.*). The first two volumes were translated into German by Philip Morgenstern (*q.v.*), and published at Basel, 1613, reprinted 1750.
 In the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 578, it is called a "collection full of hid heavenly wisdom." This critic's sincerity may be doubted.

ARZNEIEN.

See ALLGEMEINE (Ueber) Arzneien.

ASHMOLE (ELIAS).

The Way to Bliss. In three books. Made publick, by Elias Ashmole, Esquire
 Qui est Mercuriophilus Anglicus.

—Deus nobis hæc Otia fecit.

London, Printed by John Grismond for Nath. Brook, at the Angel on
 Corn-hill, 1658.

8°. Pp. [8] 220.

Some copies are on large and thick paper and have a portrait of Ashmole prefixed. Ashmole represents himself in the preface as being the editor only.

According to Niceron the present work is by an unknown writer of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and was given to Ashmole by William Backhouse, for publication. This, however, does not tally with the account given by Ashmole himself in the preface (dated April 16, 1658), to wit, that it was "written about the beginning of the last (or end of the former) century," and that an imperfect version of it had been got ready for printing which "the world should take for the child of one Eugenius Theodidactus, being (by Re-baptization) called the Wise man's Crown or Rosie-Crucian Physick." This book is quoted by Kloss (*Bibliographie der Helmsauerer*, Frankfurt a. M. 1844, No. 2620b), who adds, "Will. Backhouse's Way to Bliss, publicirt von Johann Heydon, London, 1651." Now Eugenius Theodidactus was pretty certainly John Heydon, the Benedictine; for the edition of *The Wise man's Crown; or the Glory of the Rosie-Crucis*, London, 1641, which I have, bears Heydon's name on the general title and on that to the second book, but on the title to the third book the author is given as Eugenius Theodidactus. There is no indication of Backhouse having anything to do

with it, and there is no resemblance between it and the book "made publick" by Ashmole. The article in the *Biographia Britannica* also, which quotes from Ashmole's preface about this book, makes no allusion to Backhouse—and on the other hand it is very contemptuous about John Heydon.

Ashmole (1617-1692) is famous for his keen delight in the acquisition of knowledge and for his business capacity. He was an antiquary, herald, astrologer, alchemist, collector of all sorts of curiosities and rarities: a remarkable mixture of shrewdness and what would now be termed superstition.

Under the anagram James Hasolle, he also edited a small volume called *Fasciculus Chemicus: or Chymicall Collections*, London, 1650, 12°, containing prolegomena, Arthur Dee's collections, and a translation of Espagnet's *Arcanum*. His chief alchemical work is the *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, London, 1652, 4°, with several engravings. It contains a series of old English poems on Alchemy, with notes by Ashmole. It is called Part i., and in the preface to the present work Ashmole regrets that he had been prevented carrying it any further. No more was published, and the first part is now very rare, and difficult to get complete. The contents are reprinted by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie* (1797), i. p. 620.

ASHMOLE (ELIAS). *Continued.*

- Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 308.
 Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, i. *passim*; ii. col. 659, 886; *Fasti*, ii. p. 180; and ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 354-64; 1820, iv. p. 354, *et passim*.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires* (1733), xxii. pp. 363-371.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 591.
 Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 2nd ed. 1778, i. pp. 293-307. This is a full account with a long note on the present book.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, iii. p. 42.
The Biographical Dictionary (Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge), 1844, III. ii. p. 775.
 Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares*, 1859, Dresde, i. p. 238.
 Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 74.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 172 (article by Dr. R. Garnett).

See BURMAN (CHARLES), *The Lives of . . . Elias Ashmole, . . . and . . . William Lilly*, 1774.

ASTREA (L') Chimica.

See PUSTENINEC (IUSTIN).

[ASTRONOMIA inferior das ist Erzehlung und Erwehlung der sieben Irdischen Planetten als da sind Bley, Zin &c. durch Marcum Friderikum Rosenkreutzer Astronomum Chymicum im Jahr 1646 getruckt zu Nürnberg.]

8°. Pp. 22 (?), 442 [32]. MS. title. Wants printed title, A2 and A8. Seven woodcuts.

ASTRONOMIA Inferior seu Planetarum terrestrium motus & variatio.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, p. 199.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 507.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 133.

ASTRONOMIÆ Medicæ Theologico-Philosophica Delineatio.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE), *Explicatio Centri in Trigono Centri*, 1680.

The names of stars, planets, and constellations occur in connection with alchemical treatises. Compare Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 349, 364.

ATREMONT (H. D').

Le Tombeau de la Pauvreté. Dans lequel il est traicté clairement de la transmutation des metaux, & du moyen qu'on doit tenir pour y parvenir. Par un Philosophe Incognu; En faveur de ses Amys particuliers.

Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Croeso ditior esse potest.

Imprimé à Franc-fort, Chez Jean George Droullmann, aux dépens de l'Auteur. M.DC.LXXII.

12°. Pp. [10] 167 [1].

Eröffnetes Grab der Armuth, darinnen klärlich von der Veränderung der Metallen, und dem Wege darzu zu gelangen, gehandelt wird. Durch einen unbekanten Philosophum, für seine sonderbare Freund geschrieben. Aus dem Frantzösischen übersetzt durch einen Liebhaber der Weisheit.

Hic liber est parvus, sed maxima continet in se,

Qui capiet, Croeso ditior esse potest.

Cum privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majestatis. Frankfurt am Mayn, Jn Verlegüg Joh. Melchior Bencard. Jm Jahr 1702

12°. Pp. [10]. Imperfect, wanting all after p. 94.

ATREMONT (H. D'). *Continued.*

Le Tombeau de la Pauvreté.

See MINERALOGIA, oder der Philosophen deutliche Erklärung und wohlgegründetes Urtheil über das eröffnete Grab der Armuth, 1703.

See MINERALOGIA, oder Chymischer Schlüssel, 1706.

Atremont, the reputed author, was a French knight or nobleman, who, after travelling a great deal in the East, spent some days with Olaus Borrichius at Copenhagen, and told him his processes. It consisted in converting gold into a spongy, light, infusible, lustreless substance by reiterated amalgamation, and expelling the mercury by heat, and then digesting the gold with the best "acetum stillatitium" by cohobation, until it be-

came "fusible, penetrating, and tinging." Borrichius thought this process so very laborious and so different from those of the older chemists, that he willingly handed it over to any one keen enough to try it.

The book went through several editions. The following are mentioned in addition to those above: French, Paris, 1673; Lyons, 1684; Paris, 1681; German, Frankfurt, 1672, 1706.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 37, No. lvii.; or in Manget, *Bibl. Ch. Cur.*, 1702, l. p. 50, No. lviii.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 311, 312.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 6.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 432.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ousaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1226 (ed. of Paris, 1681).
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 360.

AUBERT (JACQUES).

Iacobi Auberti Vindonis de metallorum ortu & causis contra Chemistas brevis & dilucida explicatio. Lugduni. Apud Iohannem Berion. 1575.

8°. Pp. 69 [1]. A criticism of this was written by Josephus Quercetanus, and printed at Lyons by Jean Lertot, in 1575. An English translation of the reply was printed at London in 1591.

Most authorities state that Aubert was a native of Vendôme, who went to Lausanne, wrote several works on medicine and one or two others against Paracelsus and the Chemists, and died at Lausanne in 1586.

Dezeimeris, however, asserts, on the authority of La Croix du Maine, that there were two physicians of this name, who have been confused with each other. One, who was born in Vendôme, continued to live there. The other was a native of Laval, in Mayenne, and practised medicine at Lausanne.

Reference to the *Bibliothèque Française* of La

Croix du Maine has not enabled me to confirm this. For at T. i. p. 389 of Juvigny's edition, only the native of Vendôme is spoken of, and only the work on the 'Complexions of man,' Paris, 1572, is referred to. Similarly in Du Verdier's account (Juvigny, iv. p. 263) only Aubert of Vendôme and the same work are mentioned, with the addition that it is in twenty-four chapters, and was published at Lausanne, 1571, 8°; Paris, 1572, 16mo. I do not know the origin of Dezeimeris' statement, but it is made with perfect confidence and may be correct.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 223.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 35.

Mercellin, *J. Andenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 474.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699,

p. 304.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1721, l. i. p. 57.

Kentner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 18.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Normande, 1740, iii. p. 106.

Jocher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i.

vol. 612.

Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, ed. Juvigny, 1772, T. i. p. 389; 1773, iv. p. 263.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii.

p. 199.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 561.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 257.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), i. p. 407.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire biographique de la*

Médecine, 1828, t. i. p. 205.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 376.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, iii. col. 562.

AUFFRICHTIG (DIE) entdeckte Probiere- und Scheide-Kunst derer Venetianer, welcher noch beygefüget wird

I. Ein Probiere-Büchlein von üblichen Berg- und Müntz-Proben.

II. Besondere Particular-Arbeiten, bestehend in Einbringen und Figürungen;

III. Klinike zur Verbesserung derer Metallen dienende Universal-Processse;

IV. Eine Collation der Schriften Fr. Basil. Valentini Bened. Ordin.

Wiewohl die Zubereitung des so genandten Vitrioli Philosophici erkläret und denen Liebhabern solcher edlen Kunst zu fernerer Überlegung com-

AUFFRICHTIG (DIE). *Continued.*

municiret wird. Saalfeld, im Verlag Johann Michael Kauffmanns. Anno 1717.

8°. Pp. 126 [2 blank]. Title red and black, printed on two leaves, and folded. Marks and MS. notes.

AUFRICHTIGE Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eigentlichen Steins der Weisen. 1761.

No place, no printer.

8°. Pp. 16.

See AUFRICHTIGES ECHO.

AUFRICHTIGES Echo, oder eine verlangende Antwort auf den 1761 gedruckten und hier auch beygefügtten Bogen; Betittelt: Aufrichtige Beantwortung drey wichtiger Fragen von der Materie und Vorarbeit des eigentlichen Steins der Weisen. 1762.

No place, no printer.

8°. Pp. 64. This contains (p. 55) a reprint of the *Aufrichtige Beantwortung (q.v.)*.

AUFRICHTIG-TEUTSCHER Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur, oder ad Tincturam Physicam Paracelsi, und Lapidem Philosophorum.

See ZWEY VORTREFFLICHE . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759, p. 33.

For extracts see HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. pp. 263-267.

This tract appeared at Nürnberg, 1756.

AUFSTEIGUNG der Morgenröthe.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 141.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 173.

See AURORA CONSURGENS.

In the text it is called "Aufstehende Morgenröthe."

AUGE.

See G. (F. A.), Das philosophische Auge in der Chymie, 1751.

Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 385) gives a list of Alchemical books, the titles of which allude to the eye, to spectacles and to light.

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli P. Ariminensis Chrysopoeiae Libri III. Et Geronticon Liber Primus. Apud Inclytam Basileam.

4°. Pp. III. [112] contains Froben's device with motto in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and the Colophon: Basileae Apud Ioannem Frobenium Mense Augusto, M.D.XVIII. The title is enclosed in an elaborate wood-cut border.

Vellus Aureum, et Chrysopoeia, seu Chrysopoeia Major et Minor, Das ist Gùlden-Vliefs, und Gold-erzielungs-Kunst, oder grosse und kleine Gold-erzielungs-Kunst, Johannis Augurelli, Gecrönten Poeten von Romulen gebürtig, An Ihre Päbstliche Heiligkeit Leonem den Zehenden. Aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt von M. Valentino Weigelio, Weyland gewesenenen Pfarr-Herrn zu Zschopau in Meissen. Hamburg, zu finden bey Samuel Heyl, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16, including frontispiece, title, dedication, and two blank] 112.

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO). *Continued.*

Chrysopoeia et Geronticon Liber.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . Doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 269.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 197.

Chrysopoeia et Vellus aureum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Novum Lumen Chymicum*, 1639.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), *Bibliotheca*, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 371.

Güldnes Vliess und Golderzielungskunst . . . übersetzt von M. Valentin Weigel.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1782, ii. p. 3.

Augurello, a native of Rimini, born about 1454, died about 1537, (others 1441-1524,) was one of the distinguished classicists of his time. He wrote odes and epistles, after the manner of Horace, which appeared in a thin 4° at Verona in 1491; enlarged, and reprinted by Aldus, Venice, 1505, in a very pretty volume, which is not uncommon. He is best known by the poem on gold-making, which was first printed at Venice in 1515 in 4°, then at Basel 1518, and thereafter repeatedly. It was translated

into French, and appeared both in a prose version 1541, 1548, and in verse 1549-50, 1626. It may be pointed out that neither the *Chrysopoeia* nor the *Geronticon Liber* is included in the 1491 and 1505 editions of his *Carmina*.

A depreciatory account of him is given by Adelung, but a much more considerate and conscientious view is taken of him by several Italian writers.

Paolo Gioivo, *Le Inscrittioni posto sotto le vere imagini de gli Auomini famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 142.

Paolo Gioivo, *Elogia virorum literis illustrium*, 1577, p. 83 (no portrait).

Joan. Matthæus Toscanus, *Pepus Italia*, Paris, 1578, p. 40, No. lrv.

J. C. Scaliger, *Poeticæ libri septem*, 1594, p. 785.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 36.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 138.

Borrighius, *Dissertationes Academica de Poetis*, 1683, p. 93.

Borrighius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxii.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 331.

Teutsches Fegfeuer der Schreide-kunst, 1702, p. 122.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 14.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1742, i. p. 272.

Flotuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 16.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1753, vol. i. parte ii. p. 251.

Calogiera, *Nuova Raccolta d'Opuscoli*, Venezia, 1760, tom. vi. pp. 159-254.

Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, p. 297.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 87.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1785, i. p. 113.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 137, 490, 575, 657.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 177.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 86.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1809, vi. iii. p. 935.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 416.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 258.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 432.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, iii. col. 640.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 883-887.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 243—calls the 1518 edition the first, but the book came out three years earlier at Venice.

AUGUSTA.

See PHARMACOPOEIA AUGUSTANA.

AUGUSTIS DE DERTONA (QUIRICUS DE).

Lumen Apothecariorum.

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOANNES JACOBUS), *Luminare Majus*.

AULA LUCIS.

See VAUGHAN (THOMAS).

AURICA CATENA HOMERI.

See KIRCHWEGGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

AURICÆ CRUCIS LEO RUBER.

See LÖWE (Der) def's Rothen Creutzes.

AURELIÆ Occultæ Philosophorum partes Duo. Georgio Beato Interprete.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 198.

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 47.

This is ascribed by some to Basilius Valentinus (*q.v.*). It is a dialogue between an old man, called Senior, and a pupil or student, Adolphus. The first part is in prose, the second is an interpretation of some symbolic drawings, and in the German version is in verse. Other editions: "Azoth, sive Aureliæ Occultæ Philosophorum, . . . Francofurti, Joannes Bringer, 1613"; "Occulta Philosophia von den verborgenen Philosophischen Geheimnissen

der heimlichen Goldblumen, . . . Franckfurt, Johann Bringer, 1613" (*q.v.*); "Les Douze Clefs . . . de . . . Basile Valentin . . . Plus l'Azoth . . . Paris, 1624, and Paris, 1659." In certain editions this tract is preceded by the *Ænigma Philosophorum*, which is also inserted sometimes among Sendivogius' writings. It does not seem, however, to belong strictly to either.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 24.

Beytrag zur Gesch. der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 597. Schmießer, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 207.

AUREUM Seculum Patfactum.

See CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS), 1706.

AUREUM Seculum Redivivum.

See MADATHANUS (HENRICUS).

AUREUM Vellus.

See AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO).

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE.

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

See GÜLDENE (Das) Vliefs.

See MENNENS (GUILIELMUS).

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

See NAXAGORAS (ERHD VON).

See TRISMOSIN (SALOMON).

AUREUS Liber de principiis Naturæ et Artis, woraufs die Wissenschaft der Primæ Materiæ erkennt, und das Universale Generalissimum Philosophorum erlanget werden möge.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 1.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 517.

See HERMETISCHES MUSEUM, 1785, iii. p. 151.

AUREUS Tractatus de Philosophorum Lapide.

See TRACTATUS AUREUS de lapide philosophico.

AURIFERÆ Artis, Das ist, der Goldkunst, . . . Authores vnd Anfänger. Oder: Turba Philosophorum.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAUL), 1608.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina duo, 1610.

AURIFONTINA Chymica: or, a Collection of fourteen small Treatises concerning the First Matter of Philosophers, for the discovery of their (hitherto so much concealed) Mercury. Which many have studiously endeavoured to hide, but these to make manifest, for the benefit of Mankind in general. London, Printed for William Cooper, at the Pelican in Little-Britain. 1680.

Small narrow 24°. Pp. [22] containing title, John Frederick Houpreght's dedication of the *Hydrographum* to Charles II., Contents, To the Reader. Text, pp. 272. Advertisement of Chemical books [4].

AURIFONTINA Chymica. *Continued.*

This curious and very rare little volume was probably compiled and edited by William Cooper, a well-known vendor of Alchemical books, and the author of the first catalogue of such books in England. The treatises contained are the following:

1. Hydropyrographum Hermeticum, or the Metallick Water-Fire, translated by J. F. Houpreght, p. 1.
2. The Privy Seal of Secrets, plainly discovering the first Matter of the Philosophers, p. 41.
3. A strange letter concerning an Adept, his curious Learning and vaster Treasure, from Frederick, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick, p. 53.
4. Sir George Ripley's Treatise of Mercury, and the Philosophers stone, p. 69.
5. Colours to be observed in the operation of the Great Work of Philosophers, p. 93.
6. A plain and true Description of the Treasure of Treasures, or the Golden Medicine, p. 97.
7. A Treatise of the Philosophers Stone, the Blessed Manna, &c., with its wondrous Virtues and Use, both for the curing the Body of Man, and the making of precious Stones, p. 107.
8. Nic. Flammell, his Summary of Philosophy, or Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone, p. 145.
9. Raym. Lullie's Clavicula, Apertorium, or little Key explaining all the rest of his Works, p. 163.
10. Secrets disclos'd of the Philosophers Stone, p. 180.
11. A Philosophical Riddle of Gold, in Verse, p. 185.
12. Bern. Trevisan's Epistle to Thomas of Bononia, concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of things, p. 187.
13. Bern. Trevisan, his short Epistle Dedicatory before his Works, to the same man, p. 269.
14. A brief Preparation of the Philosophers Stone, for the conclusion of this Book, p. 271.

AURIGA Chemicus sive Theosophiæ Palmarium, a Philosopho antiquo anonymo, in chemicis versatissimo compositum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 834.

For remarks on books entitled 'Auriga,' see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 340.

AURORA Consurgens quæ dicitur aurea hora.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 118.

See AUFSTIEGUNG der Morgenröthe.

See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 389, for books entitled 'Aurora.'

AURO (DE) Potabili Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Pandora, 1608, pp. 275, 279.

AURUM Auræ.

See BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 373, for books entitled 'Aurum.'

AURUM Potabile.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, vi. p. 382.

See ANTHONY (FRANCIS).

AURUM Vitæ oder Gold des Lebens.

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 64.

AUSERLESENE Chymische Universal und Particular Prozesse.

See RUESENSTEIN (ALEXIUS VON), 1754.

AUSERLESENER (EIN) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser.

Incerti Authoris.

See VIER Auserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 71.

AUSERLESENER (EIN) herrlicher Tractat von dem philosophischen Wasser.

Incerti Authoris. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs. 1772.

8°. Pp. 32.

This is a reprint of the 1697 edition. It is just quoted by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 319, 391. He does not mention the earlier edition.

AUSFÜHRLICHE Beschreibung der unweit Zwickau in Meissen, . . . und anderer umliegenden Orten gefundene Goldischen Sande. . . .

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

AUSFÜHRLICHER (EIN) Tractat von philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen.

See H. (E).

AUSSLEGUNG vnd erklärang des Gemähls oder Figur (a symbolical picture).

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii., 1598, p. 239.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 337.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. (415)-416.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 415.

AUSSLEGUNG Rhythmorum Basili.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), 1608.

AUSTRIA.

See PHARMACOPEA.

See DISPENSATORIUM Pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense, 1729.

AUTHORITATES Philosophorum. Das ist unterschiedliche Zeugnissen, Bericht, und Erklärung etlicher alten berühmten Philosophen, von Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum, vnd seiner Würckung.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 115.

AUT hic, aut nusquam.

See LEONHARD von Altenberg, Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum, 1769.

This same phrase occurs in connection with the *Elucidarius Major*. See BROTOFFER (Radtichs).

AVICENNA.

Aquæ rubæ ad tingendum quatuor spiritus sublimatos albos.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 211.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 107.

De Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 240.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 883.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 554.

See GEBER, Summa Perfectionis, 1682, p. 245.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 636.

Von der Congelation und Conglutination der Steine.

See GEBER, Chymische Schriften, 1751, p. 319.

See GEBER, Commentaria über Gebers Werke, 1792, p. 353.

Von der Congelierung und Zusammenfügung.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 322.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 391.

This is the same tract as the preceding, with a different version of the name. In the table of contents it is called 'von der Zusammenleimung des Steins.' It treats of stones—not of the philosopher's stone.

AVICENNA. *Continued.*

Declaratio Lapidis Physici Avicennæ Filio suo Aboali.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 875.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 633.

Anhang der Erläuterung des fysischen Steins vom Avicenna an seinen Sohn Abo Ali.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, II. ii. p. 239.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Epistola ad Hasen Regem de Re Recta.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 863.

Tractatulus de tinctura metallorum.

See ALCHEMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 75.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 260.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 626.

This is also called 'Tractatus de Alchimia.'

Septem regulæ ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum.

See TRISSOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 213.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 320.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 374.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 374.

Tractatulus von der Alchimia.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 351.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 426.

This is a translation of the preceding.

Kleines Büchelchen vom mineralischen Steine.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue alchymistische Bibliothek, 1774, II. ii. p. 193.

This is a different translation.

Avicenna was a native of Bokhara where he was born in 980. At a very early age he had mastered the learning of his time, and devoted himself to medicine, of which he became one of the oracles of the Middle Ages. He was a voluminous writer, a man of affairs, knew the height and depth of success and enmity, and after the most brilliant and vivid life, died at the age of 57, exhausted by

work and by pleasure, and was buried at Hamadan. Against Avicenna's medical system it was Paracelsus who began the struggle which ended in its overthrow. Possibly a number of the chemical writings which pass under Avicenna's name are not really by him, and some writers put his date a century later.

Thouret, *Les Trois Portraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, Paris, 1804, ff. nau-vaor, and a portrait.

Castellanus, *Vita Illustrissimi Medicorum*, Antwerp, 1617, p. 130.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1629, p. 85.

Hüllinger, *Monum. Avicennæ*, 1631, Pars II, p. 401.

Duret, *Avicennæ cōtinua*, Paris, 1634, p. 35; Notholt, 1635, p. 34.

Visselius, *De philosophia et philosophorum avis*, 1647, 1704, 1711, 1714, p. 111.

Visselius, *De Philosophia . . . libri II.*, 1658, 1669, 1711.

Thouret, *Avicennæ des plus illustres et savants hommes de tous temps*, 1749, III, p. 102, and portrait.

Musculus, *Lectiones medicæ*, 1769, p. 98.

(the biographical notice is borrowed from Castellanus).

Conring, *In Artem Medicam Introductio*, 1687, cap. III., § 23, p. 98, and Addit. 23, p. 127.

(Short, but pithy.)

Horrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 22, No. xxvii.

Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, Paris, 1697, p. 82a.

Hendreich, *Fasciculus Brandenburgicus*, 1699, p. 346 (and the references).

Pope-Bloom, *Causæ Cælestium Authorum*, Geneva, 1710, p. 85.

Juanes Leo Abrucanus, "De Viris quibusdam illustribus apud Arabes Etyhas," cap. IX. in Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1720, xiii, p. 268.

Le Clerc, *Mémoires de la Médecine*, 1729, pp. 771-780.

AVICENNA. *Continued.*

- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 187.
- Stolle, *Geschichte der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 767.
- Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1732, ii. col. 2197.
- Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 65.
- Petrus a Castro, *Bibliotheca Medici Eruditi*, ed. Andreas Pasta, Bergomi, 1742, p. 29.
- Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, Amst. 1750, I. p. 565.
- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 647.
- Casiri, *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*, Matriti, 1760, i. p. 268 & *passim*.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. 187; ii. 645.
- Haller, *Bibl. Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 133.
- Haller, *Bibl. Med. Pract.*, 1776, i. 383.
- Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 573.
- Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, Matriti, 1788, ii. p. 6, No. 16.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie* (gives a wrong reference, and I cannot find the name at all).
- Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 29-32.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 14.
- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1821, vi. p. 502.
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii. p. 418.
- Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 214.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke, i. p. 499.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 97.
- Haji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum*, ed. Fluegel, Leipzig, 1835-38, *passim*, see the index under Abu 'Ali Hosein Ben 'Abdallah Ibn Sina.
- Emil Isensee, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, p. 190.
- Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, Göttingen, 1840, No. 128, p. 64.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 327; 1866, i. p. 345.
- Ibn Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, by M'Guckin de Slane, Paris, 1843, i. p. 440.
- Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 57 & *passim*.
- Hauréau, *De la Philosophie Scholastique*, 1850, i. p. 366.
- Hammer-Purgstall, *Literatur-Geschichte der Araber*, Wien, 1854, v. pp. 368-396.
- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 101.
- Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, p. 384 & *passim*.
- Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1856, iii. p. 184 & *passim*.
- Munk, *Mélanges de Philosophie Juive et Arabe*, Paris, 1859, p. 352.
- Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. p. 23.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales*, Paris, 1867, vii. p. 517.
- Figuié, *Vies des Savans illustres du Moyen Age*, 1867, p. 55.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 671-675.
- Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, Jena, 1875, i. p. 584.
- Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 54.
- Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, Paris, 1876, i. 466.
- Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, i. p. 172.
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, *passim*.
- Like Schmieder, Kopp distinguishes the Arabian physician from the author of the alchemical tracts whom he calls Pseudo-Avicenna.
- Billings, *Index-Catalogue . . .* 1880, i. p. 712; Second Series, 1896, i. p. 819.

AXT (JOHANN CONRAD).

Tractatus de Arboribus Coniferis et Pice Conficienda, aliisque ex illis Arboribus provenientibus, in lucem editus à Johanne Conrado Axtio, Medicin. Licentiatio. Jenæ, Impensis Johannis Bielkii, Bibliop. Typis Samuelis Krebsii, M.DC.LXXIX.

12°. Pp. 131 [3 blank]. Engraved title and 5 engraved plates.

A very good little book in which, besides an account of the common conifers, are contained the methods for making resin, pitch, charcoal, soot or lamp-black, etc., and the plates exhibit the apparatus employed in Thuringia. A work going over the same subject was written by Pierre Belon: *De Arboribus Coniferis, Resiniferis . . . item de melle cedrino . . . resinis, & iis quæ ex coniferis proficiuntur*, Paris, 1553, 4to. There are drawings in it of the trees, but none of the charcoal furnaces and distilling apparatus.

To the present work is appended the letter on Antimony, in which he accuses Gui Patin of trying to poison his son (who was ill) by means of it, instead of which he cured him. This accusation the Jena faculty compelled him to withdraw—to cancel the letter and write an apology. Gmelin also quotes the epistle, but without alluding to the accusation.

Axt was a native of Arnstadt, studied medicine at Helmstädt under Conring and Meibomius, was licensed in 1670, and returned to his native place where he was made burgomaster and engaged in practice. He was author of a dissertation: "Abortus in morbis acutis lethalis . . . Jena, 1681," 12mo; and one "Dialogus de partu septimestri, Jena, 1697," 12°.

The work on Coniferi is dedicated to his two teachers in the most grateful terms, for he says that he not only had learned from them all the medicine he knew, but that he had been treated by them as a son, and Meibomius in particular had acted most generously towards him, assisting him for two years with the necessaries of life. The book was dedicated to them as an expression of his gratitude for their kindness and help, and he adds that, though it itself is small, it will be made great by bearing their names.

AXT (JOHANN CONRAD). *Continued.*

Ch. Patin, *Lyceum Patavinum*, 1682, p. 102.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,
 p. 67.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i.
 col. 673.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 603.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii.
 p. 445.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 202.
 J. H. Reveillé-Parise, *Lettres de Gui Patin*, 1846,
 i. p. xliii.

AXTELMAYER (STANISLAUS REINHARD).

See ACXTELMEIER (STANISLAUS REINHARD).

Acxtelmeier is described as a curious personage,
 skilled in physics and economics, who had travelled
 much and wrote a good deal. In addition to the

works enumerated above he was the author also of
 one entitled: "Hokus Pokeria, oder die Verfäl-
 schung der Waaren."

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 673.

AZOT.

Von der Natur vnd Eigenschafft defs Azot (d. h. defs Philosophischen Steins).

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii.
 p. 282.

AZOTH.

See ÆNIGMA Philosophorum.

See AURELIÆ Occultæ Philosophorum Partes duo.

See CLETTUS (GEORGIUS).

See FICTULD (HERMANN).

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

On the interpretation of this word 'Azoth,'
 see De Planis Campy, *Bouquet composé des plus
 belles Fleurs Chimiques*, 1629, p. 926; Pernety,
Dictionnaire Mytho-Hermétique, 1758, p. 52;
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 207;
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 30. I regret to

say that I mistrust Schmieder's explanations of
 words and names, for I have found several of them
 incorrect.

For a recent exposition of the word see Stanis-
 las de Guaita, *Essais de Sciences Maudites*, I. *Au
 Seuil du Mystère*, Paris, 1890.

B. (A. C.).

See BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH).

B. (A. GOTTLÖB).

See BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLÖB).

B. (D. J.).

De Spiritu Mundi Positiones aliquot.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 876.

B. (J. E.), *i.e.* BURGGRAB (JOHANN ERNST).

See CLODIUS (BALDUINUS).

B. (R.), *i.e.* BOYLE (ROBERT).

Specimina Historiæ naturalis et experimentalis aquarum mineralium.

See VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS), *Tentamina Physico-Chemica*, 1699, p. 58.

BACHON (ROGER).

See BACON (ROGER).

BACHUONE (ARNALD).

See ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA.

BACON (ROGER).

Sanioris Medicinæ Magistri D. Rogeri Baconis Angli, de Arte Chymicæ scripta.

Cui accesserunt opuscula alia eiusdem Authoris. Francofurti, Typis

Ioannis Saurij, sumptibus Ioannis Theobaldi Schönvetteri. Anno M.DCIII.

24°. Pp. 408.

In the reissue of this book at Frankfurt in 1620, the title-page and rest of sheet A (*i.e.* the first 24 pages) were set up afresh. There is no other difference between the two editions.

The tracts are: *Excerpta ex Libro sexto Scientiarum*, p. 7; *Excerpta de Libro Avicennæ de*

Anima I. de maiori Alchimia, p. 17; *Breviarium de dono Dei*, p. 95; *Verbum abbreviatum de leone viridi*, p. 204; *Secretum Secretorum*, p. 285; *Tractatus trium verborum*, p. 292; *Speculum Secretorum*, p. 387.

Baumer mentions an edition: Francof. 1612.

Roger Bachon de l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de Nature, ou est traicté de la pierre Philosophale. Traduit en François par Jacques Girard de Tournus. A Paris, Chez Pierre Billaine, ruë S. Iacques, à la Bonne Foy, deuant S. Yues. M.DC.XXVIII. Auec priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 63; 39 [1 blank].

BACON (ROGER). *Continued.*

This is a reprint of the Lyons edition of 1557, with Girard's letter to Charles Fontaine and one by Jean Brunet to the reader. Appended—with separate signatures and pagination—is the tract: *L'Art transmutatoire du Pape Jean XXII. de ce nom*, which also appeared in 1557.

Though it is quite distinct, this book seems to have been issued simultaneously with the tracts ascribed to the 'Cosmopolite.' See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

Chymisch- und Philosophische Schriften, . . . Nebst einer Vorrede, darinnen von dem Leben und Schriften Rogerii Baconis Nachricht gegeben wird, ans Licht gestellet durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen, Herrenstadio-Silesium.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 1, and p. 245.

The works included in Roth-Scholtz's translation are: *Radix Mundi oder Wurtzel der Welt*, taken from William Salmon's version, p. 23; *Medulla Alchemiæ*, with preface by Joachim Tanckius, p. 73, containing *Spiegel der Alchemie*, p. 105; *Tractat vom Golde*, p. 130; *Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Vitriols*, p. 179; *Tractat von der Tinctur und Oel des Antimonii*, p. 205; *Send-*

Schreiben von Geheimen Würckungen der Kunst und der Natur und von der Nichtigkeit der falschen Magiæ, p. 245; and the Latin version: *Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ et de Nullitate Magiæ*, as edited by John Dee, p. 287, and to this are added a few notes.

An edition of the *Medulla Alchemiæ*, edited by Tancke, was published at Eisleben in 1608.

Alchimeyspiegel.

See below *Speculum Alchemiæ*.

De mirabili potestate Artis et naturæ, libellus.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, ii. p. 327.

Von der wunderbarlichen Gewalt der Kunst und Natur.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 426.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 517.

This is the same tract as the *De Secretis Operibus Artis* . . . mentioned below. It was first published by Oronce Finé in 1542, then at Oxford in 1594; it was revised by Dr. Dee, and an edition containing his corrections and notes appeared at Hamburg, 1618, small 8vo, pp. 80. An English translation

was published in 1597 along with the *Mirror of Alchemy*, and another from the Hamburg edition, by T. M., London, 1659, 12mo. There is a French translation by A. Poisson: *Lettre sur les Prodiges de la Nature et de l'Art*, Paris, 1893, small 8°, pp. 70 [2], with a portrait of Bacon.

Oleum Vitrioli.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 651.

Though included in this collection without the Author's name, it is the same tract as that given below under the title: "Von der Tinctur und

Oehl des Vitriols." Roth-Scholtz's is a revised and modernized version of this translation. E. L. D.-K.'s is a new translation.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer*, 1614, Part iii. p. 73.

(Wanting in this copy).

See VIER Chymische Tractätlein, 1677, p. 22.

Die Practick oder Procefs Rogeri Bachonis de Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 566.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch*, 1614, p. 566

Radix Mundi.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), *Medicina Practica*, 1691, p. 585.

De Secretis Operibus artis et naturæ, et nullitate Magiæ, cum notis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 834.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 616.

See above *De mirabili potestate Artis et naturæ, libellus*.

BACON. *Continued.*

Speculum Alchemiæ.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 257.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, i. p. 201.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 377.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 613.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), *Medicina Practica*, 1691, p. 621.

Though the Latin title is retained by Salmon the tract is in English. It is an amplified version of the original. There is an earlier translation into English, which has now become rare: *The Mirror of Alchemy*, London, Richard Olive, 1597, small 4°. The French translation: *Le Miroir d'Alquimie*, was published at Lyons in 1557, with the other tracts mentioned above.

Alchimeyspiegel.

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1774, II. ii. p. 167.

Speculum Alchymicæ; The true glass of Alchemy.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 123.

This is a different tract from the preceding.

Von der Tinctur oder oleo Stibii.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, *Triumphwagen Antimonii*, 1624, p. 264.

Baumer quotes: *Tractatus de tinctura Antimonii*, Hamb., 1676.

Von der Tinctur und Oehl des Vitriols.

See K. (E. L. D.), *Triumpfwagen des Vitriols*, 1770, p. 49.

This is a different translation from that under *Oleum Vitrioli*.

Vortrefflicher Tractat von der wahrhaftigen Composition des Lapidis Philosophorum. De Sole.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 546.

See HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS), *Auriferæ Artis . . . Uhrälteste Authores*, 1608, p. 109.

This is identical with the *Tractat vom Golde* in Roth-Scholtz's *Theatrum*, 1732, iii. p. 130, mentioned above.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch*, 1614, p. 546.

Roger Bacon was born at Ilchester about 1214, studied at Oxford, lived there, and then passed over to Paris. He returned to England and settled probably at Oxford. In 1257 he was sent back to Paris by the superiors of the Franciscan order, which Bacon had entered, and he was kept in close confinement there for ten years. Towards the close of this period Pope Clement IV. requested him to write a treatise on the sciences, and this resulted in the *Opus Majus* (ed. Jebb, Lond., 1733, folio), one of the most important and significant works of the time. Others followed, some of which have been edited by Brewer, and printed in the Rolls Series, London, 1859, 8°. A number, however, are still in manuscript, and for the Alchemical writings there must have been a demand, as MSS. both on vellum and on paper are not uncommon.

Subsequent to 1257 he enjoyed more freedom, which he used, as Cornelius Agrippa did some two and a half centuries later, to make an attack on the monks for their opposition to true learning, and being condemned for innovations in 1278 was again imprisoned. On his release he may have returned to Oxford, for the tradition is that he died there about 1294, though Pits says 1284.

His skill in mathematics, experimental science and mechanical invention was so remarkable for his time that, like his contemporaries Michael Scotus and Albertus Magnus, he acquired the reputation amongst the common people of being a magician, for whom no feat or wonder was impossible. In fact the same legends, probably of much earlier origin than the thirteenth century, are told of him as of Albertus, like that of the brazen head and of the magic banquet. It is by these stories as dramatised in Greene's play, and repeated in the chapbooks of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, that he has come down to us less as a philosopher than as "a brave necromancer, that can make women of devils and juggle cats into costermongers." Such performances are described in the following:

Robert Greene, *The Honorable Historie of Frier Bacon and Frier Bongay*, London, printed by Elizabeth Allde, 1630, with a vignette of the Brazen Head scene, 4°. A-H in fours. The first edition appeared in 1594, 4°. See Greene's *Works*, edited by Dyce, 1831, I. p. 141.

The Famous History of Frier Bacon . . . with the Lives and Deaths of . . . Bungey and Vandermast,

BACON, *Continued.*

London, printed for W. Thackery, with a reproduction of the vignette, no date, 4°. A-F in fours. Black letter. This is contained in the collection of separately printed stories called *Tales worth Telling; or Charming Curiosities*, London, J. Roe. No date, 8°, pp. 36, with a coloured illustration of the fall of the brazen head, which is dated 1809.

Bale, *Illustrium Majoris Britanniae Scriptorum . . . Summarium*, Gippeswici, 1548, f. 114. (List of Bacon's works.)

Maier, *Symbola Aurae Mensae*, 1617, p. 450.

Pitsaeus, *Relationes Historicae de rebus Anglicis*, Parisiis, 1619, Tom. i. pp. 366-69 (ann. 1284).

Naudé, *Apologie pour tout les grands personnages . . . soupçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 488; Engl. trans., 1657, p. 229.

Vossius, *De Historicis Latinis Libri III.*, 1651, p. 494.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, Paris, 1654, p. 38.

Vossius, *De quatuor Artibus Popularibus Libri Tres. De Universa Mathesius Natura & Constitutione Liber*, 1660, p. 110, cap. xxvi. § 10; pp. 179-180, cap. xxxv. § 31; p. 351, cap. cix. § 13; p. 412, cap. lxx. § 7; p. 421, cap. lxxi. § 8.

Borrichius, *De Ortus et Progressu Chemiae Dissertationis*, 1668, p. 123.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, Hamb., 1673, p. 131.

Webster, *The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft*, 1677, p. 7.

Magrus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 98.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 12, No. xvi.

Hendreich, *Pandecta Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 37.

Leland, *Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis*, 1709, *passim*.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam*, 1709, iii. p. 497; 1710, iv. p. 480.

Oudin, *Commentarii de Scriptoribus ecclesiae antiquis*, 1722, iii. p. 190.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1726, xiii. p. 384, l. vi., c. ix.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 16.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1730, l. p. 416.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, l. p. 15 & *passim*.

Lucas Wadding, *Annales Ordinis Minorum*, Romae, 1732, iv. p. 264 (ann. 1266, Nos. 13, 14); 1733, v. p. 51 (ann. 1278, No. 27).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, iii. col. 73.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latinae medicinae et infusae antiquae*, 1734, l. pp. 430-33.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelehrtheit*, 1736, pp. 328, 364.

Langlet Despresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Scolastique*, 1742, l. pp. 109-118; iii. p. 109.

Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria*, 1743, iii. p. 384.

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 62. (Enumeration of MSS. of Bacon's works.)

Chamfepid, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, 1750, l. letter B, pp. 3-11. (Supplement to Bayle's article.)

Boerhaave, *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw, 1753, l. p. 28.

"The Famous Historie of Frier Bacon," taken from an undated edition printed at London by E. A. [probably Elizabeth Alde] for Francis Grove, is contained in Thoms' *Early English Prose Romances*, 2nd edition, 1858, i. p. 190.

Bacon's portrait forms the frontispiece to the second volume of Roth-Scholtz's *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730.

Montucla, *Histoire des Mathématiques*, 1758, i. pp. 421-429.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ii. p. 20.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, iii. pp. 817-22; App. vi. pp. 596-7.

Biographia Britannica, ed. Kippis (1778), i. pp. 416-440 (a full article).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1782, p. 76.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 99, 573, 603.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 92-101.

Lucas Wadding, *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, Romae, 1806, p. 210. (Short notice and list of his works.)

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, iii. p. 282.

Wood, *Fasti Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, Part ii. col. 286, 319 (appended to the *Athenae*).

Biographie Méthodique, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), l. p. 473 (article by Jourdan).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1821, vii. p. 45 (article by Tenenmann).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 142.

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1842, xx. pp. 227-232 (article by Victor Le Clerc).

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 368-379; 1866, l. pp. 390-402.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, ii. p. 575 (article by Suard).

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, l. pp. 63-65 et *passim*.

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, Paris, 1853.

Knight, *The English Cyclopaedia*, 1856, l. col. 465.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 82-93 (article by F. Hoefler).

Emile Charles, *Roger Bacon, sa Vie, ses Ouvrages, ses Doctrines*, Bordeaux, 1861, 8°.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1865, ii. p. 915.

W. Oncken, *Roger Bacon* (Gotha), 1866.

Louis Figuier, *Vies des Savants illustres du Moyen Age*, 1867, p. 173 (a popular account).

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 722-739.

Hauréau, *Histoire de la Philosophie Scolastique*, 1872-80, 2^e Partie, T. ii. pp. 75-94.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, iii. 1875, pp. 85-99.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1885, ii. p. 394 (article by the late Professor Adamson).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, l. pp. 22, 201, 205; ii. pp. 347, 371, 379.

BALBIAN (JUSTUS Æ).

Dicta Alani.

See THEATRUM CHemicum, 1659, iii. p. 721.

BALBIAN (JUSTUS À). *Continued.*

Tractatus septem de Lapide Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 649.

The titles of the tracts are as follow :
Tractatus primus Rosarii Abbreviati.
Tractatus secundus de Lapide Philosophico.
Tractatus tertius de Minera Philosophica.
Tractatus quartus qui dicitur Compendium utile ad credendum Meditationum Experimentum.
Tractatus quintus qui dicitur Rosarium Philosophorum ex Compilatione omnium Philosophi-

corum Librorum, per Toletanum Philosophum Maximum.

Tractatus sextus cui titulus Parvus Tractatus de Mercurio Philosophico.

Tractatus septimus brevis sed non levis de Lapide Philosophico.

With the exception of the fifth they are all anonymous.

Joost van Balbian, of Alost, was born about 1560, studied in Italy, graduated as doctor, possibly at Padua, returned to Holland about 1597, practised in Gouda and died there in 1616. He is best known by the translation of the 'Dicta Alani,' and by his collection of chemical tracts.

The latter were published at Leyden, 1599, 8°.

Hendreich, *Pandecta Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 390.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 16.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 110.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 338 (mentions only the *Nova ratio*).

Beitrag zur Gesch. der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 583.

but an edition of 1597 is also mentioned. Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Gmelin, quotes an Italian translation: 'Specchio chimico,' Roma, 1624, to which Gmelin adds one of 1629, 8°.

In the *Biographie Médicale*, mention is made of another work, which I have not seen: *Nova ratio praxeos medica*, Venice, 1600, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 308.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 573.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 299.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1853, ii. i. p. 69.

BALDEWEIN (CHRISTIAN ADOLPH).

See BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

BALDINGER (ERNST GOTTFRIED).

See WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), *Kleine Chymische Abhandlungen*, 1771.

See MARHERR (PHILIPP AMBROSIOUS).

Baldinger is the editor of these tracts. He was Professor of Medicine at Jena, and was a medical journalist. A list of his journals will be found in Gmelin's *Geschichte*, and he himself sketches some of his literary designs in the "Nachricht" prefixed to Marherr's dissertation.

He was born at Vargula, near Erfurt, in 1738, studied medicine at Erfurt in 1754, then at Halle

Johann Stephan Pütter, *Versuch einer akademischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen*, 1765-1838, ii. (1788), p. 76.

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. pp. 127-131. (List of his works.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 637 & *passim*.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 370.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. pp. 517-522.

and Jena, and graduated at Erfurt in 1760. Afterwards he became Phil. D. of Wittenberg. In 1768 he was Professor at Jena, in 1773 Professor of Medicine at Göttingen, removed to Cassel in 1782, and finally to Marburg in 1785, where he died in 1804. He was a voluminous writer, author of many academic dissertations, and compiled a Catalogue of those on the history and use of drugs.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Geschichte*, 1819, xviii. pp. 1-21.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. pp. 256-259.

Pierer, *Universal-Lexikon*, Altenburg, 1835, ii. 617.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. pp. 631-634 (reprinted from the *Biographie Médicale*).

Joh. Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena*, 1858, p. 129.

BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS).

Aurum Auræ, Vi Magnetismi universalis attractum, per Inventorem anagrammatizomenum: Sic (infra, supra) Sol Duplus Abundat in Auris. Colonia ad Spream Impensis Ruperti Völckers, Bibliop. cIo Ioc LXXIV.

8°. Pp. 53 [2].

"Sic Sol Duplus Abundat in Auris" is an anagram for Christianus Adolphus Balduinus, omitting the letter h.

This tract (according to the epilogue by Jo. Sig. Elsholz) was published the previous year, but with-

out the name of the place; and as it was not to be had at the booksellers he took the liberty of reprinting it, hoping that the author, whoever he was, would not be offended. It was somewhat enlarged in the edition of the following year.

BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS). *Continued.*

Aurum Superius & Inferius Auræ Superioris & Inferioris Hermeticum Christiani Adolphi Balduini, S. R. J. Academ. Nat. Curiosor. Colleg. cognom. Hermetis. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Sumpt. Georg. Heinr. Frommanni. M DC LXXV.

12°. Pp. [32] 173 [1]. Folding engraved symbolical title, not included in the pagination; 2 folding plates.

Prefixed to this is the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus,' with the following title:

Phosphorus Hermeticus, sive Magnes Luminaris Christiani Adolphi Balduini, S. R. J. Academ. Nat. Curiosor. Colleg. cognom. Hermetis. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Sumpt. Georg. Heinr. Frommanni. M DC LXXV.

12°. No pagination. [Pp. 20.]

Aurum Superius & Inferius Auræ Superioris & Inferioris Hermeticum, Christiani Adolphi Balduini, S. R. I. Academ. Nat. Colleg. Cognom. Hermetis. Amstelodami Apud Joannem Jansonium à Waesberge. MDCLXXV.

12°. Pp. [20] 96 [13, 3 blank]. Engraved title on two leaves, 2 folding plates.

The Appendix unpagged, contains the *Phosphorus Hermeticus, sive Magnes Luminaris*.

This tract was also printed in the *Miscellanea Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, 1676, Appendix ad Annum quartum & quintum, pp. 105-166, followed by the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus,' pp. 167-172, and an 'Epistola' by Fried. Hoffmann, pp.

173-179. Of the 'Phosphorus Hermeticus' Fuchs quotes an edition Lipsæ, 1674, 12°. In another issue of the *Miscellanea*, 1676, these three tracts will be found on pp. 91-157. Besides the above edition, Fuchs quotes another: Colonise ad Spream et Lipsiæ.

Hermes Curiosus, sive Inventa et Experimenta Physico-Chymica Nova Christiani Adolphi Balduini, S. R. I. Academ. Nat. Curios. & Societ. Reg. Anglic. Collegæ, d. Hermetis. Lipsiæ, Sumptibus Georgii Heinric. Frommanni, Anno 1680.

12°. Pp. 58 [2 blank? wanting].

Heindreich quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1667, 12°. There is an edition: Haynæ, Typis Autoriali, Anno 1679; small 8°, pp. [56].

Hermes Curiosus, sive Inventa et Experimenta Physico-Chymica Nova Christiani Adolphi Balduini, S. R. I. Academ. Nat. Curios. & Societ. Reg. Anglic. Collegæ, d. Hermetis. M. DC. LXXX.

12°. Pp. [58, 2 blank].

Aurum Superius & Inferius auræ superioris et inferioris hermeticum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 856.

Phosphorus Hermeticus.

See MENTZEL (CHRISTIAN), *Lapis Bononiensis*, 1675.

By some writers Baldewin, Balduin or Balduinus, is styled Christoph, and Adam, although in his writings he calls himself Christian Adolph. He was born at Doeheln, near Meissen (Saxony) in 1636. He first took up law, went to Ratisbon where he lived for a little time, returned in 1654 to Saxony, and was appointed 'Amtmann' at Gross- or Groenhaln. He devoted himself to the study

of alchemy, and discovered the fluorescent substance, calcium nitrate, which is still known as Balduin's phosphorus. He was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1673, under the name of Hermes, in the *Proceedings* of which his papers appear, and he was also a fellow of the Royal Society, 1676. He died in Dec. 31, 1682.

Hennlingus Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688. Sig. Titta 1692, Ann. 1682.

Christoph. Heindreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, Herol., 1699, p. 394.

Reimmann, *Einführung in die Historiam Librarianam*, 1700, iii. p. 587.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 17.

Jacob Leopold's *Predromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 19.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 379.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 111.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 735.

Dresd. *Gelehrten Anzeiger*, 1754, p. 135.

BALDUINUS (CHRISTIANUS ADOLPHUS). *Continued.*

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 466, No. 50.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 625.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 24, 115, 137, 219.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 178, 182, 183, 187.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix IV. p. xxvii.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 448.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 272.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 219; ii. 366.

See also ELSMOLZ (Johann Sigismund) for an account of the different kinds of phosphorus.

For some historical notes on the phosphori of Balduinus, Licetus, Kunckel, &c., see Borrichius' "Dissertatio de variis excitandi ignis modis, et Phosphoro," in his *Dissertationes Academicae*, Hauniæ, 1715, i. p. 489 sqq.

BANG (THOMAS).

עב הַקִּדִּים Cælum Orientis et prisci mundi triade exercitationum literariarum repræsentatum, curisque Thomæ Bang I D. et Pr. Regii Hauniensis investigatum. Cum S. R. M. Friderici III. speciali privilegio. Hauniæ, Typis Petri Morsing I, Reg. & Acad. Typogr. Sumptibus vero Petri Hauboldi Bibliop. M.DC.LVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 224. Title red and black. Curious engraved symbolical title.

The front margins up to p. 24 have been damaged and repaired, but this has entailed the loss of a part of the engraved title.

Reimmann says the book was rare in his time. It does not treat of chemistry, but of the origin and early use of written characters and their significance. In so far as it refers to the Cabala it may be of use in elucidating some of the alchemical ideas. There was an edition, Krakau, 1691, 4°.

Bang was born at Copenhagen in 1600. He

Albertus Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum liber posthumus*, 1666, p. 136.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Qqq a verso, Ann. 27 Oct., 1661.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 404.

Reimmann, *Anleitung in die Historiam literariam Antediluvianam*, 1709, p. 235.

studied there and at Rostock and Wittemberg. In 1630 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew at Copenhagen, 1652, Professor of Theology, Doctor in 1653, Librarian of the University in 1656, died 27th October, 1661. His works relate to Oriental scholarship.

Bayle, *Dictionaire Historique*, 1730, i. p. 439.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 77.

Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus Librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 72.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1751, ii. p. 403.

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1890, i. p. 501.

BAPST (MICHAEL).

Michaëlis Bapsts von Rochlitz Iuniperetum oder Wacholder-Garten, darinnen zu befinden: Wie man aus diesem edlen Gewechse, Wasser, Extracten, Oehl vnd Salien, durch die Spargierische vnd Chymistische Kunst bereiten vnd zurichten soll. Sampt gründlichem vnd nützlichem vnterricht, wie die bereite Artzneyen, inn vnd ausserhalb des Menschlichen Cörpers, zu allerley Gebrechen vnd Kranckheiten wol vnd ersprieslichen gebraucht werden mögen. Aus vieler hochgelehrter Ertzte, vnd vornehmer Artisten Bücher, auch Experientz zusammen getragen, Jetzo aber nach des Autoris (seligen) Tod vbersehen vnnnd in Druck verfertiget, durch Ioachimum Tanckium, D. Eiflsleben Gedruckt, In vorlegung Henningi Grossen, Buchhändlers in Leipzig, Jm M.DC.V. Jahr.

4°. Pp. [8] 268. Register [11] [1 blank].

Colophon:—Typis Grosianis. Gedruckt zu Eiflsleben, durch Jacobum Haubisch, in vorlegung Henningi Grossen, Buchhändlers in Leipzig. Anno M. D. C. V.

Michael Bapst was born in 1540 at Rochlitz, studied at Leipzig, and in 1571 became Pastor at Mohorn in Saxony. For the support of his large family he opened a school, and besides found time to write numerous works, both of a religious character and also on popular medicine and science. He died at Mohorn in 1603. He is com-

monly reported to be a Paracelsist, but Schubert and Sudhoff have shown that he was not a medical man at all, but merely a compiler of popular books, having medicine for their subject, and was in no sense either a Paracelsist or a Galenist. The *Iuniperetum* was his last publication.

BAPST (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 268.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 254.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 292.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 288, quotes some of his medical compilations. Of these one of the most noteworthy is his *Wunderbarliches Leib- und Wundarzneibuch*, Eisleben, 1596, 4°. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 537.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneikunde*, 1827, iii. p. 514.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. 44. Article by Scherer and Hirsch. Scherer describes him as a poet. Hirsch speaks of him as without positive knowledge in medicine, and as being involved in mysticism.

Schubert und Sudhoff: "Die Schriften des Michael Bapst von Rochlitz (1540-1603)" in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, No. 12, Dec. 1889, vol. vi. p. 537.

"Michael Bapst von Rochlitz, Pfarrer zu Mohorn," in *Neues Archiv für Sächsische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde*, Bd. xi. Hft. 1 & 2.

BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO).

Albaro Alonso Barba, eines Spanischen Priesters und hocherfahrenen Naturkündigers Berg-Büchlein, Darinnen von der Metallen und Mineralien Generalia und Ursprung, wie auch von derselben Natur und Eigenschaft, Mannigfaltigkeit, Scheidung und Fein-machung, imgleichen allerhand Edelgesteinen, ihre Generation etc. ausführlich und nutzbarlich gehandelt wird. Anfangs in Spanischer Sprache beschrieben, und in zwey Theile getheilet. Nun aber allen Bergwercks-Zugethanen und Bedienten, imgleichen auch andern Ertz- und Natur-Kündigern, und der Alchimie Beflissenen zu Dienst und Gefallen in Teutsch übersetzt von I. L. M. C. Mit Chur Sachsischer Freyheit nicht nach zudrucken. Hamburg, auf Gottfried Schultzens Kosten. 1676.

8°. Pp. [4] 1-128.

Das Andere Buch von der Kunst der Metallen, worinnen der gemeine Weg das Silber durch Quecksilber fein zu machen gelehret wird, nebst etlichen neuen Regulen solches desto besser ins Werck zu setzen. Anfangs im Jahr 1640, in Spanischer Sprach beschrieben von Albaro Alonso Barba, Kunstmeistern, Priestern der Gemeine in der St. Bernhards Kirchen in der Königl. Stadt Potosi in dem Königreich Peru in West-Indien; Nunmehr aber den Liebhabern zu gefallen ins Teutsch überbracht von I. L. M. C. Hamburg, auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, gedruckt im Jahr 1676.

Title [2] 129-204. Register [4]. Plate of Apparatus.

Though the present copy belonged to Jo. Wilh. Baumer, yet in his *Bibliotheca Chemica (q.v.)* he quotes the Franckfurt editions of 1726 and 1739 only. He may have got this copy after the *Bibliotheca* was printed.

Presumably it was translated by Johann Lange, the indefatigable editor and translator of so much chemical literature; but he does not say from what language he took it.

See COLLECTION (A) of scarce and valuable treatises upon Metals . . . London, 1740.

Barba was a native of the village of Lepe in Andalusia. He entered the church and became pastor of St. Bernards at Potosi, in South America. While there he had the opportunity of studying minerals and mining, extraction of silver and assaying, and became very skillful in these branches of science. He embodied his knowledge and experience in the treatise *El arte de las metallas*, published at Madrid in 1640 in 4°, with illustrations. It was kept as secret as possible by the Spaniards, but when Edw. Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, was ambassador extraordinary to Spain, he obtained a copy and translated two out of the five books into English in 1669. The first book appeared at London in 1670, and the two together in 1674. Two German translations followed, one from the English, and, long after, another from the French; and two in French from the Spanish. The work still retains its interest and throws much light on the practical and theoretical views of the time.

The following editions are mentioned:
 Spanish: Madrid, 1640, 4°; 1729, 8°; Corduba, 1675; Lima, 1817, 4°.

English: London, 1670, 8°; 1674, 8°; 1738, 1739, 1740, 12°.

German: Hamburg, 1676, 1696, 8°; Franckfurt, 1726, 8°; 1739, 8°; Wien, 1749, by Godar, from the French (pp. [22] 264 [24], with 8 plates); Wien, 1767, 8°.

French: Paris, 1730, 12°, by Hautin de Villars, "an abridgement made by one who knew Spanish well"; 1751, 2 vols. 12°, translated from the Spanish by Lenglet Dufresnoy, (the epistle is signed *Grasfort*, a pseudonym which he had assumed); La Haye, 1752, 12°.

Gobet asserts that Barba claimed the discovery of the amalgamation process. Beckmann shows that Barba does not make this claim, and that Gobet is mistaken.

Nothing is recorded as to the dates of Barba's

BARBA (ALBARO ALONSO). *Continued.*

birth and death, but he must have been born in the latter part of the sixteenth century and lived on to the middle of the seventeenth. Quézard says that he was of the eighteenth century, which is obviously a mistake.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 (addit.) p. 289.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 409.

Jac. Tollius, *Epistolæ Itinerariæ*, ed. Henninius, 1700, p. 128.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 17.

Jacob Leupold: *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*,

Wolfenbüttel, 1732, p. 19, with Lessing's note.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 112 (Spanish, Madrid, 1649, 1720; French, 1730—abridgment).

La France Littéraire, Paris, 1769, ii. p. 410 (says that the second volume was by Lenglet Dufresnoy).

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. pp. 439, 467.

Gobel, *Les Anciens Minéralogistes de France*, 1779, i. p. 382, note.

Hendreich quotes an English edition of 1669. I have not seen one of that year, and he may have possibly taken the date of translation as that of publication.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 66.

Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*,

Matriti, 1783, i. p. 57.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Br-*

andungen, 1786, i. p. 51. English translation,

London, 1814, i. p. 28.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp.

747-757.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, pp. 177, 245, 252.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), i. p. 538.

J. M. Quézard, *La France Littéraire*, Paris,

1827, i. p. 171.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 313;

1869, ii. p. 305.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences*

Secrètes, 1870, No. 1182.

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD).

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Acroamata, in quibus complura ad Iatro-Chemiam atque Physicam spectantia, iocunda rerum varietate, explicantur. Trajecti Batavorum, Impensis Joannis Vischii. 1703.

8°. Pp. [24] 376. Index [21] [1 errata] [2 blank]. Title red and black. Portrait of 'Godefridi Jac. Fil. Thomasi Philosophi et Medici' on the reverse of the title.

This is an interesting series of papers upon acids, salts, precipitation, fire, water, earth, fermentation, and other chemical subjects, but of special note are the address he gave on his appointment to the Chair of Chemistry in Utrecht: on the Antiquity

and Use of Chemistry; Defence of Chemical Principles against the Peripatetics; the Vindication of Chemical Principles against the Mathematical; the Explanation of certain Chemical Fables, and on the Mutability of Medicine.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Compendium Ratiocinii Chemici More Geometrarum Concinnatum. Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Theodori Haakii. Bibliop. MDCCXII.

8°. Pp. [8] 70 [1 errata, 1 blank].

This is not a practical treatise on chemical preparations, but an exposition of chemical principles and theory. It consists of nineteen 'Definitiones,' seven 'Postulata,' and six 'Pronunciata,' each of which have a short 'Explanatio' added, and then

follow fifty-two 'Propositiones' each with a 'Demonstratio' appended. It is quite an exceptional book in the literature of the time; but compare the work of J. J. ROSENSTENGEL.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Pyrosophia, succincte atque breviter Iatro-Chemiam, Rem Metallicam et Chrysopoeiam pervestigans. Opus Medicis, Physicis, Chemicis, Pharmacopoeis, Metallicis, &c. non inutile. [Vignette.] Lugduni Batavorum, Impensis Cornelii Boutestein. M.DC.XCVIII.

4°. Pp. [16] 469 [1]. 5 engraved plates of apparatus, etc. Title red and black.

Joannis Conradi Barchusen Elementa Chemiæ, quibus subjuncta est Confectura Lapidis Philosophici Imaginibus Representata. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Theodorum Haak, 1718.

4°. Pp. [12] 522 [19, 1 blank]. Title red and black, with a vignette of a gardener, apparently grafting a tree; Motto: Labore et Coeli Favore. Five plates of apparatus and nineteen of alchemical operations.

BARCHUSEN (JOHANN CONRAD). *Continued.*

This is a revised edition of the *Pyroscopia*. It deals not only with Chemistry but the last division with the symbolical pictures is intended to be a practical introduction to Alchemy. He admits that he never actually witnessed a case of transmutation, but he had heard of such and had seen the crucibles and the gold described by Helvetius. See the 1698 edition, p. 424, and compare the above, p. 487.

Barchusen (Barchausen, Barckhausen, Barckhausen, Barkhusen, Barckhusen, Barckhausen, Bar-

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 17.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. 231-6 (contains reviews of his books).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 81.

Caspar Burmann, *Trajectum Eruditum*, 1750, p. 14 (gives a list of his works).

Bammer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 28.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 645, 659.

khusen, Barkhusen, all of which forms occur) was born at Horn, in Lippe, 1666. He studied pharmacy, travelled, and accompanied the Venetian expedition to the Morea as physician; was Lector in Medicine at Utrecht, 1698, Extra-Professor of Chemistry, 1703; wrote several works, one of the most notable being the *Historia Medicinae*, Amst., 1710, 8°, afterwards published as *Dissertationes de medicina origine et progressu*, Utrecht, 1723, 4° (an interesting collection of essays), and died at Utrecht, 1723.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 379, 690, 711, 715.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 201, 210.

Schmeider, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp.

219, 427, 512.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 71.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 286 &

passim.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der*

Nederlanden, 1853, II, i. p. 114.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 161.

BARCIUS (M.).

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 95.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

BARICELLI (GIULIO CESARE).

Iulii Caesaris Baricelli, à Sancto Marco, Doctoris Medici, & Philosophi, Hortulus Genialis siue Arcanorum valde Admirabilium tam in arte Medica quàm reliqua Philosophia, Compendium, Curiosis Naturae Scrutatoribus lectu tam utile quàm iucundum. Ex ipsius Auctoris præcipuè Observationibus concinnatum. Coloniae, Excudebat Matthæus Smitz. Anno M.DC.XX.

12°. Pp. 353. Index pp. [19].

A book of receipts, secrets, and curiosities of natural history, collected from a number of authors. It does not refer specially to chemistry.

Baricelli, a Neapolitan physician, of San Marco, in the diocese of Benevento, flourished at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and besides the *Hortulus*, wrote a book on

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo*, 1637, p. 321.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana et Apparato a gli Avomini illustri in lettere di Napoli*, 1678, p. 165.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 718.

Coring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . .*

Introductio, 1687, pp. 210, 230.

Hendreich, *Pandactæ Brandenburgica*, 1699,

p. 417.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, l. i. p. 236.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 578.

the properties and use of milk, whey and butter: *De lactis, seri & butyri facultatibus, & usu opuscula*, Neap. apud Lazarum Scorigium, 1623, 4°, and one *De Sudore Humani Corporis*, in four books, Naples, 1614, 4°. It is commended by Schelhammer in Coring's *Introductio*.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 82.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 787.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 367. (The present work is rather roughly handled—but Haller forgets that it was then 150 years old.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 594.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25),

i. p. 556.

Nowvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 504.

BARLET (ANNIBAL).

Le vray et methodique Cours de la Physique resolutive, vulgairement dite Chymie. Représenté par Figures generales & particulieres. Pour connoistre La Theotechnie Ergocosmique, c'est a dire, L'Art de Dieu, en l'ouvrage de l'univers. Par Annibal Barlet, D. Med. & Demonstrateur d'icelle. A Paris,

BARLET (ANNIBAL). *Continued.*

chez N. Charles, proche saint Hilaire, & se distribuë par l'Autheur, au College des trois Euesques. M.DC.LIII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

4°. Pp. [10, including woodcut title], 626 [10]; 36 full-page woodcuts in the text, and 1 folding plate separate. It wants the table of chemical signs and leaf of explanations, and a folding printed table, separate.

Borel and, after him, Lenglet Dufresnoy quote Barlet's book under the title: *Ars Dei, vel Theotechnia Ergocosmica*, Paris, 1653, 4°, which looks as if there were a Latin translation. They mention an *Abregé des choses nécessaires au cours de la Chimie . . . extrait de la Theotechnie Ergocosmique . . .* Paris, 12°, also by Barlet, and Lenglet Dufresnoy adds maliciously: 'C'est un fort petit Livre de peu de conséquence.' Of the other he says that it is larger, but not in request. All the same the illustrations that it contains of the interior of a seventeenth century laboratory are interesting

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 41.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 112.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 744.

at the present day. Barlet was the instructor in Chemistry of Dr. Matthew Mackaile, the Aberdeen physician, who is known by his book on Moffat-well.

In the *Biographie Médicale* it is said that the titles alone indicate that the books are devoted to alchemical reveries, but whatever the titles may do the present work treats of the preparation of various substances mainly for medical purposes, and not for alchemical. The books are also quoted by Gmelin.

Ladrage calls it: "Ouvrage de peu de valeur, chimie non dégagée de l'Alchimie."

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), i, p. 558.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1136.

BARMA.

See HUGINUS A BARMA.

BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

Quadriga Aurifera, nunc primum à Nicolao Barnaudo à Crista-arnaudi Delphinatè Gallo philosopho & medico in lucem edita.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiæ Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. c15.I5.IC.

8°. Pp. 95 [1 blank]. Plantin's device of a pair of compasses without the hand, and the motto: Labore et Constantia, on the title-page.

The volume contains a dedication to Count Heinrich-Friedrich of Nassau, and a preface referring to the *Triga*. The four Tracts, called *Rota*, or *Wheels*, are:

Tractatus de Philosophia Metallorum, p. 11.
George Ripley, *Liber duodecim portarum*, p. 23.

George Ripley, *Liber de Mercurio et Lapide*, p. 71.

Scriptum . . . Elixir Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi tractans, p. 89.

Dedications are prefixed to the last three.

Triga Chemica: de Lapide Philosophico tractatus tres, editore & commentatore Nicolao Barnaudo Delphinatè Gallo, Philosopho & Medico.

Nihil sine Numine.

Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiæ Lugduno-Bat. Typographum. c15.I5.IC.

8°. Pp. 40 [15, 1 blank]. Plantin's device of a hand drawing a circle with a pair of compasses, enclosed in a wreath, with the motto: Labore et Constantia.

There is a dedication to Princess Anna of Sweden, by Barnaud, and the three tracts are:

Lamspringk, *De Lapide Philosophico*, p. 11.
Philosophus Gallus Anonymus, *Liber secreti maximi totius mundana gloriæ*, p. 25.

Arcanum Philosophorum, and a *Brevis elucidatio* of it by Barnaud, and a dedication to Nicolas Wolski by Barnaud, p. 41.

In aenigmaticum quoddam Epitaphium . . . Aelia Laelia Crispis, . . . Commentariolum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii, p. 744.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii, p. 713.

BARNAUD (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

According to Hendreich, his commentary on *Ælia Lælia Crispis* appeared Lugd. Bat. 1597, 8°, and Ursell. 1602, 8°. The latter may refer to the *Theatrum Chemicum* of that date, where it appears in vol. iii, p. 836, though there may have been a separate edition also.

Borrichius who prints the *Ænigma* and discusses the interpretations proposed decides in favour of its meaning either rain water according to Michael Angelus or the philosopher's stone according to Barnaud. See *ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS* and the note upon it.

Quadriga Aurifera.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 790.

Triga Chemica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 765.

Only the tracts by Lamspringk, etc., are reprinted, and Barnaud's name and dedication are omitted.

Barnaud was a native of Crest in Dauphiné. He was a physician and alchemist, and wrote a few books. These however have been entered under erroneous headings, such as Bernaudus, Barn-

hardus, Bernardus, by some writers. He visited Spain in 1559, he was at Bale in 1575; Leyden, 1599; Tergou, 1601.

The dates of his birth and death are unknown.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, p. 168 (discusses the *Epitaphium Bononia*).

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis, libri duo*, 1637, p. 368.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 41.

Borrichius, *De Ortus et Progressu Chemia Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 106.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 830 (under N. Barnhardus).

Hendreich, *Pandectia Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 481.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 795.

Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1751, ii. 438 (quotes *Epitaphium Bononiense*, Lugd. Bat. 1597, 8° and edit. Ursell. 1602, from Hendreich, presumably).

Prosper Marchand, *Dictionnaire historique*, La

hardus, Bernardus, by some writers. He visited Spain in 1559, he was at Bale in 1575; Leyden, 1599; Tergou, 1601.

Haye, 1758, i. pp. 82-87 (the most detailed account of Barnaud).

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1785, i. p. 71 (taken from Marchand).

Kortum, *verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 54 (the *Commentariolum*).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 305, 306, 556, 557.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 298.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 526.

Kopp, *Beiträge*, 1869, i. p. 23.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 604, 605.

Pisanus Fraxi, *Centuria Librorum Absconditorum*, 1879, pp. 177, 181.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 428, 499, 538, 600.

BARNER (JACOB).

Chymia Philosophica perfecte delineata, docte enucleata & feliciter demonstrata à multis hactenus desiderata nunc vero omnibus Philatris consecrata cum brevi sed accurata & fundamentali salium doctrina. Medicamentis etiam sine igne culinari facile parabilibus, nec non exercitio Chymiaë appendicis loco locupletata, Autore Jacobo Barnero Phil. & Med. D. Cum Indice rerum consummatisimo publici nunc juris facta. Noribergæ, Sumtibus Andreæ Ottonis. M.DC.LXXXIX.

8°. Pp. [14], 560. Frontispiece and 8 engraved plates of apparatus. Woodcuts in the text. Title red and black. Wants the index, pp. 56.

Barner was born at Elbingen in 1641. "A scholar of Sennert's, and adherent of v. Helmont's." He was Professor of Medicine and Chemistry at Padua, then at Leipzig, and finally physician at Elbingen, where he died in 1686. He wrote several works: *Prodromus vindiciarum* . . . Aug.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 475.

Conring, *In Universam Artum Medicam* . . . *Introductio*, 1687, p. 385.

Roth-Meholz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1707, p. 18.

Stoll, *Anleitung zur Histoire der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, p. 794.

Kentner, *Medicin. Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 82.

Langlet Dufrenoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1740, iii. 114.

Vind. 1667; *Exercitium chymicum*, Patav. 1670, 4°; *Spiritus vini sine acido* . . . Lips. 1675, 8°.

Of the present work there was also an edition with Elsholz, and Rolfinck, edited by Roth-Scholtz, Nürnberg.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 260.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 22.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 640.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 136, 232.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 118.

BARON (HYACINTHE THÉODORE), Senr.

See CODEX Medicamentarius, 1732.

Baron, the elder, was born at Paris, April, 1686, graduated M.D. in 1710, was Professor of Surgery, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and in 1730 was elected Dean of the Faculty there. He wrote some papers on medical subjects. He died at

Paris, July 28, 1758. Gmelin quotes an edition, Paris, 1749, besides the above; Baumer one at Lausanne, 1737; and editions of Paris, 1758, 4°, and Frankfurt, 1760, 4°, are mentioned.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1778, i. p. 261.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 111.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 378, 419, 754

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 563.
Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1827, i. p. 185.

BARRETT (FRANCIS).

The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer; being a complete System of Occult Philosophy. In Three Books: Containing the Antient and Modern Practice of the Cabalistic Art, Natural and Celestial Magic, &c.; shewing the wonderful Effects that may be performed by a Knowledge of the Celestial Influences, the occult Properties of Metals, Herbs, and Stones, and the Application of Active to Passive Principles. Exhibiting the Sciences of Natural Magic; Alchymy, or Hermetic Philosophy; also the Nature, Creation, and Fall of Man; his natural and supernatural Gifts; the magical Power inherent in the Soul, &c.; with a great Variety of rare Experiments in Natural Magic: the Constellatory Practice, or Talismanic Magic; the Nature of the Elements, Stars, Planets, Signs, &c.; the Construction and Composition of all sorts of Magic Seals, Images, Rings, Glasses, &c.; the Virtue and Efficacy of Numbers, Characters, and Figures, of good and evil Spirits. Magnetism, and Cabalistical or Ceremonial Magic; in which the secret Mysteries of the Cabala are explained; the Operations of good and evil Spirits; all kinds of Cabalistic Figures, Tables, Seals, and Names, with their Use, &c. The Times, Bonds, Offices, and Conjurament of Spirits. To which is added Biographia Antiqua, or the Lives of the most eminent Philosophers, Magi, &c. The whole illustrated with a great variety of Curious Engravings, Magical and Cabalistical Figures, &c. By Francis Barrett, F.R.C. Professor of Chemistry, natural and occult Philosophy, the Cabala, &c., &c. London: Printed for Lackington, Allen, and Co., Temple of the Muses, Finsbury Square. 1801.

4°. Pp. xv. [1] 175 [1 blank]. Book ii. 198 [2 of book advertisements]. Portrait and 6 plates in Book i. 16 plates (of which 5 are coloured) in Book ii. Book ii. containing Magnetism has a fly-title.

There was an undated reprint of this book, with the coloured portraits of demons, issued about 1875. Besides a section on Alchemy, there are short biographies of Hermes, Agrippa, Albertus, Roger Bacon, Lully, Ripley, Hollandus, Paracelsus, Glauber, Dee and Kelly. The coloured portraits of demons by Barrett—christened "Vessels of Wrath," "Fallen Angels," "Powers of Evil," etc., may be compared with those in the *Sammlung der größten Geheimnisse*, and some by Eliphaz Levi. The title is a full enough description of the contents.

This magical 'en-tout-cas' has been again reprinted as follows: "*The Book of the Magi* . . . A

complete system of occult philosophy . . . 1896, W. W. Harmon, printer and publisher, Boston, Mass., U.S.A." It is in large 8°; the portraits of the "vessels of iniquity," etc., are uncoloured, and the other illustrations are woodcut or similar reproductions of the handsome engravings of the original. Under his portrait the author is called F.R.S.; that is an error, for on the original title-page (not on the portrait) he styles himself not F.R.S. but F.R.C., brother of the Rosy Cross. The publisher calls the first edition "an almost extinct print." It is not quite that yet.

See LIVES (THE) OF THE ADEPTS in Alchemystical Philosophy.

BARTH (JEREMIAS).

See BEGUIN (JEAN).

Barth was the pupil at whose instigation Beguinus wrote the *Tyrocinium*. He was a native of Sprottaw, in Silesia.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), i. p. 571.

BARTHOLINUS (THOMAS).

De Transplantatione Morborum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 528.

Bartholinus was one of the most accomplished men of his time in Europe. He was born at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1616; studied languages and philosophy there, and then theology and medicine, went to Leyden in 1637, and devoted himself to literature and Arabic under Salmasius and Golius. The next couple of years he spent in Paris and Montpellier, passed into Italy and stayed three years in Padua. He afterwards visited Rome and other places, and proceeded to Naples and Sicily. In Messina the Chair of Philosophy was offered to him, but he declined it and travelled back to Basel in 1645 and was created Doctor of Medicine by Joh. Caspar Bauhinus, and a member of the Collegium Medicum. He continued his journey through France, the Netherlands, and Germany, and arrived home in 1646. In 1647 he took the post of Professor of Mathematics, in 1648 of Anatomy and Medicine, and in 1654 was made perpetual dean of the Collegium Medicum. After a brilliant career the king nominated him honorary professor, to allow him time to pursue his own work, and he retired to an estate which he

had acquired. But here the greatest misfortune of all for a scholar befel him, for during his absence a fire broke out in his house which destroyed his library and his writings. He bore this adversity with heroic courage, even writing a book about it, and the king out of consideration allowed him his property free from taxes. In 1672 he was appointed Director of the University Library, and in 1675 he was made a judge of the highest Danish tribunal. He died after a painful illness on Dec. 4, 1680, during his fourth Rectorate.

His works are almost entirely devoted to anatomy and medicine. His *Anatomia* was translated into Italian, German, French, English and Dutch, and, by command of the Great Mogul, into 'Indian.'

Apart from his medicine he was a scholar, a poet in Latin and Danish, an orator, antiquary and polyhistor of the most persevering and laborious character. But he was not a chemist and hardly a pharmacist.

His name occurs in all the histories of medicine.

Erasmus P. F. Vindingius, *Regia Academia Hauniensis in Regibus . . . Professoribus suis representata*, 1665, pp. 378-384.

Albert. Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum Liber Posthumus*, 1666, pp. 138-143.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 88.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1003-1011.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 170; addit. pp. 137, 174, 184, 205.

Freber, *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1398; plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Rrrr i recto, Ann. Dec. 4, 1680.

Crenius, *Animadversiones Philologicae*, 1695-1700, Pt. xvi., p. 321.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 434.

Fabricius, *Historia Bibliotheca Fabriciana*, 1724, vi. pp. 284-5, 409.

Roth-Scholts, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 18.

Niceron, *Memoires* (1728), vi. p. 131; (1731), x. p. 191.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. i. p. 242.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 257-259, 455-462, 485-489, 539.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1738, p. 22.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 172, 290, 879, 976, 1070; ii. pp. 153, 343, 383, 384, 602.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 86.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 820.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 136; 1778, i. p. 270.

Moreri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ii. p. 147.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. pp. 571-608, & passim.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 506, 507.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 400-408.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 337-340.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 653-666.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 535.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, iv. p. 72.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), i. pp. 592-603.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 161-171 & passim.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, I. i. p. 288.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 250; 1869, ii. p. 241.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 133 & passim.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 436.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 514.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 277, 305.

Bickra, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1890, i. pp. 564-573.

BARTHOLOMÆUS À CLIVOLO.

See VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS).

BARUCH (SAMUEL).

Donum Dei.

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR, *Uraltes Chymisches Werk*, 1760, Part ii.

Die Gabe Gottes.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 61.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

Fr. Basilius Valentini, Ordin. Benedict. Chymische Schriften, aus einigen alten MSten aufs fleißigste verbessert, mit vielen Tractaten, auch etlichen Figuren vermehret, und nebst einem vollständigen Register in Drey Theile verfasst; samt einer neuen Vorrede, von Beurtheilung der Alchymistischen Schriften und dem Leben des Basilius, begleitet von Bened. Nic. Petraeo, Med. D. Sechste Edition. Leipzig, Verlegts Joh. Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler in Wien, 1769.

8°. Pp. [160, frontispiece included] 1-464. 18 plates. Title red and black. MS. notes. The frontispiece consists of Basilius' portrait, and underneath is a view of a mine.

II. pp. 465-992. 2 plates.

III. pp. 993-1133 [1155].

The third volume contains :
 Heinrich Eschenreuters Fünf Kleine Tractätlein, Handgriffe Basilius Valentini, p. 1057.
 Basilius Schriften, p. 1097.
 Jodoci von Rehe Particular und Universal-Pro-
 cels, p. 1116.
 P. 995. Clavis oder Schlüssel der in vorhergehenden
 fünf Tractätlein enthalten Characteren, p. 1049.

Fr. Basilius Valentini, Benedictiner-Ordens, Chymischer Schriften Anderer Theil. Oder Die fünf letzte Bücher Basilius, betituliret: Sein letztes Testament, und Aufflegung aller seiner vorigen Schriften, und mit seiner eigenen Hand auf Pergament aufgezeichnet. Sind zu Erfurt in seinem Closter in einem hohen Altar vermauret gefunden worden. Zu Trost und Guten allen Liebhabern der himmlischen Weisheit und Filius Doctrinæ Hermetico-Spagiricæ mit sonderm Fleiß abgeschrieben, doch als ein edler Treuer Schatz in Geheim zu halten.

S. l. a. & typ. n.

8°. Pp. 465-778. Interleaved, and with MS. notes.

Perfect so far as it goes, but it is only a portion of an edition of the complete works. *Testament*, with a fly title and no publisher, place, or date.

It contains three of the five books of the *Letztes*

Les Douze Clefs de Philosophie de Frere Basile Valentin, Religieux de l'Ordre Saint Benoist. Traictant de la vraye Medecine Metalique. Plus l'Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'Or caché des Philosophes. Traduction Françoise. A Paris, Chez Pierre Moët, Libraire Iuré, proche le Pont S. Michel, à l'Image S. Alexis. M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 1-14, 15-16 wanting 17-176, misnumbered 167. One woodcut. 2 wants leaf viij, pp. 15-16. The tract *Azoth* has a separate title as follows:

Azoth, Ou le moyen de faire l'Or caché des Philosophes. De Frere Basile Valentin. Reueu, corrigé & augmenté par M^r. L'agneau Medecin. A Paris, Chez Pierre Moët, Libraire Iuré, proche le Pont S. Michel à l'Image S. Alexis. M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 196. Vignette and 14 woodcuts.

To this is appended the *Traicté de l'Oeuf des Philosophes* with separate title and pagination. See BERNARDUS, and see AZOTH. The vignette represents Senior and Adolphus with the tree of the metals between them.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS. *Continued.*

Triumph Wagen Antimonii, Fratr̃s Basillii Valentini, Benedict̃er Ordens, allen, so den Grund suchen der vhralten Medicin, auch zu der Hermetischen Philosophy beliebnis tragen, zu gut publicirt, vnd an Tag geben, durch Johann Thölden, Hessum. Mit einer Vorrede, D. Joachimi Tanckii, Anatom̃es & Cheirurgiæ Professoris in der Vniversitet Leipzig. Leipzig, in Vorlegung Bartholomæi Voigts. Gedruckt bey Friederich Lanckisch. Im Jahr 1624.

8°. Pp. [32] 598. Register [22, 1, printer's mark of the fleur de lys, and colophon: Leipzig. Gedruckt bey Friederich Lanckisch. Im Jahr M.DC.XXIV; 3 blank]. Title red and black.

This volume contains the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Epistle dedicatory of Thödde. Preface of Tancke. Commendatory Verses. 1. Triumphwagen, p. 3. 2. Von der Tinctur oder Oleo Stibii, Rogeri Baconis Angli, p. 264. 3. Von den Particular und Universal Tincturen, p. 294.</p> | <p>4. Vom Stein der Weisen, Theorica und Practica Georgii Phædronis Rodocheri, p. 393. 5. Der vhralte Ritterkrieg, p. 442. 6. Opus Saturni Isaaci Hollandi, p. 465. 7. Philosophische Betrachtung von der materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung, p. 512. 8. Von der occulta Chemicorum Philosophia, ein kurtzer Tractat, p. 561 (in verse).</p> |
|---|---|

Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Commentarius in Currum Triumphalem Antimonii Basillii Valentini à se latinitate donatum. Amstelædami, Apud Henricum Wetstenium. c̃l̃õ Ioc̃ LXXXV.

12°. Pp. [20] 342. [17, 1 blank]. The engraved title is by Romyn de Hooghe, 1674. Five engravings in the text.

[Another Copy.]

An edition of the *Currus Triumphalis* in Latin was published: Tolosse, Apud Petrum Bosc, M.DC.XLVI, translated by P. J. Fabre.

Theodori Kerckringii Doctoris Medici Anmerckungen über Basillii Valentini Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii. Nebst einem Vorbericht, worinnen ein und anders, was in Basillii und andern dergleichen spagyrischen Schrifften, zu beobachten, dienlich seyn möchte, angezeigt, zu End aber Kerckrings lateinische Vorrede verteutsch, beygefüget wird. Nürnberg, bey Adam Jonathan Felfsecker, 1724.

8°. Pp. [38, including the engraved title by F. G. Beck after Romyn de Hooghe] 350. Five separate engravings.

Von den Natürlich̃en, vnd vbernatürlich̃en Dingen. Auch von der ersten Tinctur, Wurtzel vnd Geiste der Metallen vnd Mineralien, wie dieselbe empfangen, aufgekochet, geborn, verendert vnd vermehret werden. Trewlich eröffnet durch Fratrem Basiliūm Valentinum, Benedict̃er-Ordens. Vnd nunmehr aus seiner eigenen Handschrift in Druck publiciret. Durch Johann Tholden Hessum. Leipzig, In vorlegung Bartholomæi Voigts. Anno M.DC.XXIV.

8°. Pp. [9] 1-23, 23-119. [3, contains verses, the device, a large fleur de lys in a border, and the colophon: Leipzig. Gedruckt bey Friederich Lanckisch, 1624.] Title red and black.

Basillii Valentini Philosophi & Chymici Experientissimi Tractatus Chymico-Philosophicus de Rebus Naturalibus & Supernaturalibus. Metallorum & Mineralium. Francofurti ad Moenum Sumptibus Jacobi Gothofredi Seyler. M.DC.LXXVI.

8°. Pp. 64. Symbolic vignette. See the following.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS. *Continued.*

Basilii Valentini Philosophi & Chymici Experientissimi Tractatus Chymico-Philosophicus de Rebus Naturalibus et Supernaturalibus. Metallorum & Mineralium. Francofurti ad Moenum Sumptibus Jacobi Gothofred. Seyler. M.DC.LXXIX.

8°. Pp. 64.

On the title is a vignette representing the sun with the alchemical sign of copper on the nose, emerging from a deep circular vessel. Round the rim are the words: Fons Benedictus Aquæ Vivæ. In front of the vessel is a series of concentric circular spaces, the centre one containing the signs of the 4 elements and in the space round it the words Natura, Ars, Semen; the next containing the words: Solutio corporis, et coagulatio Spiritus, solo aëre fit medio; and the next: Miraculum naturæ in subtili perficitur Medium qui inuenit totum perficiet Auerte aërum & combustibilis,

et factentibus. The outer circular space is blank, and it is cut at equal distances on its margin by 3 small circles containing respectively the words Homo Animale, Aurum Minerale, Vinum Vegetabile. From the centre space proceed three radial spaces to the inner margin of the outer circular space, and situated between the smaller circles above mentioned. The upper radial space contains the word Spiritus and the symbol for Mercury, that to the left hand the word Anima and the symbol for Tartarus, that to the right the word Corpus, and the symbol for Sulphur.

De Occulta Philosophia. Oder von der heimlichen Wundergeburth der sieben Planeten vnd Metallen, Fratr̃s Basilij Valentini, Benedict̃s Ordens, neben einer Taffel der gantzen Philosophischen Weisheit. Jetzo zum andern mal in Druck verfertigt, Durch Johan. Thölden Hessum. Im verlag Jacob Apels, im Jahr 1611.

8°. Pp. 64.

The *Taffel* is wanting.

Fr. Basilii Valentini Ordin. Benedict. Via Veritatis oder: Der einige Weg zur Wahrheit, wie er solchen ehemals beschrieben hinterlassen; Nun aber um dessen Fürtrefflichkeit willen denen Liebhabern der Wahren Weisheit zu Dienste den Sendivogianischen Schrifften mit beygefüget durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen Siles. Nürnberg, bey Joh. Dan. Taubers seel. Erben. 1718.

8°. Pp. 223-250. MS. notes.

Extracted from Roth-Scholtz's edition of Sendivogius' works.

Aphorismi Basiliiani.

See HAPELIUS (N. N.), *Cheiragogia Heliana*, 1612, p. 213.

Aureliæ occultæ philosophorum partes duo, Georgio Beato interprete.

See AURELLÆ occultæ. . . .

L'Azoth, ou le moyen de faire l'or caché des philosophes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1741, iii. p. 84.

Brevis appendix & perspicua repetitio aut iteratio in librum suum de magno lapide Antiquissimorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 422.

Claves duodecim.

See *below* Summarischer Bericht.

Les Douze Clefs de Philosophie.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1741, iii. p. 1.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS. *Continued.*

Liber duodecim Clavium.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 413.

Zwölf Schlüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem Vraltesten Stein vnser Vorfahren eröffnet, vnd der vnerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird.

See below Summarischer Bericht.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 641.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 641.

Von dem grossen Stein der Uralten.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 610.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Liber de Magno Lapide Antiquorum Sapientum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 409.

Von natürlichen und übernatürlichen Dingen.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 43.

Practica, una cum XII clavibus et Appendice.

See MAIER (M.), *Tripus aureus*, 1618.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 376.

De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 421.

Rythmi.

See SCHÜLER (CONRAD), *Gründtliche Auflegung und warhafft Erklärung der Rhythmorum*, 1606.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), *Gemma Gemmarum Alchimistarum*, 1608.

Meisner's is a reprint of Schüler's work.

Summarischer Bericht von dem Lapide Philosophorum.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 359.

This includes the tracts: *Vom grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen*, *Die zwölf Schlüssel* or *Claves duodecim* and *De prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici*.

Ein kurz Summarischer Tractat.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 610.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 610.

Includes the tracts: *Von dem grossen Stein der Uralten*, p. 610. *Uralten Stein vnser Vorfahren eröffnet, und der unerforschliche Brunnen aller Gesundheit gefunden wird*, p. 641.

Die zwölf Schlüssel, dadurch die Thüren zu dem

Symbolum.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), *Teutschlands Wohlfahrt*, Fünffter Theil—Amsterdam, 1660, p. 20; or, *Id.*, Prag, 1704, p. 649 (in Part v.).

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 52.

Testamentum Chymicum.

See TRDA Trifida.

Ascribed by Kopp to Basilius Valentinus.

Triumph-Wagen des Antimonii, nebst Theodori Kerckringii . . . gelehrten Anmerckungen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 653.

BASILIIUS VALENTINUS. *Continued.*

Via Veritatis oder: der einige Weg zur Warheit.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Chymische Schrifften, 1718, p. 223 (*bis*).

Von der Wurtzel des Steins der Weisen (in verse).

See v. (J. R.), M.D. Güldene Rose, No. VI.

Güldenes Kleinod, übersetzt von Basilio Valentino.

See TRITHEMIUS (JOANNES), 1782.

Nützliche Anweisung und Explication über Basilius Valentini Chymische Schrifften.

See CLINGIUS (FRANCISCUS).

Basiliius Valentini Redivivus.

See KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE), 1716.

Redivivus Fr. Basiliius Valentini.

See WEITBRETT (JOHANN JOACHIM), 1723.

Aufslegung Rythmorum Basiliij . . . gefertigt durch Conrad Schülern.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimarum, 1608.

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in des Basilius Valentini Schrifften vorkommen.

See TEICHMEIER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH), 1788.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ), Gemma Gemmarum Alchimarum, oder Erleuterung der Parabolischen und Philosophischen Schrifften Fratris Basiliij, 1608.

Philosophischer Haupt-Schlüssel über . . . seine XII Chymische Schlüssel.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES Licht und Schatten . . . , 1738.

Das Valet: uber den Tractat der Arcanorum Basiliij Valentini.

See RHEINHART (HANS CHRISTOFF), 1608.

Nachricht und Recommendation in einem Programmate anno 1704 vom Basilio Valentino.

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG).

Whether Basilius Valentini was a real person or not, whether he was a Benedictine monk at Erfurt or at Walkenried or not, whether he was a Benedictine monk at all or not, whether he was a native of Alsace or not, whether he flourished in 1413 or 1493, or in both, or neither, whether his works had been hidden and were afterwards discovered by a flash of lightning or not, whether they were by him or by his editor Thölde or Thölden, whether they are all genuine or some are by other writers, whether Paracelsus copied him or he Paracelsus, whether the works are not really by Paracelsus, whether the name Basilius Valentini is not made up and may even denote the Alchemical mystery itself—are questions which have been debated and some of which have been provisionally answered, but all of which are still open to discussion, if only fresh data would come to light. Even a partial answer to any one of them could not be despised; because since the writings contain apparently first notices of a good many chemical reactions and products, it would be satisfactory to have the date of these settled once for all and assigned to the proper authority.

As to his being a monk at Erfurt the words of Gudenus are quite precise: 'Eadem ætate [M CCCC XIII.] Basilius Valentini in Divi Petri Monasterio vixit, arte medicâ & naturalium indagine mirabilis. Insuper ijs accensetur, quos in augmentum spei nominant aurum confecisse, sic alienâ dementia post sæcula fallit, idè minus culpabilis, quod non nisi decipi amantes facultibus exuantur'; and in the index the reference runs: 'Basilius Valentini ordinis S. Benedicti in Monte S. Petri clarus.'

If, however, he were at Walkenried, he could have been venerated now as one of the "ancient wise men," had he only left some of the "great stone" to keep the stones of his monastery in good repair, for they are tumbling to the ground to-day.

The English editions are the following; the earlier ones have become rare:

Last will and testament; 12 keys; The Stone of the Ancient wise men; A short way and repetition of former writings; Conclusions and experiments; Supernatural medicine; Treatise concerning the Microcosme, [with separate title-pages]. London, 1658, 1656. Small 8°.

BASILIUS VALENTINUS. *Continued.*

- Last will and testament . . . with woodcuts. Lond., 1670, 8°.
- The same. Lond., 1671-70, 8°.
- Of natural and supernatural things; translated by Daniel Cable. Lond., 1671, 18°.
- The Triumphant chariot of Antimony, with notes by Kerckringius [translated by Richard Russell]. London, 1678, 8°.
- The Triumphant chariot of Antimony by J. H. London, 1661, 8°.
- The following may be consulted for the many difficulties, obscurities, and contradictions, connected with this author:
- Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 257.
- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 223.
- D. J. Morhof, *Epistola ad Langelottum*, Hamb. 1673, p. 133.
- Gudenus, *Historia Erfurtensis*, 1675, Lib. 2, Cap. 21, p. 129.
- Mercklin, *Lindenus renovatus*, Norimb. 1686, p. 120. (Merely a list of his books.)
- Leibniz, *Epistola data Hannov. 27 Jun.*, 1690.
- Reyher, *Dissertatio de Nummis*, Kiliae, 1692, p. 136.
- Borrighius, *Conspectus Scriptorum chemicorum* Hauniae, 1697, p. 30, No. xxxiv.
- Tollius, *Epistola Itineraria*, ed. Henninius, 1700, pp. 178, 187, 212 & *passim*.
- Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 60.
- G. W. Wedel, *Programma-Propempticon inaugurale de Basilio Valentino*, Jena, 1704.
- Placcius, *Theatrum*, ed. J. A. Fabricius, Hamb. 1708. Section: De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis, p. 111.
- Kunckel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1716, p. 454 & *passim* (Criticism of many of Basilus' statements).
- Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1727, i. p. 665. (Lists of Basil Valentin's works. Wedel's notice of him.)
- Motschmann, *Erfordia literata* (1729-33), IIIe Sammlung, pp. 390-399.
- Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 296, 309.
- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. ii. p. 423.
- Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 590. (Questions his existence.)
- Jacob Leupold's Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 145.
- Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 84, 85.
- Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 875. (Doubtful as to his existence.)
- Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 228, iii. pp. 316-319 & *passim*.
- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iv. col. 1406.
- The Triumphant Chariot of Antimony with the Commentary of Theodore Kerckringius. Being the Latin version published at Amsterdam in the year 1685, translated into English, with a Biographical Preface (by Arthur Edward Waite). London, 1893, 8°, pp. [i.-viii.], ix.-xxxiii. [1 blank] 204 [4].
- "Practica with twelve keys and an Appendix," in "The Hermetic Museum," translated by A. E. Waite. London, 1893, 4°. i. p. 311.
- Boerhaave, *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw, 1753, i. p. 35.
- Fictuld, *Prober Stein*, 1753, Erster Theil, p. 49. (praised in Fictuld's manner. List of his 'genuine' works. The spurious are given in part ii. p. 35).
- Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, p. 230.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 278.
- Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 4.
- Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 126 (doubts his existence), 505, 585, 587, 590, 592, 608-9, 609, 667.
- Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie*, Duisburg, 1789, p. 111. (Believes in him.)
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 136, 157 & *passim*.
- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie der Wissenschaften*, 1819, ii. p. 416 (article by Sprengel); 1822, viii. p. 40 (by Erhard).
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 425.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), ii. p. 15. (Excellent article and list by Jourdan.)
- Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, Paris, 1828, I. i. p. 301.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 197.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 453; 1866, i. p. 478.
- Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 74 & *passim*.
- Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, Jena, 1855, p. 411.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvareff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 841-859.
- Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 110-129.
- Hildebrand, "Der Alchemist Basilius Valentinus." In *Einladungsschrift des Herzogl. Franciscums in Zerbst*. Zerbst, 1876. (Kopp says correctly that the answering of the question is not advanced by this dissertation.)
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 29 & *passim*.
- Losswitz, *Geschichte der Atomistik*, 1890, i. p. 295.
- Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 71 (doubts his existence), & *passim*.

BATSDORFF (HEINRICH VON).

See REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH).

BATT (ANTONIUS).

Thesaurus Absconditus, in Agro Dominico inventus: Duas complectens Partes. Quarum vna est deuotarum Precationum, & gratiarum Actionum. Altera piarum Meditationum, & Exhortationum: sacræ Scripturæ verbis totaliter contextarum. Eruebat eum R. P. Antonius Batt, Benedictinus Anglus, Congregat. Anglicanæ Monachus.

BATT (ANTONIUS). *Continued.*

Lætabor ego super eloquia tua, sicut qui inuenit spolia multa. Psal. 118.
 Parisiis, Apud Petrum Rocolet, Bibliopolam Regium, in Palatio.
 M.DC.XLI. Cum Priuilegio Regis, & permissu Superiorum.

12°. Pp. [12] 231. Index [7].

A book of devotion and religious meditation, and not about Chemistry or Alchemy at all.

BAUER.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

BAUHINUS (CASPAR).

Caspari Bauhini Basil. D. eiusdemq. Academ. Anatom. et Botanic. Professor.
 Ordin. De Lapidis Bezaar Orient. et Occident. Cervini item et Germanici
 ortu, natura, differentijs, veroque usu ex veterum & recentiorum placitis
 Liber hactenus non editus. Basileæ Apud Conr. Waldkirch. Anno
 MDCXIII.

8°. Pp. [24] 288. Index, etc. [10]. 3 separate plates.

Hendreich mentions an edition, Bas., 1625, 8°. Bauhinus, son of Johannes Bauhinus, a famous surgeon, was born at Basel in 1550 [others 1560], studied at Padua and Montpellier, and was successively Professor of Greek, of Anatomy and Botany, and finally of Medicine in his native place, town physician, and private physician to the Duke of

Württemberg. He died Dec. 5th, 1624. He wrote works on anatomy and especially on botany, and was a translator and editor. He published an edition of the *Secreta* of Varignana. His son, Johannes Caspar, was no less distinguished than his father and grandfather. For a note on the bezoar stone see under WITTICH (JOHANN).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1683, Sig. U 3 recto. Ann. 5 Dec., 1624.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 150.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p.

457.

Joh. Jac. Scheuchzer, *Nova Literaria Helvetica pro Anno MDCCIV.*, Tiguri, 1705, pp. 48-55.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 246.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 262, etc.

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1732, xvii., p. 229.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 92.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, i. p. 121, (letter B).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 863.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 142; 1778, i. p. 287.

Moreti, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, ii. p. 191.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 102, etc.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 384.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 262.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 232.

Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, pp. 183, 234, 362.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 334.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 537.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, iv. p. 180.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. pp. 47-53.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, p. 63.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 312.

Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 308.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 57.

BAUM.

See THEORIE (Die) und Praktik des Gold- und Silber-Baums, 1787.

See METALLISCHER BAUMGARTEN, 1741.

For the occurrence of the word 'Arbor,' 'Baum,' and 'Baumgarten' in the titles of alchemical books, see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 375, 378.

BAUMANN (ALBRECHT CHRISTOPH).

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD), 1739.

BAUMÉ (ANTOINE).

Chymie Expérimentale et Raisonnée, Par M. Baumé, Maître Apothicaire de Paris, Démonstrateur en Chymie, & de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.

BAUMÉ (ANTOINE). *Continued.*

Tome Premier. A Paris. Chez P. Franç. Didot le jeune, Libraire de la Faculté de Médecine, quai des Augustins. M.DCC.LXXIII. Avec Approbation, et Privilège du Roi.

8°. Pp. [4] clx., 482. Portrait and 8 plates of apparatus.

T. II. [4] 671 [1 blank]. 2 plates.

T. III. [4] 968 (for 698). 2 plates.

There are two issues of this book by the same printers with the same date, and with the same number of pages in each volume. In the best issue Cochin's portrait of Baumé is signed by him and is turned to the right, and the vignettes are signed by Moreau le Jeune. In the other both portrait and vignettes are reversed, are not signed, and are inferior in execution. In the best issue the misprint 968 in T. III. does not occur, and the same volume contains the privilege, a list of errata, and a catalogue of books on Chemistry.

Baumé, one of the most distinguished chemists of France during the eighteenth century, was born at Senlis, February 28, 1728, and after some schooling was apprenticed to an apothecary. At the end of a couple of years he went to Paris and became a pupil of Geoffroy, and in 1752 passed the examination of the College of Pharmacy with great distinction. Soon after he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the College. In 1773 his researches led to his election to the Academy of Sciences. In 1780, having acquired a moderate fortune in the business which he had conducted, he retired from it to devote himself to chemical research. When the revolution broke out, however, he was deprived of his means and was constrained to re-embark in chemical manufactures. He was admitted to the Institute in 1796, and to the Society of Medicine in 1798. He died Oct. 15, 1804.

Welgel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, 2 vols., *passim*.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 44.
 (Smelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 359, etc., and 1799, iii. p. 63, etc., etc.
 Cadet (Gassalcourt, *Rloge*, Bruxelles, 1805.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 327, 329, etc., etc.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 6.
 Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1827, i. p. 224.

His researches cover almost the whole field of chemistry, and they were not confined to the science itself, but extended to chemical technology and to the application of the science to manufactures. Baumé's name is familiar in connection with his areometer.

Among his works may be mentioned a Dissertation on Ether, Paris, 1757, 12°. *Cours de Chimie*, Paris, 1767, 12°; *Manuel de Chimie*, Paris, 1763, 1766, 12°, translated into English, German, and Italian.

Éléments de Pharmacie théorique et pratique, Paris, 1762, 1769, 1773, 1818, 8°.

Opuscules de Chimie, Paris, 1798, 8°.

He wrote also a great number of papers published in the Journals and Proceedings of Societies.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 320.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 308, article by Cadet Gassicourt.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, ii. p. 115 & *passim*.

Hayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 528.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col. 819, article by Hoefler.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 116.

BAUMER (JOHANN WILHELM).

Bibliotheca Chemica, adornata a Joan. Wilhelmo Baumer, in Academia (Honnena) Medicinæ Professore Primario. Giessae Apud Joan. Justum Fried. Krieger, Acad. Bibliopolam MDCCCLXXXII.

8°. Pp. [12] 116. A brief but useful bibliography.

Baumer was born at Rehweiler, 19th Sept., 1744, was Professor of Medicine in 1748 and of Surgery in 1744 at Erfurt; then in 1765 Professor of Medicine at Gießen. He died there, 4th Aug., 1804. He wrote numerous treatises on minerals

and precious stones, on underground hydrography, on fountains, on geological subjects, and on medicine, anatomy, surgery, literature, etc., and was author of Elements of Chemistry, Giessen, 1783, 8°.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 384, 549, 537.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 63.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 322.

Hayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 436.

Welgel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 316 & *passim*.
 W. Birtler, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Geschichte und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1781, i.
 Gassalcourt, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797-1799, vols. 1, 2, 3, *passim*.
Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Hessischen Schriftsteller, 1809.

BAUSCH (JOHANN LORENZ).

Joh. Laurentii Bauschi Med. D. & Physici Reip. Suinfurtensis Ordinarii Schediasmata Bina Curiosa de Lapide Hæmatite et Ætite, ad mentem Academix Naturæ Curiosorum congesta. Lipsiæ, Impensis Viti Jacobi Treschæri, Bibliopolæ Uratislaviensis. Typis Johannis-Erici Hahnii. Anno MDCLXV.

8°. Pp. [4] 164; [8] 79 [1 blank]. Title red and black. 7 plates.

Bausch was born at Schweinfurt, Sept. 30, 1605, his father, Leonhard Bausch, being a physician there. After the usual schooling, he also took to medicine, and after attending several German Universities, spent two years in Italy and graduated at Altorf with the highest distinction, June 29, 1630. He then practised in his native place, devoting his leisure to Botany and Chemistry, to the enlargement of his library and museum, and to conducting a learned correspondence. In 1651 he issued an address containing a scheme for the founding of a society or academy for the encouragement of physical research, which led to the formation of the "Academia Leopoldino-Carolina Naturæ Curiosorum." The persons immediately concerned with

Bausch's scheme were JOHANN MICHAEL FEHR (*q. v.*), Georg Balthasar Metzger, and Georg Balthasar Wohlfarth. Bausch was elected the first president on January 1st, 1652, and was called Jason I.

In 1661 he was attacked by severe pain in his right jaw, but it ceased and recurred only at intervals till 1664; he then suffered so severely that he was unable to speak or to swallow. He ultimately was seized with paralysis of the left side, and died 17th November, 1665.

Besides the above work he wrote also *De Unicornu fossili*, Lips. 1666; and *De cæruleo et chrysocolla*, Jenæ, 1668; Vratisl. 1668. Of the tract *De Lapide hæmatite*, Hendreich quotes an edition: Vratisl. 1664.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1401, portrait, plate 64.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Vuu4 verso.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 460.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 249.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 575 (foundation of the 'Academia').

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lex.* 1740, p. 94.

Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 869.

Büchner, *Academix . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 463, No. 1.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 537.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 588.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 205, 207, 212.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. p. 262.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 161, 165.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, iv. p. 186.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), ii. p. 68.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 407.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 182.

BAYEN (PIERRE).

Herrn Bayen königl. französischen Staats- und Ober-Feldapothekers Chymische Untersuchungen über das Zinn, und Beantwortung der Frage: Ob man sich ohne Gefahr zu ökonomischen Gebrauche der zinnernen Gefäße bedienen könne? Auf Befehl der Französischen Regierung bekannt gemacht. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt; herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen begleitet von D. Johann Gottfried Leonhardi, öffentlichem ordentlichen Lehrer der Pathologie und Chirurgie zu Wittenberg und der Chursächsl. ökonomischen Gesellschaft, Mitglieder. Leipzig, bey Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius. 1784.

8°. Pp. xii, 212.

Bayen (1725-1798) was a chemist of great ingenuity, originality, and diligence. It is claimed for him that he was the first to observe the increase of weight due to calcination, though he did Jean Rey full justice; he made investigations on rocks and minerals, and mineral waters, mercury, nitric

acid, etc., etc. His *Opuscules Chimiques*, edited by Parmentier and Malatret, were published at Paris in 1798, 2 vols., 8°.

The original of the above appeared at Paris in 1781.

He was a member of the French Institute.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1828, i. p. 229.

Biographie Universelle, 1843, iii. p. 337.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, iv. col.

865.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 119.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 797. *Mémoires de l'Institut* (Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques), An. vii. (1799), ii. p. 144.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum: Chemia*, 1803, pp. 2, 126.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 405, 417, 430, 435, 449.

BAYRS (ALBERTUS).

Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayrs.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 110.

BEATUS (GEORGIUS).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 457.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Aureliæ occultæ . . .

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM).

Johann Joachim Bechers, Med. Doct. und Röm. Kays. Maj. Cammer- und Commerciën-Raths, Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, oder Grosse Chymische Concordantz und Collection, von funffzehn hundert Chymischen Processen, durch viele Mühe und Kosten aus den besten Manuscriptis und Laboratoriis in diese Ordnung zusammen getragen, wie folgendes Verzeichniß ausweist, Nebst einer neuen Vorrede, oder Bedenken von der Gold-Macherey, Herrn Georg Ernst Stahls, Königl. Preufs. Hof-Raths, und ersten würcklichen Leib-Medici, wie auch Præsident des Ober-Collegii Medici. Neue und viel verbesserte Edition. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Churfürstl. Sächs. Privilegio. Halle, 1726. Verlegt Ernst Gottlieb Krug, privilegirter Buchhändler.

4°. Pp. [30] 810. Register [28] 2 blank. Title red and black. Portrait.

The first edition appeared at Franckfurt, 1682, 4°. The preface is dated London, 24 March, 1682.

Part I.:

Ein Tractat, ist gleichsam ein Commentarius über den Bernardum, p. 1.

Becher's Philosophisches Gutachten über die Philosophische Tinctur im trucknen Weg, p. 25.

Becher's Commentarius über des Monte Snyders Schriften, p. 108.

Spiefs, Concordantz über des Nuysements Sal Coeleste, p. 126.

Radtichs Brotofer Elucidarii Majoris Appendix, p. 175.

Part XX., Appendix:

Becher's Chymischer Rosen-Garten, p. 790.

D. Joh. Joachim Bechers, Röm. Kayserl. Maj. Rath &c., Chymischer Rosen-Garten, Samt einer Vorrede und kurtz gefassten Lebens-Beschreibung Herrn D. Bechers, zum Druck befördert von Friedrich Roth-Scholtzen. Nürnberg, bey Johann Daniel Taubers seel. Erben, Anno 1717.

8°. Pp. 96. Title red and black with a vignette: a hand out of a cloud squeezing a bunch of grapes over a goblet.

There was an edition in 1712, 8vo.

Natur-Kündigung der Metallen. Mit vielen curiösen Beweifsthümen, natürlichen Gründen, Gleichnissen, Erfahrenheiten, und bißhero ungemeynen Auffmerckungen vor Augen gestellet. Zu Erhaltung der Wahrheit, Erläuterung der Spagirischen Philosophi, und Gefallen der Liebhabern. Verfertigt durch Johannem Joachimum Bechern, von Speyer, Mathematicum, Medicum. Lege totum & Relege.

Esdræ iv. c. 8. v. 2.

Edisseram autem tibi similitudinem Esdra. Enimvero, sicut sciscitanti Terra dicat tibi, se gignere perquàm copiosam quidem humum fingendis fictilibus; Parvum autem Pulverem unde Aurum Fit, ita se habet præsentis ævi Negotium. [Something cut out.] Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Martin Hermsdorffs. An. 1705.

8°. Pp. [14] 347. Register [37]. Frontispiece.

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Institutiones Chemicæ Prodromæ, id est, Joannis Joachimi Becheri Spirensis Mathem. & Med. Doct. Oedipus Chemicus Obscuriorum Terminorum & Principiorum Chemicorum, Mysteria aperiens & resolvens. Opusculum, omnibus Medicinæ & Chimiæ Studiosis, lectu perquam utile & necessarium. Amstelodami, Apud Elizeum Weyerstraten, Anno 1664.

12°. Pp. [16] 202, [7, 1 blank]. Engraved title, and plate of the Prague Medal included in the pagination. On the title-page a vignette of the Sphere.

The Prague Medal is reproduced by Tollius in his *Epistole Itinerariæ*, 1700, p. 138.

Institutiones Chemicæ Prodromæ i.e. Ioannis Joachimi Becheri Spirensis Mathematici Et Medicinæ Doctoris. Oedipus Chemicus Obscuriorum Terminorum & Principiorum Chemicorum Mysteria Aperiens & resolvens. Opusculum, omnibus Medicinæ & Chimiæ Studiosis, lectu perquam utile & necessarium. Francofurti, Apud Hermannum à Sande. M.DC.LXIV.

12°. Pp. [16, including two engravings] 192 [7, 1 blank]. Engravings of Oedipus and the Sphinx and the Prague Medal.

A German translation was published at Franckfurt, 1680, 8°.

Intsitutiones (*sic*) Chemicæ Prodromæ, i.e. Joannis Joachimi Becheri Spirensis Mathematicæ Et Medicinæ Doctoris. Oedipus Chemicus Obscuriorum Terminorum & Principiorum (*sic*) Chemicorum, Mysteria aperiens & resolvens. Opusculum, omnibus Medicinæ & Chimiæ Studiosis, lectu perquam utile & necessarium. Francofurti, Apud Joh. Maximilian. à Sande. Anno M.DCC.V.

12°. Pp. [16] 192 [7, 1 blank]. Engraving of the Prague Medal and of Oedipus and the Sphinx, included in the pagination. These are reproduced from the 1664 edition of Sande. The first word is misprinted in this edition.

[Another Copy.]

Joh. Joachimi Beccheri Spirensis Mathematicæ et Medicinæ Doctoris, Oedipus Chymicus. Seu Institutiones Chymicæ. Opusculum omnibus Medicinæ & Chymicæ Studiosis lectu perquam utile & necessarium. Editio Novissima. Cui Præfationem præmisit, Synopsin Titulorum, notas marginales, sensuum & rerum distinctiones, nec non notas, & animadversiones indicemque adjecit, & ab infinitis mendis liberatæ. Supplementa Beccheriana, Elementa Chymicæ Methodo Mathematica conscripta exhibentia subjunxit Joh. Jacobus Rosenstengelius Medicinæ Doctor. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Apud Joh. Maximilianum van Sande, Anno MDCCXVI.

8°. Pp. [22] 228. Index [11] [1 blank]. Engraved title with picture of Oedipus and the Sphinx, and plate of the Prague Medal. This last is not included in the pagination. Supplementa Beccheriana:—[6] 156. Index [6]. This tract has a separate title-page, signatures, and pagination. See ROSENSTENGEL (J. J.).

Joh. Joach. Becheri, D. Spirensis Germani Sacræ Cæsar. Majest. Consil. & Med. Elect. Bav. Opuscula Chymica Rariora, Addita nova Præfatione ac Indice locupletissimo multisque Figuris æneis illustrata a Friderico Roth-Scholtzio. Siles. Norimbergæ & Altorfii, Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi. Anno MDCCXIX.

8°. Pp. [12], 50, 310. Title red and black.

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

This volume contains:
Biographical introduction by Roth-Scholtz.
Becher's *Tripus Hermeticus Fatidicus* . . . with frontispiece, vignette, and plate of the Prague Medal, including:
I. *Laboratorium Portatile*, with 11 plates, p. 31.
II. *Centrum Mundi Concatenatum, Seu Duumviratus Hermeticus, Sive Magnorum Duorum Productorum Nitri & Salis Textura & Anatomia*, with 2 plates, p. 63.
III. *Alphabetum Minerale*, p. 97.
IV. *Concordantia Mercuriorum Luna*, p. 150.
V. *Concordantia Menstruorum*, p. 183.
VI. *Bericht von Erfind- und Zubereitung eines compendieuses Ofens*, p. 195.

VII. *Beschreibung des . . . Universal-Ofens*, with 2 plates, p. 202.

VIII. *Bericht von Tiegeln*, p. 206.

IX. *Chymischer Rosen-Garten*, p. 207.

X. *Bericht von dem Sande*, p. 257.

XI. *Pantaleon delarvatus*, p. 295.

Of the preceding tracts the *Tripus* retains the title given above, and Nos. ii., iii., vi., ix., x., and xi. have long title-pages, which however are included in the pagination. Of the *Tripus* there was an earlier edition, Franckfurt, 1689, 8°. No. ix., "Chymischer Rosen-Garten" is contained in the *Grosse Chymische Concordantz*, 1726 (q. v.); No. x., "Bericht von dem Sande," was included in the *Trifolium Becherianum Hollandicum* in 1679 (q. v.).

Actorum Laboratorii Chymici Monacensis, seu Physicæ Subterraneæ Libri Duo, Quorum Prior profundam subterraneorum genesin, nec non admirandam Globi terr-aque-aërei super & subterranei fabricam, Posterior specialem subterraneorum Naturam, resolutionem in partes partiumq; proprietates exponit, accesserunt sub finem Mille hypotheses seu mixtiones Chymicæ, ante hâc nunquam visæ, omnia, plus quam mille experimentis stabilita, sumptibus & permissu Serenissimi Electoris Bavaricæ &c. Domini sui clementissimi elaboravit & publicavit Joannes Joachimus Becherus, Spirensis, Med. D. Sacræ Cæsar. Majestatis Consiliarius, nec non Serenissimi Bavaricæ Electoris Aulæ Medicus. Francofurti, Imp. Joh. Davidis Zunneri. Anno M.DC.LXIX.

8°. Pp. [38] 633 [7, 2 blank]. Folding frontispiece not included.

This is the first edition. A German translation was published at Franckfurt, 1680, 8°, and 1690, 8°.

Actorum Laboratorii Chymici Monacensis, seu Physicæ Subterraneæ Libri Duo, Quorum Prior Profundam subterraneorum genesin, nec non admirandam Globi terr-aque-aërei super & subterranei fabricam; Posterior specialem subterraneorum Naturam, resolutionem in partes partiumque proprietates exponit. Accesserunt sub finem mille hypotheses seu mixtiones Chymicæ, antehac nunquam visæ: omnia, plus quam mille experimentis stabilita, sumptibus & permissu Serenissimi Electoris Bavaricæ &c. Domini sui clementissimi elaboravit & publicavit Joh. Joachimus Becherus, Spirensis, Med. D. Sacræ Cæs. Majestatis Consiliarius, nec non Serenissimi Bavaricæ Electoris Aulæ Medicus. Francofurti, Imp. Mauritii Georgii Weidmanni. Anno MDCLXXXI.

8°. Pp. [24, including the frontispiece] 810. Index [10]. Title red and black. Between 500-501 is inserted the title-page of the first Supplement; between 678-679 the title-page of the second Supplement. At the end is the third Supplement, with separate title and pagination, pp. 136, Index [11]. Then: *Theoria et experientia de nova temporis dimetiendi Ratione & accurata Horologiorum Constructione, ad societatem Regiam Anglicanam in Collegio Greshamensi Londini Jan. 1680. Pp. 29]. Catalogus Librorum Joh. Joach. Becheri. [7] 1 blank.*

Joh. Joachimi Becheri, D. Spirensis Germani Sacr. Cæs. Majest. Consil. & Med. Elect. Bav. Physica Subterranea Profundam Subterraneorum Genesin, è principiis hucusque ignotis, ostendens. Opus sine pari, Primum hactenus & Princeps, Editio Novissima. Prefatione utili præmissâ, Indice locupletissimo adornato, sensuumque & rerum distinctionibus, Libro tersius &

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

curatius edendo operam navavit & Specimen Beccherianum, Fundamentorum, Documentorum, Experimentorum subjunxit Georg. Ernestus Stahl, D. Prof. Publ. Ordin. Hall. Lipsiæ, Apud Joh. Ludov. Gleditschium, Anno MDCCIII.

8°. Frontispiece and title, 2 leaves; Introduction, preface, and contents, pp. [28]; Text, pp. 560; Title to the first Supplement, 1 leaf; Text, 561-688 [pp. 655-6 omitted in numbering]; Title to second Supplement, [689-690]; Text, 691-822 [823-832 omitted]; Title to third Supplement, etc. [833-834]; Text, 835-1008; Index, pp. [36].

The *Specimen Beccherianum* has a separate title-page and pagination:

Specimen Beccherianum sistens Fundamenta, Documenta, Experimenta, quibus Principia Mixtionis Subterraneæ, & Instrumenta Naturalia atque Artificialia demonstrantur. Ex Autoris Scriptis, colligendo, corrigendo, connectendo, supplendo, concinnatum, exhibet Georg. Ernestus Stahl, D. Prof. Publ. Hall. & Acad. Nat. Cur. Colleg. Lipsiæ, apud Joh. Ludov. Gleditschium, Anno MDCCIII.

Pp. [8] 304, Index, pp. [16]. The general title is in red and black.

Another edition was published at Leipzig in 1738, 4°.

Trifolium Becherianum Hollandicum oder Der Römisch-Käyserlichen Mayestät Käñner- und Commerciën-Raths Dr. Joh. Joachim Bechers Drey Neue Erfindungen, Bestehende in einer Seiden-Wasser-Mühle und Schmelz-Wercke, In Holland vorgeschlagen und werckstellig gemacht: Mit gründlicher Anweisung, wie es mit denselbigen Sachen beschaffen ist. Aufs der Niederländischen in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt. Amsterdam, Bey Johann Thiem. 1679.

8°. Pp. [2] 62.

Part II., "Bericht von dem Sand," was reprinted in the *Opuscula-Chymica Rariora*, 1719 (q.v.).

Joh. Joa. Becheri Spirensis Medicinæ Doctoris, Tripus Hermeticus Fatidicus, Pandens Oracula Chymica, seu: I. Laboratorium Portatile cum Methodo verè spagyricè, sc. juxta exigentiam Naturæ, laborandi. Accessit pro Praxi & Exemplo. II. Magnorum Duorum Productorum Nitri & Salis Textura & Anatomia, atque in omnium præcedentium confirmationem adjunctum est III. Alphabetum Minerale, seu viginti quatuor Theses de subterraneorum & mineralium Genesi, Textura & Analysisi. His accessit Concordantia Mercurii Lunæ. Omnia juxta Authoris Doctrinam & Principia in Physica sua subterranea ejusque supplementis conscripta, adeò ut hic Tripus Hermeticus Commentarius Practicus super præfatam Physicam subterraneam verè dici queat, utpote scriptum raris Experimentis, multis Figuris & profundis Speculationibus innixum, ut Lectori per se patebit. Exaratum in Cornubia ad extrema Angliæ ora inter ipsa mineralia experimenta & autopsiam, cura Friderici Roth-Scholzii, Siles. Norimbergæ & Altorfii, Apud Hæredes Johann. Danielis Tauberi. MDCCXIX.

8°. Pp. 310. Frontispiece, Prague Medal, Plate in 64 compartments of Apparatus.

Furnace 9 plates. Symbols 1 plate. 2 Symbolic plates. Furnace 2 plates.

This is identical with the *Opuscula Chymica Rariora* (see above), wanting Roth-Scholtz's Life of Becher, and other preliminary matter.

Oedipus Chymicus.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1730, ii. p. 619.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 306.

BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM). *Continued.*

Pantaleon Delarvatus.

See FAUST (JOHANN MICHAEL), *Philaletha Illustratus*, 1706, p. 106.This is an exposure of PANTALEON (*q.v.*).

Becher (born 1635 at Speyer, died 1682 at London) is not only famous in the history of Chemistry for his theory of combustion, but is notable as a technologist, miner and metallurgist, and projector of various economical schemes. He travelled much and was the author of a number of works besides those in the present collection. In addition to the notices of him in the histories of Chemistry and in the encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries, there may be consulted the depreciatory article on him by Adelung (*Geschichte der menschlichen Varrheit*, i.) (*q.v.*); on the opposite side Urban Gottfried Bucher's work: *Das Muster eines Nützlich-Gelehrten in der Person Herrn Doctor Johann Joachims Bechers*, Nürnberg, 1722; and Joh. Fried. Reimmann, 'Vorbericht' to Becher's *Närrische Weisheit*, 1707, and Reimmann's *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam*, 1710, iii. pp. 536, 537.

The 'Vorbericht' was reprinted by Roth-Scholtz

as preliminary to his edition of Becher's *Chymischer Rosengarten*, 1717 (*q.v.*). There is also a notice in Roth-Scholtz's edition of Becher's *Opuscula Chymica Rariora*, 1719 (*q.v.*).

Lists of his works are given by Adelung (*q.v.*), by Bucher (see above), Reimmann (in Becher's *Närrische Weisheit*), by Roth-Scholtz (see above), in his *Bibliotheca Chymica* (*q.v.*) and *Deutsches Theatrum Chymicum* (1730), ii. p. 620, as a preface to the *Oedipus chemicus*, and in Becher's *Physica Subterranea*, 1681 (*q.v.*). Mercklin, *Lindenius Renovatus*, 1686, p. 619.

His portrait is prefixed to the *Chymischer Glückshafen*, 1726 (*q.v.*). One is contained in Bucher's *Life*, taken from a painting which belonged to Roth-Scholtz (*Deutsches Theatrum Chymicum*, 1730, ii. p. 621), and it is also in Roth-Scholtz's *Philosoph. Bilder-Saal*, i. p. 33.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 470.Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 117, 638, 698, 780.Paschius, *Schediasma de curiosis . . . inventis*, vii. § 8, p. 206; § 10, p. 233; § 20, p. 301.Tollius, *Epistole Itinerariæ*, ed. Henninius, 1700, p. 138.Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1727, pp. 19, 291, 213 (*bis*), 215 (*bis*), 227 (*bis*).Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. i. p. 255.Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 23.Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. pp. 234, § 17; 149, § 46; 819, § 6; 347, § 32; 729; ii. p. 404, § 2, etc.Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1733, iii. col. 863.Kestner, *Medicin. Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 96.Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 411; iii. p. 116.Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, i. col. 889.Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 144.Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 52.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 531, 623-4, 626, 633-4, 640.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 541.Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 144-146, 159, 236.*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-1825), ii. 87 (article by A. J. L. Jourdan).Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 417.Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 213-216, and 1869, ii. pp. 206-208.Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 177-180 & *passim*.Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 124.*Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1875, ii. p. 201 (article by Oppenheim).Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 201.Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 65-69 & *passim*.

BECHTIUS (PHILIPPUS).

See AGRICOLA (GEORG), *Bergwerck Buch*, 1621.

Philip Bech, or Bechius, a native of Basel, became professor there and taught Latin and Logic. He wrote a commentary on Virgil and a book on

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 911.Freher, *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione Clarorum*, 1688, p. 1248.Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 472.Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 51, § 9.

mining, and edited works on philosophy and medicine. He died Sept., 1560.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 98.Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 888.Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, p. 262.

BECKER (D. D.).

Der Chymische Wahrsager oder Beschreibung eines Rubinrothen, fixen und durchdringenden Oels, so ohne alles Feuer und Zusatz fremder Dinge aus dem Thau bereitet und denen Chymicis und Alchymicis zur fernern Erforschung aufrichtig mittheilet D. D. Becker der Medicin Doctor. Langensaltza, 1755. bey Johann Christian Martini.

BECKER (D. D.). *Continued.*

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-78 [a blank]. At the end is a method for making crucibles to hold melted lead-glass.

The present tract was followed in 1757 by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie* 1798, ii. p. 328; *Das chymischen Wahrsagers Vertheidigung*. See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 349.

BECKER (DANIEL).

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 514.

Daniel Becker, the younger, has his name spelled usually in this way. Witte is not consistent, for the father's name he has spelled Beckerus, while the son's he spells Beckherus—which is the converse of the common practice.

He was born at Königsberg, January 5, 1627. His father, wishing him to have a liberal education, sent him to travel in 1646. He visited various Universities in Germany, Wittenberg, Leipzig, Jena, Altdorf, Ingolstadt, Tübingen, went to France and Italy, and graduated at Strasburg in 1652. He next visited Holland, and when he arrived at Königsberg was made extraordinary professor in the Medical Faculty in 1653, and ordinary professor in 1655. The Elector of Brandenburg appointed him to be his physician in 1663. He died January 6 (others Feb. 7), 1670, while he was rector of the University for the second time.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 230.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1407.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 257.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lex.*, 1740, p. 99.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 901.

He wrote a few medical dissertations, and is generally regarded as the author of the tract on the Weapon Salve, though it has been assigned by some to his father.

Mercklin gives a short biographical notice with the date of his birth 1627, and yet he puts in the list of his works, the "Medicus Microcosmus" which was published at Rostock in 1622, and the "De Cultrivoro Prussiaco Observatio" which appeared at Königsberg in 1636, without being struck by the incompatibility of the dates. These mistakes are copied without correction by Manget and by Moréri.

Freher has in his notice given Becker very great praise. His list contains the writings of both father and son, but with no attempt at discrimination.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, ii. p. 293.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 28.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 141.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 99.

BECKER (JOHANN PHILIPP).

Chemische Anekdoten oder Versuche, über einige zweifelhafte und noch keine authentike Gültigkeit erlangte Sätze. Von J. P. Becker, Senator, und des Collegii. Med. Prov. Assessor zu Magdeburg. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlieb Hertel, 1788.

8°. Pp. [10] 253 [1 blank].

Becker (1711-1799, who is not to be confused with J. Ph. Becker) was born Feb. 7, 1711, at Borken, near Fritzlar, in Hesse, became in 1735

Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. pp. 200-1.

an apothecary and medical assessor at Magdeburg. He is the author of researches on nitric acid, red arsenic, etc., in Crell's *Annalen*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 96 (complains of his uninteresting biographical sketch in Elwert's *Repertorium für Chemie und Pharmacie*).

BECKHER (DANIEL).

Historische Beschreibung des Preussischen Messerschluckers, wie Er nicht allein durch einen Schnitt des Messers befreyet, glücklich geheilet, sondern nunmehr ein Weib gefreyet, vnd zu Landsberg in Preussen seine Wohnung genommen, sich auch bifs anhero frisch vnd gesund befindet.

Nebenst seinem Natürlichem Contrafayt vnd des verschluckten Messers eigendlicher Gestalt vnd Länge. wie auch Erörterung Fünffzehnen Medicinalischer Fragen. verfertigt durch Daniel Beckhern D. vnd

BECKHER (DANIEL). *Continued.*

Professor. Königl. auch Churfürstl. Brandenb. Preussischen bestalten Hoff-Medicum, vnd der stadt Kneiphoff Physicum ordinarium. Königsberg, In Verlegung Peter Hendels Buchf: vnd Gedruckt durch Johann Reusnern Im Jahr 1643.

4°. No pagination. 2 leaves; A₄, B-Q, R₄, in fours (=pp. 140). Drawing of the knife and portrait. Followed by a ms.: "Der Hällische Messer-Schlucker," by Wolfgang Christoph Wesener, Halle, n.d., pp. 14.

Daniel Beckher, the elder, was born at Danzig, December 13, 1598. After eight years' study in German Universities and in Denmark, he obtained a chair of Chemistry and Physics at Königsberg in 1623, and there became licentiate in Medicine. In 1625 he was chosen town physician of Kneiphoff, and the Elector of Brandenburg appointed him court physician in 1629. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1640. His death took place October 18, 1653, according to Witte, in 1655

according to Jöcher, and on October 14, 1659, according to the *Biographie Médicale*.

He wrote a number of works on Medicine, but no very great opinion of him is expressed by the last-named authority.

He has been confused by Mercklin, Manget, and Moréri, with his son.

Editions in Latin of the present work are mentioned: Regiomont. 1636, 1643, 4°; Lugd. Bat. 1638, 1640, 8°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri Duo*, 1637, p. 129.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Eee 3 verso; Ann. 18 Oct., 1653.

Witte, *Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi Clarissimorum*, 1676.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 474.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 98.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 901.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 466.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 327.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 509.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 98.

BECKMANN (JOHANN).

Versuche den Gebrauch der Färberröthe beim Färben zu verbessern.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 271.

Bedencken über die Frage, ob die Transmutatio Metallorum möglich sey?

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 87.

Beckmann was born at Hoya, June 4th, 1739. He went to Göttingen to study theology, but took to mathematics, natural science, economics, and modern languages, of which he could read ten. He visited the Netherlands in 1762, and in 1763 went to St. Petersburg as a teacher of mathematics and physics. This post he resigned in 1765, stopped in Sweden and Denmark for a year, became professor of philosophy at Göttingen, and in 1770 professor of economics. In his teaching he embraced the whole field, and technology may be said to have begun with him, as it was he who gave it its name. In 1777 he wrote the first text book on the subject, and was the author of numerous elaborate works on technology and economics. He died at Göttingen, 3 Feb., 1811.

Joh. Steph. Pütter, *Versuch einer . . . Gelehrten-Geschichte von der . . . Universität zu Göttingen*, 1788, ii. p. 171, 337; 1820, iii. p. 102.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. pp. 206-209 (List of his works and portraits).

One of the books by which he is best known, which shows his wide reading and exceptional knowledge and retains its value to the present time, is his 'Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen.' It came out in separate parts at Leipzig between the years 1783 and 1805, afterwards in five volumes, 1786-1805. There was an English translation made by William Johnston, of which the second edition was published at London, 1814, 4 vols., 8°, a condensed edition at London in 1823, 2 vols., 8°, and a reprint of the larger work (but with certain omissions) by Bohn, 1846, in 2 vols., 8°. It is a mine of information direct and incidental, and although it is of a technical character it is written in so pleasant a style that it reads almost like a romance.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 100 (article by Jourdan, with list of works).

Karmarsch, *Geschichte der Technologie*, 1872, p. 864, etc.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 238 (article by Karmarsch).

BEEG (J. C. VANDER).

See VANDERBEEG (J. C. VON).

BEGUIN (JEAN).

Tyrocinium Chymicum e Naturæ Fonte et Manuali Experientia Depromptum.
Autore Ioanne Beguino, Regis Eleemosynario. Hac Secunda Editione ab
ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum & auctum. Coloniae
Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XII. Cum Priuilegio.

24°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 195. [5 blank.]

Tyrocinium Chymicum e Naturæ Fonte et Manuali Experientia Depromptum.
Autore Ioanne Beguino, Christianiss. Regis Franc. Eleemosynario. Hac
postrema editione ab ipsomet autore quam diligentissime recognitum &
auctum. Coloniae, Apud Antonium Boëtzerum, M.DC.XV. Cum
Priuilegio.

24°. Pp. [14, 2 blank], 195. [5 blank.] [Vignette of the Phoenix.]

This edition and the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* brought out an edition of the *Novum Lumen*
of Sendivogius (*q. v.*) were issued jointly with a general title page, dated: Coloniae, Apud An-
tonium Boëtzerum, . . . M. DC. XVII. Beguinus published in 1608. On this account it is
sometimes said that the Tyrocinium was first

**Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, Regis Galliae Eleemosynarii, Antehac
à Viris Clariss. Dn. Christophoro Glückradt, Et Dn. Jeremia Barthio, Philos.
& Medic. DD. &c. Notis elegantibus illustratum, formulisq; medicamen-
torum optimis & secretis locupletatum: Nunc verò à Johanne-Georgio
Pelshofero, Medic. D. & in Acad. Wittenb. Professore, Utriusq; Notis &
medicamentorum formulis in unum systema redactis, Denuo, amicorum
rogatu, in publicum emissum, ac triplici Indice ornatum. cum Privilegio.
Wittenbergæ, Typis viduæ Georgii Mulleri; Impensis hæredum Clementis
Bergeri. Anno M DC XXXIV.**

8°. Pp. [80] 480. [45, 3 blank]. 1 Folding Table.

**Tyrocinium Chymicum Johannis Beguini, Regis Galliae Eleemosynarii, Antehac
à Viris Clariss. Dn. Christophoro Glückradt, & Dn. Jeremia Barthio, Philos.
& Medic. DD. &c. Notis elegantibus illustratum, formulisq; medica-
mentorum optimis & secretis locupletatum: Nunc verò à Joh.-Georgio
Pelshofero, Medic. D. & in Acad. Wittenb. Professore. Utriusq; notis &
medicamentorum formulis in unum systema redactis, Denuo, amicorum
rogatu, in publicum emissum, ac triplici Indice ornatum. cum Privilegio.
Wittebergæ Impensis Andreae Hartmanni, Bibliop. Exscribat Mechael
Wendt, Anno c10 10 CLXVI.**

8°. Pp. [80], 480. [43, 5 blank.] Folding table. There is an engraved title by
A. Aubry, as well as the printed one, included in the signature a. It depicts Cupid
with a pair of bellows, blowing a fire and watching a distillation.

Pelshofer was born at Gratz in Styria in 1599.
He graduated M.D. at Basel, practised medicine
at Hayna in Silesia till 1627, when he went to
Witteberg and became Professor of Medicine.
He died there in 1637.

Glückradt is a pseudonym of Johann Hartmann
(*q. v.*).
The notes were reprinted in his *Opera omnia*
Medico-Chymica, Francof. 1684.

**Les Elemens de Chymie, de M. Iean Beguin Aumosnier du Roy. Reueuz,
notez, expliquez, & augmentez, Par I.L.D.R.B.IC.E.M. En ceste derniere
Edition ont esté adioustées plusieurs explications obmises aux precedentes
Impressions, & plusieurs preparacions de remedes tirés de la derniere Edition**

BEGUIN (JEAN). *Continued.*

Latine. A Lyon, Chez Pierre Rigaud & Estienne Michalet, rue Merciere, à la Fortune. M.DC.LVIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 384, Table [47, 1 blank]. Woodcuts of Apparatus in the text. The initials stand for Jean Lucas du Roi, Baccal. Juris C. et Med. The vignette shows three flying Cupids holding a sheet on which is a picture of Fortune; motto: *Invidiam Fortuna domat.*

Les Elemens de Chymie, de M. Iean Beguin Aumosnier du Roy. Reueuz, notez, expliquez, & augmentez, Par I.L.D.R.B.IC.E.M. En ceste derniere Edition ont esté adioustées plusieurs explications obmises aux precedentes Impressions, & plusieurs preparations de remedes tirés de la derniere Edition Latine. A Lyon, Chez Claude La Rivier, e (*sic*) rue Merciere. M.DC.LXV.

8°. Pp. [16] 384. [47, 1 blank]. 3 woodcuts in the text. This is a reprint of the edition of 1658. "Rivier,e" is a misprint for "Riviere."

Tyrocinium Chymicum: Or, Chymical Essays, acquired from the Fountain of Nature and Manual Experience. By John Beguinus Almoner to the most Christian King of France. London: Printed for Thomas Passenger, at the three Bibles upon London-bridge, 1669.

8°. Pp. [12] 136 [4]. There is an engraved as well as a printed title-page included in A.

Tyrocinium Chymicum.

See MÜLLER (PHILIP), 1623, p. 151 (Sig. I).

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Novum Lumen Chymicum*, 1617.

Beguinus was a native of Lorraine, and flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century. After studying chemistry and pharmacy at Sedan (?) he came to Paris, where he made chemical preparations, and opened a school for instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, and metallurgy. He also visited foreign countries to see the mines and study mineralogy. His first publication was an edition of the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* of Sendivogius with a preface, 1608. He had great reputation as a teacher, and was among the first to give practical instruction. At the instigation of a pupil, Jeremias Barth, he drew up a small manual entitled *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, printed in 1610. It was meant for his own students "to save him the trouble of dictating and them of writing" the methods he demonstrated, and it was not regularly published. A copy having got to Cologne the tract was at

once reprinted in 1611, in a tiny 16°, much to his disgust, and he was thereby compelled to bring out a revised edition, which was published in 1612. A French translation by the author appeared in the same year. The *Tyrocinium* afterwards became the most popular text book of its time, for between 1611 and 1669 it passed through some fifty editions. There is a list of these in my memoir of Beguinus, read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow (not yet published). There are two translations into German. The English translation was made by Richard Russell.

The book is merely an outline of certain pharmaceutical preparations, but incidentally there is some general chemistry, and it contains the description for the first time of certain substances, with the discovery of which the author is credited.

BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH).

Georgii Henrici Behrii, Medicinæ Doctoris atque Practici Argentinensis, nec non Acad. Imperialis Naturæ Curiosorum, ut & Commercii Litterarii Physico-Technico-Medici, Sodalis, Lexicon Physico-Chymico-Medicum Reale; Iis præprimis utile, qui de hac vel illa Materia aliorum etiam doctorum Virorum Suffragia & Observationes scire, Sicque de suis simul Opinionibus certiores fieri cupiunt. Cum Præfatione D.D. Michaelis Alberti, Potentiss. Reg. Boruss. Aulici & Consistor. Magdeb. Consiliiarii, Universitat. Friderician. Med. & Phil. Nat. Prof. Publ. Ord. & reliqua. [Vignette with the motto: Muti Doctores Optimi.] Argentorati Sumptibus Johannis Beckii. Ann. 1738.

4°. Pp. [28] 480, Pt. 2, pp. 481-976. Title red and black. Engraved plate.

BEHR (GEORG HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Behr was born at Strasburg, October 16, 1708, and died there May 9, 1761. He was a Phil. Dr., physician at the hospital, Hofrath, and physician to Prince von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg, and became a member of the Leopoldine Academy, April 2, 1738. The above book is a vocabulary of medical

subjects which gives brief summaries and references to the authorities who treat of them. He was the author also of some papers. "A man not to be lightly esteemed, if he had not disgraced himself by his low companions," says Haller!

A. E. Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halse, 1755, p. 506, No. 482.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. 301.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 162.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 194.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 386.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-8, p. 264.
Poggendorf, *Biographisch-litterarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 135.

BELLUM Equestre.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM (1661), vi. p. 519.

This is not the same as the *Uralter Ritterkrieg*.

BELYE (JOHN), Anglus.

Tractatus.

See TRACTATUS DUO CHEMICI, 1647, p. 3.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 495.

Of this person nothing seems to be recorded. Schmieder puts him in the 12-13th century, but without giving any reason or authority for so

doing. By Schmieder he is called Belias, but Borel and Borrichius style him Belye.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 44.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxviii.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 130.

BEN-ADAMS.

Traum-Gesichte.

See FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

BENCI (TOMMASO).

See HERMES TRISMEGISTUS, 1549.

BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS).

Liber Aureus de principiis Naturæ & Artis: Das ist: Ein Guldene Buchlein, so da beschreibet wie die Metallen in den Klüfften der Erden, durch die Natur in jren Mineren geboren, vnnd darauß die Wissenschaft der Primæ Materiæ, oder Lapidis Philosophorum erlernet, vnd durch Kunst möge guberniret werden. Mit Anhang folgender Tractätlein: I. Definition Alchymie. II. Der Phoenix. III. Ein Tractätlein, außs Frantzösischem ins Teutsche vbersetzt, das gantz deutlich lehret, die M. L. zu erkennen, vnd zur Perfection zu bringen. Avthore Liberio Benedicto. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lvca Jennisii. Im Jahr M.DC.XXX.

8°. Pp. [1-7] 8-160.

Nucleus Sopicus, oder Auflegung in Tincturam Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi. Darinnen die rechte wahre Materia oder subiectum Philosophorum Catholicum, auch defs gantzen Wercks, so wol der alten Philosophen, als defs Theophrasti neue corrigirte, rechte vnd eigentliche Præparation gezeiget wird. Sampt einem andern vnd sehr nützlichen Tractätlein Cabalistischer Weise vom lapide Philosophorum beschrieben, vnd den Veris Chymie

BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS). *Continued.*

studiosis zu gutem herfür geben durch Liberium Benedictum. Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Lucas Jennis zu finden. Im Jahr M.DC.XXIII.

8°. Pp. 116. MS. notes.

The first tract (pp. 3-73) has no separate title. It is followed by "Ænigma Philosophicum de Secreto Physicorum," with a diagram entitled "Character Cabalisticus," pp. 74-78. The second tract is entitled "De Lapide Philosophico," pp. 79-end, with a section "Theorica Lapidis Philosophici de præparatione corporis nostri," p. 104.

Sudhoff gives a notice of this book.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 507.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 24.
Jacob Leupold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 25.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 118. (He says that its style is so allegorical that it might have been better if it had not been written at all.)

Hendreich besides the preceding ascribes also to this author:

Gloria Mundi, sonst Paradeis-Taffel genannt. in 8°.

Wasserstein der Weisen, seu indicatio materiae, ex qua Lapis Philosophorum paratur; modus præparandi Universalem Tincturam, in German.

I think Hendreich is not correct in this ascription.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 506.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp.

378-9.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1039.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 347, 382.
Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 533-534.

BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH).

Das in der tiefesten Krufft vergrabene und nunmehr entdeckte Kleinod, welches ist der alleredelste Schatz der Philosophorum, nemlichen Lapis Philosophorum seu Medicina Universalis. Wie und auf was Weise zu derselbigen zu gelangen, gantz deutlich und ohnverdeckt beschrieben. Nebst einem Anhang einer Warnungs-Schrift der falschen Gold- und Silber-Tincturen, Pulver vnd Pillen. Ab Autore A.C.B. M.D. Stadt-Physico zu Uffenheim in Francken. Erffurth, in Verlegung des Autoris 1714.

8°. Pp. [30] 112.

Das in der tiefesten Krufft vergrabene und nunmehr entdeckte Kleinod, welches ist der alleredelste Schatz der Philosophorum, nemlichen Lapis Philosophorum seu Medicina Universalis. Wie und auf was Weise zu derselbigen zu gelangen, gantz deutlich und ohnverdeckt beschrieben. Nebst einem Anhang einer Warnungs-Schrift der falschen Gold- und Silber-Tincturen, Pulver und Pillen. Ab Autore A.C.B. M.D. Stadt-Physico zu Uffenheim in Francken. Franckfurt zu finden bey Johann Adolph. 1714.

8°. Pp. [30] 112.

This is identical with the preceding except in the imprint.

Philosophische Schau-Bühne, bestehend aus mehrentheils lauter eigenen und wahrhaften Experimentis, Sowohl auf vielerley Processus, welche unter denen Secretis behalten werden, als auch über die effectus Corporum, so in der Vermischung zu entstehen pflegen. Nebst einem Anhang der Chymischen Charactern, und einem vollständigen Register, der heutigen Kunst-begierigen Welt vorgestellt von einem Alchymix Cultore sub spe Benedictionis Divinæ vivente. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang Michahelles, und Johann Adolph. An. 1706.

8°. Pp. [16] 134. Index [10]. The first two leaves contain a frontispiece and symbolical engraved title, included in the pagination. The Dedication is signed A. C. B.

The first edition of this work is said to have appeared at Hamburg, 1690. The title is given by Gmelin. There was also an edition, Nürnberg, 1710.

BENTZ (ADOLPH CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

[Another Copy].

8°. Pp. [16] 134 [10]. The first two leaves contain frontispiece and symbolical title.

Thesaurus Processuum Chemicorum. Oder: Schatz Chimischer Processen, welcher von denen vornehmsten und gelehrtesten Medicis je und allezeit secretirt, dem Autori aber schriftlich communicirt worden, fast in allen Kranckheiten dienlich und nützlich zugebrauchen, Worinnen auch noch andere curieuse Medicinische Heyl-Mittel und Kunst-Stücklein begriffen, Nicht sowohlen denen hohen Liebhabern der Edlen Chimie, als auch andern nothleidenden Krancken zum Besten vorstellig gemacht wird, von Adolph Christoph Benz, M.D. Nürnberg, Verlegts Johann Adolph und Johann Wilhelm Rennagel. Druckts Johann Ernst Adelbulner. An. 1715.

4°. Pp. [8] 178. [25, 1 blank.]

Benz was physician of Uffenheim in Franconia and is said to have collected medical rather than chemical secrets. Very little seems known about him. In addition to the above works Gmelin mentions as by him: *Tractatus de menstruo Uni-*

versali, Nürnberg, 1709, 8°. Fictuld does not know who he is, but condemns him as an arch-sophist whose works, 'Sudel-Schriften' he calls them, should be burnt, etc., etc.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 119.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Part ii. p. 40.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 745.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 84 (quotes *De pituita vitrea*, Altdorf.

1690, 4°, apparently his academic dissertation under Stahl).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 29.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1308, 1633-34.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 341, 357.

BERG (LUDWIG CONRAD V.).

See ORVIUS (LUDWIG CONRAD).

BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), *Præses.*

Disputatio Inauguralis Medico-Pharmaceutica sistens lapidem Lydium medicamentorum bonae notae regni mineralis quam auctoritate et consensu gratiosissimæ facultatis medicæ præside Carol. Augusto à Bergen, med. doct. et prof. publ. ord. eiusd. fac. h.t. decano promotore ad cineres colendo pro gradu doctoris legitimo modo obtinendo D. XXI. Decemb. MDCCXLII. H.L.Q.S. publico eruditorum examini subiicit auctor et respondens Carol. Christian. Brumbey, Anhaltino-Bernburgensis. Francofurti ad Viadrum, Litteris Philippi Schwartzii, Acad. Reg. Typ.

4°. Pp. [8] 32.

Carl August von Bergen, son of the Professor J. Georg von Bergen, was born at Frankfurt on the Oder, August 11 (others, 14), 1704. He attended school and the University in his native place, and then travelled: spent a couple of years at Leyden under Boerhaave and Albinus, went to Paris and Strasburg, and in 1730 returned to Frankfurt, visited Berlin, and took his degree at Frankfurt in 1731. In 1732 he was appointed Extraordinary Professor of Anatomy, and ultimately became Professor of

Anatomy, Botany, Therapeutics, and Pathology in the University there. He wrote works on specific gravity, thermometry, optics, meteorology, electricity, and other physical phenomena, as well as on anatomical and botanical subjects. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy in 1752, and was a member also of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He died at Frankfurt o. O., Oct. 7, 1759. Haller calls him "noster olim amicus."

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 515, No. 575.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 298.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 189.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 243.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 319.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 620; 799, iii. p. 36.

Meusel, *Lexicon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller* (1802-16).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 275, 281, 284, 289.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 158 (article by Jourdan, with a list of his dissertations).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 353.

BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), *Præses*. *Continued.*

Janus, Breslau, 1848, iii. p. 424 (article by J. S. Löwenstein).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 407.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 147.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1868, ix., p. 125.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1875, ii. p. 367 (article by Hirsch).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 405.

BERGMAN (TORBERN OLOF).

Torberni Bergman Chemiæ Professoris et Equitis Aurati Reg. Ordinis de Wasa; Acad. Imp. N. C., Regiarumque Academiarum et Societatum, Upsal., Stockh. utriusque, Londin., Goetting., Berol., Gothob. et Lund. Sodalis, Parisinæ Correspondentis, Opuscula Physica et Chemica, pleraque antea seorsim edita, jam ab Auctore collecta, revisa et aucta. Vol. I. Cum tabulis ænæis. Cum Privilegio S. Elect. Saxoniz. Holmiæ, Upsaliæ & Aboæ, In Officinis Librariis Magni Swederi, Regg. Acad. Bibliop. MDCCLXXIX.

8°. Pp. [6] xvi. 411 [1]. 2 plates.

Vol. II. Upsaliæ, MDCCLXXX. Litteris Direct. Johan. Edman.

8°. Pp. [6] 510. 2 plates.

According to Poggendorff this edition should contain 6 vols., 1779-84. A collected edition by Hebenstreit was published at Leipzig in 1788.

Torbern Bergmann Professor der Chymie und Ritter des Königlichen Ordens von Wasa, Mitglied der Kaiserl. Academie der Naturforscher, der Königlichen Academien und Gesellschaften zu Upsal, Stockholm, der beiden Londoner, Göttinger, Berliner, Gotheburger und Lundener, Correspondent der Pariser, Kleine Physische und Chymische Werke. Ersten Bandes erste Abtheilung. Mit einigen Kupfern aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. von Heinrich Tabor Med. Doct. Frankfurt am Mayn bey Johann Gottlieb Garbe 1782.

8°. Pp. [2]. 1-270. Ersten Bandes Zweite Abtheilung; Title [2]. Text, pp. 275-548. 2 plates.

These two parts contain a translation of the first volume of the Latin edition of 1779. According to Poggendorff, Tabor's translation extended from 1782 to 1790. The English translation was made by Dr. Edmund Cullen.

Traité des Affinités Chymiques, ou Attractions Électives; Traduit du Latin, sur la dernière Édition de Bergman. Augmenté d'un Supplément & de Notes. Avec des Planches. A Paris, Chez Buisson, Libraire, Hôtel de Mesgrigny, rue des Poitevins, No. 13. 1788. Avec Approbation & Permission.

8°. Pp. [8] 444 [2, 2 blank]. 3 tables. 4 engraved plates.

Kalte Gesundbrunnen durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See ALLGEMEIN nütliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 98.

Warme Gesundbrunnen oder Bäder durch Kunst zu bereiten.

See ALLGEMEIN nütliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 153.

Von der Luftsäure.

See ALLGEMEIN nütliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 60.

Ueber die Zerlegung der Wässer.

See ALLGEMEIN nütliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 157.

BERGMAN (TORBERN OLOF). *Continued.*

Ueber die Gestalten der Krystallen, vornehmlich derjenigen die aus dem Spath erzeugt sind.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 278.

Torbern Olof Bergman was born in 1735 at Katharinberg, West Gothland, entered Upsala University in 1752, studied mathematics, astronomy, physics, and natural history, especially entomology and parts of botany—on all which subjects he subsequently published researches. He graduated master in 1758, became a *docens*, and in 1761 an extra professor in Mathematics. In 1765 he was elected to the Royal Society, and in 1767 he succeeded Wallerius in the Chair of Chemistry, and thereafter devoted himself to that department. In 1776 he declined an invitation to Berlin, preferring to remain at Upsala. After a long period of failing health he died in 1784 at the baths of Medevi, in his forty-ninth year.

His papers were collected partly by himself in three volumes: i. Upsalæ, etc., 1779; ii. Upsalæ, 1780; iii. Upsalæ, 1783; continued after his death by Hebenstreit in an additional three: iv. Lipsiæ,

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, 2 vols., *passim*.

Crell, *Annalen*, 1787, i. St. i. pp. 74-96.

Histoire de l'Académie royale des Sciences (for 1784), Paris, 1787, pp. 31-47 (by Condorcet).

Stockholm Academy, 1785. Notice by Hjelms.

Benj. Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 56-64.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 261-70 & *passim*.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum; Chemia*, 1802. Several references.

Vicq d'Azyr, *Eloges Historiques*, Paris, 1805, i. pp. 210-248.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 333 & *passim*.

Thomas Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix, p. li.

1787; v. 1788; vi. 1790. The treatise on Elective Affinities first appeared in 1775, and then in vol. iii. of his works.

French translation by de Morveau: Dijon, 1780, T. i., 8°.

German by Heinrich Tabor: Franckfurt a. M., 1782, etc., see above.

The historical dissertations first published in 1779 and 1782 were translated by Wiegand into German and published in 1799 as an appendix to his *Geschichte des Wachstums . . . in der Chemie*.

English translations:

Outlines of Mineralogy, by Dr. Withering, Birmingham, 1783, 8°.

Elective Attractions, by Dr. Beddoes, London, 1785, 8°.

Physical and Chemical Essays, by Ed. Cullen, 2 vols., 8°, London, 1784; 3 vols., London, 1788-91.

Nova Acta Regiæ Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis (1815), vii. pp. 360-394.

Thomas Thomson, Life of Bergman, *Annals of Philosophy*, 1818, xii. pp. 321-336.

Thomas Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. pp. 27-53.

Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska män, Upsala, 1836, ii. pp. 191-203.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. 439-457; 1869, ii. 432-450.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 245-256 & *passim*.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 150.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, p. 82, & *passim*.

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations . . . on Air and Fire, 1780.

See SCOPOLI (GIOVANNI ANTONIO), Elementi di Chimica, 1790.

BERGOMO.

La Farmacopea o' Antidotario dell' eccellentissimo Collegio de' Signori Medici di Bergamo, nel quale si contiene il modo di comporre i Medicamenti hoggidi piu vsitati nelle Spetiarie. Tradotto dalla Latina nella volgar lingua Per D. Tito Sanpellegrino Cittadino di essa, e Spetiale. Con trè vtilissime Tauole, vna delle Compositioni; l' altra de' Semplici, & l' vltima de i Pesi, & Misure pertinenti all' Arte. In questa vltima imprintsione assai migliorata, & con ogni diligenza corretta, & emendata. In Brescia, Appresso Bartholomeo Fontana. 1628. Con licenza de' Superiori.

4°. Pp. [48] 351 [3]. A few leaves damaged. Vignette of a fountain.

BERGSMA (CORNELIUS ADRIAN).

Cornelii Adriani Bergsma, Leovardia-Frisii Math. Phil. Nat. Candidati et Medicinæ Studiosi in Athenæo Franequerensi Responsio ad Quæstionem e Chemia Applicata ab Ordine Disciplinarum Mathematicarum et Physicarum in Academia Groningana, Propositam Anno c1c1ccccxix: "Quæ sint cespitum nostrorum bituminosorum (turfarum) principia, quam mutationem

BERGSMA (CORNELIUS ADRIAN). *Continued.*

illa sub combustione patiantur, qui fit cinerum et fuliginis usus in artibus et agricultura?" Quae Praemio ornata est. Groningae, apud I. Oomkens, Academiae Typographum, 1821.

4°. Pp. 52.

Bergsma was born at Leeuwarden in 1708, was extraordinary professor of Mathematics and Physics at Ghent in 1816, afterwards in 1835 ordinary professor of the same at Utrecht. He died there in 1859. He wrote two or three other papers on chemical subjects. Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1898, iii. col. 112.

BERGWERCK vnd Probirbüchlin, für die Bergk vnd Feuerwercker, Goltschmid, Alchimisten und Künstner.

Gilbertus Cardinal vonn Soluiren vnd scheidungen aller Metal.

Polirung allerhand Edelgesteyn.

Fürtreffliche Wasser zum Etzen, Scheyden vnd Soluiren.

Verhütung vnd rath für giftige dämpffe der Metal.

Small 8°. Ff. 39. 1 blank. Vignette and 16 woodcuts.

Colophon: Zu Franckfurt am Meyn, bei Christiau (*sic*) Egenolph. Im Herbstmon, des Jahrs M.D.XXXIII.

This appears to be the earliest of a series of books on mining, metals, and assaying, which were printed by Egenolph. See the title PROBIERBÜCHLEIN.

BERICHT von Eigenschaft, Art, Qualiteten, und Gebrauch der vier Elementen in der Spiritualischen, oder Geistlichen Welt, wie dieselbigen in dero wircken, vnd in dem Opere Philosophico befunden, und gebrauchet werden.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), *Liber Aureus*, 1630, p. 152.

BERICHT von der Generation . . . der Metallen.

See WAHRHAFFTER und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht.

BERICHT.

See TINCTURA Physica.

BERLICH (ADAM GOTTLÖB).

Spagyrische Grund-Regeln.

See MONTE-SNYDERS (JOHANN DE), *Tractatus de Medicina Universali*, 1678.

By some his name is written Berlich, by others Berlig. He was the author of a dissertation, *De Medicina Universali*, Jena, 1679, 4°.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 186. Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1116-17, 1176, 1622-24.

BERNARDON (PONTIO).

See MEURDRAC (MARIE), *La Chimica caritatevole e facile*, 1682.

This is the name at the end of the dedication.

BERNAUD (NICOLAS).

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

Von der Hermetischenn Philosophia, das ist, vom Gebenedeiten Stain der weisen, der hocherfarnen vnd fürtrefflichen Philosophen, Herren Bernhardi, Grauen von der Marck, vnd Teruis ein Buch. Item, Dicta Alani, Darinn

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

alles hell vnd klar an tag geben wirdt. Ex libris Doctoris Henrici Vuolfij. Jetz von newem widerumb mit fleifs corrigirt, vnd vbersehen. Getruckt zu Strafsburg bey Christian Müllers Erben, 1582.

8°. Sigs. A—M₆, in eights, or pp. [191, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Tabula Smaragdina, C v, verso.

This edition is not mentioned by Schmieder. Müller, 1574, small 8°, title in black, and no pagination. Editions of 1586 and 1597, 8°, are quoted. The book, edited with a preface by Michael Toxites, was first printed at Strasburg by Christian

Des Hn. Bernhardi, Grafen von der Marck und Tervis Chymische Schrifften, von dem gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen. Aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, ingleichen mit des Herrn D. Joachim Tanckens und anderer Gelehrten Anmerckungen ans Liecht gestellet durch Caspar Horn, Phil. & Med. Doctor. Nürnberg, Verlegts, Johann Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler in Wienn nächst der Kayserl. Burg. 1746.

8°. Pp. [102, including the frontispiece which is in four compartments], 390 [4]. Title red and black.

Besides Caspar Horn's introduction and Bernhardus' works this contains also:

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 6.
Ein Dialogus vom Stein der Weisen Præceptoris Georgii und Alberti Discipuli, darinnen der vierdte Theil des Grafen Bernhardi . . . ausgelegt und erkläret wird, p. 212.

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontinleins oder vierdten Theils Bernhardi von Alberto Beyer, p. 273.

Von den zweyen Blümlein daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst, p. 286.

Etschenreuters Send-Brief an Gratarolum, p. 298.
Dicta Alani, p. 307.
Metallurgia, das ist: von der Generation und Geburt der Metallen, . . . publiciret durch Joachimum Tanckium, p. 325.

Des Hn. Bernhardi, Grafen von der Marck und Tervis Chymische Schrifften, von dem gebenedeyten Stein der Weisen. . . . Nürnberg . . . 1747.

8°. Pp. [102, including the frontispiece which is in four compartments] 390 [4]. Title red and black. MS. note.

The difference between this and the other copy is the date.

Of Bernhardus' collected works several editions are enumerated by Schmieder: in French, Anvers, 1565, 8°; in German, Strasburg, 1574, 8°; 1586, 1597, 8°. Tanckius' fuller edition in four parts appeared at Leipzig, 1605, 8°. Caspar Horn's edition, Nürnberg, 1643, 8°; 1717, 8°, and the above.

Traicté de La Nature de l'Oeuf des Philosophes. Composé par Bernard, Comte de Treues, Allemand. A Paris, M.DC.LIX.

8°. Pp. 64.

This was issued along with Basilius Valentinus' "Les douze Clefs" and "Azoth," and was printed by Pierre Moët.

Des Herrn Bernhards, Grafens von der Mark und Tervis, Abhandlung von der Natur des (philosophischen) Eyes. Ein hermetisches Sendschreiben. Aus einem uralten und höchst seltenen, noch nie gedruckten lateinischen Manuscript, den Ehrwürdigen Weisen zu Gefallen, und andern Liebhabern der ächten alchymischen Bücher und besonders der Bernhardischen, mit möglichstem Fleisse ins Deutsche übersetzt, und mit einem Vorbericht und Anhang von des Verfassers Schriften und deren verschiedenen Lesarten begleitet. Hildesheim, im Verlage der Schröderschen Buchhandlung. 1780.

8°. Pp. 112. There is a good account of Trevisan in the introduction and notes.

[Another Copy.]

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

De Chymico Miraculo, quod Lapidem Philosophiæ appellant.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 683.

Of this work there was, according to the *Beytrag*, an edition of 1583.

Bericht von der hermetischen Philosophia.

See ELUCIDATIO Secretorum, 1602, p. 193.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 200.

This is a reprint of Toxites' edition.

Drey Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 193.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 213.

Commentarius über den Bernhardum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

Fontina Bernhardi Revelata.

See GRAVEL (CARL HERMANN).

Le Livre de la Philosophie Naturelle des Metaux.

See ZACHAIRE (DENIS), Opuscule tres-excellent de la vraye Philosophie naturelle des Metaux, 1612, p. 170.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 325.

La parole délaissée.

See DIVERS TRAITÉZ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 97.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 400.

Of this tract Schmieder quotes an edition, Paris, 1618, 8°. For a German translation see below, *Verbum dimissum*.

περὶ χημείας Opus Historicum & dogmaticum ex Gallico in Latinum simpliciter versum, & nunc primum in lucem editum.

See PICUS MIRANDULANUS (J. FRANCISCUS), Libri III. de Auro, 1598, p. 139.

This is also called: De Transmutatione Metal-
lorum Liber. It is accompanied by short letters
to and from Gratarolus and Etschenreuter and a
note to Thomas de Bononia. The editor seems to
have had some doubt about Etschenreuter's name,
for on page 139 it runs thus: 'Doctori Gallo &
Schenreutero'; and on p. 141: 'Gallus et Schen-
reuterus Medicus'!

Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chymico.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 388.

Processus Lapidis Philosophorum ex Mercurio Corporis.

See RADIX CHIMIÆ, 1680, p. 123.

La Response à Thomas de Boulongne (*sic*), Medecin du Roy Charles huitiesme.

See IOLY (GABRIEL), Trois Anciens Traictez, 1626, p. 27.

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia de Mineralibus, et Elixiris compositione,
Roberti Vallensis Tabulis illustrata.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, ii. p. 38.

First published in Morienus' tract, *De Re Metallica*, Paris, 1564.

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

Responsio ad Thomam de Bononia super libro de Secretissimo Philosophorum opere Chimico.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 399.

Ein Antwort an Thomam de Bononia von den Mineralen, vnnd Zusammensetzung oder Zurichtung defs Elixirs, erkläret vnnd aufgelegt mit den Tafeln Roberti Vallensis.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, ii. p. 46.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, ii. p. 68.

Epistle to Thomas of Bononia, concerning the secret workings of Nature in the product of things.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 187.

A short Epistle dedicatory before his Works, to the same Man.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 269.

This is a translation of the letter in the edition of Picus (*q. v.*).

Tractat von der Nachahmung oder Nachfolgung der Natur.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), *Fasciculus*, 1719, p. 164.

Symbolum Apostolicum.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 177.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 42.

Tractatus de lapide Philosophorum.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 16.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 503.

Treatise of the Philosopher's-Stone.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 83.

Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 98.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 98.

De Transmutatione Metallorum Liber.

See PICUS MIRANDULANUS (J. FRANCISCUS), *Libri III. de Auro*, 1598, p. 139.

This is the same as "*περι χημείας opus historicum et dogmaticum.*"

Verbum Dimissum.

See TAEDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 97.

This is a German translation of 'La parole delaissee.'

This Bernhardus, Count of Treviso, Trevisanus, or Graf von der Marck und Tervis, was born at Padua in 1406, and from the age of fourteen till the end of his life was given over entirely to the study of alchemy. At first he worked according to the directions of one authority and then of another until he spent nearly all his fortune, quarrelled in consequence with his family, and was no nearer his aim than before. In 1452, when he was 46, he began to travel in hopes to find some adept who would instruct him. He went everywhere, but though he found enthusiasts and cheats plentiful, he found no philosopher and no philosopher's stone. In 1472, after twenty years' wandering, he returned in poverty to Rhodes, and once more he tried a new plan. He compared the

statements of different writers, and after two years' labour "his eyes were opened," and in 1481 he not only succeeded in making the stone, but in making it with all its virtues in the most exalted condition. He died in 1490.

He tells the story of his adventures in his book, *De Chemia, opus historicum et dogmaticum.*

Schmieder, I know not why, is of opinion, that he wrote originally in French, and that his works were translated into Latin and German. His work 'De chemia,' is, however, extant only in Latin, and of it he quotes several editions, which, however, I have not checked, viz.: Strasburg, 1567; Basel, 1583; Ursellæ, 1598; Frankfurt a. M. 1625, Combach's edition, Geismar, 1647, etc.

Lists also are given by Gmplin.

BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS. *Continued.*

There is some difficulty in deciding whether the name Bernhardus denotes one person or two; whether Bernhardus Trevisanus and Bernhardus Trevirensis are identical or not. The problem is not a new one, for it occurs in the earliest editions of the works passing under Bernhardus' name, and in the above edition of Caspar Horn's he points out the confusion about the author. In the work *περὶ χημείας*, printed along with that of Picus Mirandulanus in 1598, the conflicting names occur. Thus, on pp. 139 and 152, he is called "Comes Trevirensis & Naygensis in Germania." On p. 148 the name given is "Comes de Tresne in Germania," and the letter addressed to Thomas de Bononia is dated from Tresne, 12 May, 1453. But in what follows mention is made of "Comes de Trevisis" and "Veridicus Tarvisinus" and "Comes Tarvisinus." In the sub-title of the book, however, he is once more designated "Trevirensis & Naygensis in Germania." In the German edition of Toxites, 1582 (*q. v.*), he is called "Graf von der Mark und Tervis," whereas in the French translations of the *Traicté de la Nature de l'Oeuf* . . . he is "Comte de Treves, Allemand."

By Hellwig (*Fasciculus*, 1719, p. 164) he is called Bernhardus of Trier, and Canonius at Regensburg.

Caspar Horn (see his Vorrede, D 8 *recto*, *Schriften*, 1746, 1747), fully realized the conflicting titles, and though he put on his title page "Graf von der Mark und Tervis" did not attempt to solve the problem. In 1780, in the German translation: "Abhandlung von der Natur des (philosophischen) Eyes" (A 3, *recto*), the two statements are set more positively against one another: "Dieses uralte und höchstseltene noch nie im Druck erschienene lateinische Manuscript unter dem Titel: Tractatus Generosissimi Domini Bernardi, Comitiss, Marchiæ Trevisanæ, de Natura ovata, das ist, des Herrn Bernhards, Grafens von der Mark und Tervis (which the editor adopts), oder wie Hermann. Condesyanus will, Grafen von Tresne und Nâygens (welches sein Vaterland gewesen seyn soll und nicht Marchia Trevisana)." &c., &c.

The question therefore is whether the author is a German, Bernhard of Treves or Trier, or Tresne and Nâygens, or whether he is an Italian, of the Marchia Trevisana or Tarvisana, and the confusion and difficulty culminate in the French edition of Denis Zachaire's *Opuscule*, Lyon, 1574. "Avec le traité de venerable Docteur Allemand Messire Bernard Comte de la Marche Trevisane" where he seems to be both. But in the concluding paragraph of the aforesaid work *περὶ χημείας* (p. 222), quite another complexion is given to the whole

subject by what is there said, that the book was composed by "Bernardo sapientissimo Philosopho & Comite Tarvisino aut Treverensi, qui acquisivit et subjugavit Comitatum Negensem in Germania per hanc artem preciosam et nobilem." It would almost require Bernhardus' own perseverance to arrive at the truth of that statement.

The simplest solution of the puzzle, apparently, is to assume that there are two persons, one German the other Italian. Hoefler, without any circumlocution, says that all previous writers have confounded Bernard de Treves and Bernard de Trevis, and his evidence for asserting this is that in a MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale there is a copy of the 'Response' to Thomas de Bononia, signed Bernardus Cives Trevirensis, 1385. It was first printed by Robertus Vallensis in the second edition of Morienus Romanus' tract *De Re Metallica*, Paris, 1564, with the brief title, "Bernardi Trevirensis ad Thomam de Bononia medicum Regis Caroli Octavi Responsio." This would seem to confirm what Hoefler quotes, but it does not at all agree with the date 1385. For Charles VIII. of France only came to the throne in 1483, and if Thomas de Bononia were his physician, then he and his friend Bernhardus Trevirensis must have been well over a hundred years of age when the letter was written, so that they must have possessed the stone in its perfection, not only for transmuting the metals but for conferring long life. The likelihood, however, is that Charles VIII. is here an error or misprint for Charles V.

Bernard de Trevis, on the other hand, was born in 1406, and his works as given by Hoefler are: *De Chemia*; *De chemico miraculo*; *Traicté de la nature de l'oeuf des philosophes*; *La parole délaissée*; and *De la philosophie naturelle des métaux*. Here Hoefler, however, has fallen into the very mistake he blames in others, for he ascribes to Bernard of Trevis the tract of the Philosophic egg, which is according to him assigned to Bernard of Treves, who lived half a century or more earlier.

Hoefler's solution has been accepted as conclusive by Ladrage, and Kopp has also referred to it, but without expressing his agreement.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be that with the data at present at the historian's command a definite settlement of the question has not been arrived at. Whether we accept Hoefler's explanation or some other, difficulties still remain, so that it is perhaps best to put all the works under Bernhardus, and specify in each case whether it professes to be by Bernhard of Treves or of Trevis.

- Horn's 'Vorrede,' 1646, 1647.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 45.
 Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 534 (he too notices the confusion about Bernhardus' personality).
Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 58.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 25, 26.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1730, xiii. p. 400.
 Jacob Leupolds Prodrömus *Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 28.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, l. p. 233, iii. *passim*.
Abhandlung von der Natur des . . . Eyes, 'Vorrede,' 1780.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemia, 1785, pp. 124, 488, 510, 588, 658, 670, 678.

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 159. (Lenglet Dufresnoy and Gmelin know of only one Bernhardus.)
 Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 36-37.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 179.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 230.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 421, 438; and 1866, i. 445.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Braunschweig, 1843, i. p. 73.
 Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, Braunschweig, 1869, i. p. 131.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Onwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 826-40, 1349.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, i. p. 223 and ii. *passim*.

BERNOUILLI (JOHANN), *Prases*.

See NEBEL (WILHELM BERNHARD), *respondens*.

Johann Bernouilli, the elder (1667-1748), was professor of Mathematics at Gröningen, and afterwards at Basel. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1025. Herzog, *Athene Raurica*, 1778, p. 373.

BESCHREIBUNG des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen.

See v. (J. R.).

BESCHREIBUNG (EINE) von der wahren Tinctura Philosophorum, eines autoris Anonymi.

See MOLLER (FRIEDRICH), *Ternio Reliquiarum Alchymiaë*, 1618, Sig. Dvij.

BESONDERE Curieuse Entrevue in dem Reiche der Todten zwischen den Weltbekannten Gold-Machern, dem Grafen Cajetani und dem berühmten Baron von Klettenberg, von welchen der erste in Cüstrin an einem mit goldenen Lahn beschlagenen Balcken des ordinären Diebes-Galgens, in einem von dergleichen Stoff gemachten Romanischen Habit gehangen, der letzte aber auf der bekanten Berg-Vestung Königstein enthauptet worden.

In dieser erzehlen sie einander alle ihre sonderbare Lebens-Begebenheiten ganz aufrichtig und machen allerhand Reflexions über die Alchymie und ihre Würckungen. Zu haben in Hamburg, Hall, Leipzig und Nürnberg, Anno 1721.

4°. Pp. 64 including the frontispiece. It depicts the two men conversing in a garden, with statues of Apollo and Minerva, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and Mercury flying overhead, to symbolize the seven metals. In the middle between the statues is a furnace with a crucible, and another with a retort and receiver. In the background in one corner is a gallows showing the fate of Caetano, in the other is a decapitation showing that of Klettenberg.

Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886) has given an account of Johann Hector von Klettenberg and of Caetano. See also under these names respectively.

BESTUSCHEFSCHÉ (DIE) . . . Stahltinktur.

See VOGEL (RUDOLPH AUGUSTIN).

See GEORGI (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

According to Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 790) several persons investigated this preparation besides the above: Klaproth, Buon-

vicino, Hermbstädt, Liphardt, Winterberger, and Fr. Bucholz.

BETHABOR.

See FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

BEUTHER (DAVID).

David Beuthers, Gewesenen Churfürstl. Sächsischen Probation-Meisters zu Drefsden, und Philosophi Adepti, Zwey rare Chymische Tractate, darinnen nicht nur alle Geheimnisse der Probier-Kunst, derer Ertze und Schmelzung derselben, sondern auch die Möglichkeit der Verwandlung, der geringen Metallen in bessere, gar deutlich gezeiget werden. Aus einem alten raren, von Anno 1514, bis 1582, geschriebenen Buche zum ersten mahl in Druck gegeben. Deme beygefüget dieses Autoris Universal, oder Vollkommener Bericht von der wahren Alchymie. Mit allergnädigstem Privilegio. Leipzig, Verlegt Johann Christian Martini. Anno 1717.

BEUTHER (DAVID). *Continued.*

8°. Pp. [16] 218. Register [12]. Vollkommener Bericht, pp. 58. Title red and black.

Mention is made of an edition of Leipzig, 1714, 8°, and the author is erroneously called "Dan Beuther."

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

)(8 wanting.

Beuther's *Universal und Vollkommener Bericht* . . . first appeared at Frankfurt, 1631, in 4°, and again with the title *Universal und Particularia worinnen die Verwandlung geringer Metallen in Gold und Silber deutlich gelehret wird*, Hamburg, 1718, 8°; but the *Beytrag* (p. 612) says Halle.

The *Probiar-Kunst*, it is said by the editor, was copied by a pupil of Beuther's out of his private books and was never published before. It has been accordingly doubted whether or not it is by Beuther, and Kopp only goes the length of saying that the book appeared under his name.

David Beuther lived in the sixteenth century and was an assayer at the mint at St. Annaberg. Having obtained some transmuting powders, he

Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 100.

Curieuse Untersuchung etlicher Mineralien . . . 1703, c. 1. §10. In this account Beuther is said to have got his 'Tincture' from a cardinal, whereas, according to Kunckel, he found it concealed in a wall.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 28.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 55.
Jacob Leopolds Prodomus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 29.

Tharsander, *Adeptus Ineptus*, 1744, p. 309.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 247, 492, 612. Adelung complains that this account is so ironical that he does not know

used them recklessly, neglected his duties, and was ultimately arrested, tried, and condemned to the loss of two fingers and perpetual imprisonment if he did not disclose the process for making gold. On promising to do so he was allowed to work in the laboratory once more, but having on one occasion sent his assistant on a message, he took poison, was found unconscious on the assistant's return, and died almost immediately.

The story was told by Kunckel in his posthumously published *Laboratorium Chymicum*, Hamburg, 1716 (and 1722), chap. xli. p. 568, and Hamb. 1767, chap. xli. p. 525 (g.v.), afterwards repeated both by the supporters and opponents of alchemy, and judged severely by both.

what is jest and what is earnest. But did he ever know?

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit* 1787, iv. p. 407.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchymie, 1789, p. 125.
Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchymie*, Weimar, 1793, p. 230.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie* (1797), i. pp. 262, 294-5.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 156-158, 232.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchymie*, 1832, p. 315.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 958-59.

Kopp, *Die Alchymie*, 1886, i. pp. 149, 195, 219; ii. 336.

BEYER (ALBERTUS).

Kurtze Auslegung des Fontinleins oder vierdten Theils Bernhardi.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Chymische Schrifften*, 1746 (1747), p. 273.

BIBLIOTHEK (NEUE ALCHYMISTISCHE).

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM).

BIBLIOTHEQUE des Philosophes Chimiques.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), 1740.

BICKER (JOHANN).

Johannis Bickeri Dreisani, Catti, Medicj Ossatiensis in Misnia ordinarii, Hermes Redivivus, declarans Hygieinam, de sanitate vel bona valetudine hominis conservanda, In qua omnia ex antiquæ sapientiæ fontibus, Hippocrate, Galeno, aliisq; Græcis & Arabibus atque Latinis deducuntur, cum Chymiatorum principiis & Paracelsi dogmatibus veris conjunguntur & methodicè describuntur. Giessae, Impensis Casparis Chemlini & Antonii Humm. Anno M.DC.XII.

8°. Pp. [29, 1 blank] 480 [misnumbered for 482]. The title is enclosed in a woodcut border.

BICKER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

This work is not about Alchemy, but about Sanitation. Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, ii. p. 366) mentions an edition, Hanau, 1620, but seems to think from its somewhat misleading name that it is an alchemical book. Borel (*Bibliotheca Chimica*,

1654, p. 47) quotes the same edition: Hanovizæ apud Conradum Eifridum, 1620. Bicker also wrote *Chirurgia Vulnerum Hermetica*, Wittebergæ, 1647. Hendreich (*Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 569) spells his name Bikerus.

BIFOLIUM Metallicum.

See PANTALEON.

BILLICH (ANTON GÜNTHER).

D. O. M. A. Anton. Günther. Billicks De Natura et Constitutione Spagyricæ emendatæ. Exercitatio. Helmaestadi, Typis heredum Jacobi LucI, Impensis Zachariæ Raben. c10 10 cXXIII.

4°. No pagination. Sigs.)(2, A-G in fours; [= pp. 60].

AntonI Guntheri BillichI FrisI Archiatri Oldenburgensis Observationum ac Paradoxorum chymiatricorum Libri Duo: Quorum Unus medicamentorum Chymicorum præparationē: Alter eorundem usum succincte perspicuēq; explicat. Lugduni Batauorum. Ex officina Ioannis Maire. c10 10 cXXXI.

4°. Pp. [1-10] 11-173 [1]. The title-page is entirely engraved.

Thessalus in Chymicis Redivivus: Id est, de Vanitate Medicinæ Chymicæ, Hermeticæ, seu Spagircæ Dissertatio Fundamentalis: ex ipsismet Artis Chymicæ proceribus Quercetani, Beguini, Crollii, &c., deducta, abs Antonio Günthero Billichio, Illustrissimi Principis Oldenburgensis Archiatro, accessit Anatomia Fermentationis Platonicæ Apodictica & Paradoxologica eiusdem Authoris. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Impensis Johannis BeyerI, Typis Casparis RöteliI. M.DC.XL.

8°. Pp. [16] 318.

Anton Günther Billichius was a native of East Friesland, born in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine under Henning Arniseus, professor at Helmstadt, practised at Jevern, and was private physician of the Count of Oldenburg. He was son-in-law of Angelus Sala, whom he defended from some attacks made upon him, and had a controversy with Peter Lauremberg. He was a good chemist and a clear expounder of facts and principles for which he is commended. Of the 'Thessalus' editions of 1639 and 1643 are mentioned.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 47.

Mercklin, *Lindensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 72.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687 (Schelhammer's Addit.), p. 135.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p.

575.

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, pp. 13-15.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 29.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, i. i. p. 310.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 783.

He wrote the following in addition to the above works:

De tribus chymicorum principiis et quinta essentia, Bremen, 1621, 8vo.

Responsio in animadversiones quas anonymus quidam in Angelii Salæ aphorismos conscripsit,

Leyden, 1622, 8°.

Assertionum chymicarum sylloge opposita latratui et venenatis morsibus Petri Laurembergii, Olden-

burg, 1624, 4°.

Petri Laurembergii deliria chymica, Bremen,

1625, 4°.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 113.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 13.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 563.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 585,

595.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, p. 120 & passim.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*,

1855, p. 482.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 334 (for the controversy with Lauremberg).

BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA).

Alchimia Nova, Das ist, Die Güldene Kunst, Oder Aller Künsten GebärerIn, Sampt dero heimlichen Secreten, vnzehlichen verborgenen Kindern vnd Früchten. Von allerley Alchymistischen vnnnd Metallischen Geschäften,

BIRELLI (GIAMBATTISTA). *Continued.*

Wässern vnd Oelen, Bereytingen der Kälck, der Kunst zu figirn, Silber vnd Gold zumachen, Edelgesteinen, Leymen, Mixturn, vnd Spiegeln, den Saltzen, der Farb vnd Mahl Kunst, auch sonst vielen lustigen kurtzweiligen Künsten. Allen liebhabern der Kunst, Edlen vnd Vnedlen, Aertzten, Alchimisten, Apoteckern, Mahlern, Goldschmieden, Jubilierern, Eyssenschmieden, Schreibern, &c., zu trewhertzigen Gefallen. Aufs dem Italianischen defs Edlen vnd Vesten, Hanfs Baptiste Birelli von Senis, auff das fleissigst verteutschet, durch Petrum Vffenbachium der Artzney D. vnd bestälten Medicum in Franckfurt. Mit schönen vnd nohtwendigen Figuren, vnd einem vollkommenen Register aller Gebühr nach versehen. M.DC.III. Mit Röm. Keyserl. Mayest. Priuilegio. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Niclas Hoffman.

4°. Pp. [16] 724 (for 728), [22]. Title red and black. 17 woodcuts.

Colophon: Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Niclas Hoffman, In verlegung der Paltbeniorum in Franckfurt. MDCIII.

The life of Hermes with his portrait begins on p. 725.

Birelli was a native of Sienna. The Italian original was published in his *Opere*, Fiorenza, 1601, 4°, and also in 1602, 1661, 4°. Uffenbach's

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 583 (mentions editions: Bonon. 1600; Florent. 1602, 4°. He also quotes by Birelli: "De Vita Hermetis Trismegisti Italicæ").

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 27.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 30 (only the above edition is given).

translation was reissued at Franckfurt, 1654, 4°, with a modified title-page wanting the translator's name, and there is mentioned also a Latin translation, Copenhagen, 1654, 4°.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 586.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 299, 502.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 266.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 355.

BIRKHOLOZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

Die ganze höhere Chemie und Naturwissenschaft in allgemeinen Grundsätzen, nach den drei Uranfängen und Grundkräften der ganzen Natur. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt, mit beigefügten Anmerkungen von AdaMah Booz. Leipzig, bei Johann Friedrich Junius, 1787.

8°. Pp. [16] 366.

This volume contains:

Nuysement, Abhandlung vom wahren geheimen Salze der Weisen und vom allgemeinen Weltgeiste, p. 1.

Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Schwefel, p. 203.
Sendivogius, Abhandlung vom Mercur, p. 283.

Auszug aus . . . Werken . . . des . . . adepten Hermann Fictulds.

See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

Birkholz, who under the contracted (?) pseudonym of AdaMah Booz wrote or edited several works, is called by some Adam Melchior and by others Adam Michael. If these persons are identical, then Birkholz was a physician, born Nov. 23, 1746, at Prettin, practised at Leipzig, wrote some books and dissertations on physico-medical subjects, a guide from Cicero for the better writing Latin in connection with medicine, and made

F. A. Weiz, *Das gelehrte Sachsen*, 1780, p. 20.
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland*, 1796, i.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 513.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 266.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

Anrede an die Söhne der Wahrheit über das Philosophische Räthsel, p. 335.

Gleichniß oder Philosophisches Räthsel, p. 338.

Gespräch, zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchimisten und der Natur, p. 346.

translations of medical works from English, French, and Latin. He also published an edition of Wiener's *Splendor Lucis*, 1785 (y. v.). He died at Leipzig, 1st July, 1818, though the *Biographie Médicale* says at Prettin.

I am not quite convinced, however, that Birkholz bore indifferently the name Michael or Melchior as Kopp implies.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-litterarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 201.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 125, 1124, 1465, 1511, 1518-19.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 209; ii. p. 209; ii. p. 222, etc.

BIRRIUS (MARTIN).

Tres Tractatus de Metallorum Transmutatione. Quid singulis contineatur, sequens pagina indicat. Incognito Auctore. Adjuncta est Appendix Medicamentorum Antipodagricorum & Calculifragi. Quæ omnia ad bonum publicum promovendum nunc primum in lucem edi curavit Martinus Birrius, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctor, Practicus Amstelodamensis, apud quem Medicamenta ista reperiuntur. Amstelodami Apud Johannem Janssonium à Waesberge & Viduam Elizei Weyerstraet. c1010CLXIIIX.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 110. 2 blank.

This volume contains tracts ascribed to Philalethes: *De Metallorum metamorphosi*, p. 1; *Brevis Manuductio ad Rubinum Coelestem*, p. 51; and *Fons Chemicæ Philosophiæ*, p. 88.

[Another Copy.]

Birrius was a physician in Amsterdam, who experimented in Chemistry and exhibited certain substances to Morhof who describes them.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 20. *Jacob Leupolds Podromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 30.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 40, No. lxiii. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 12-18.

BLAINVILLE.

See DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE.

BLANCOURT.

See HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

BLANKAART (STEVEN).

Die neue Heutiges Tages gebräuchliche Scheide-Kunst, oder Chimia nach den Gründen des fürtrefflichen Cartesii und des Alkali und Acidi eingerichtet Durch Steph. Blancart Ph. & Med. Doct. und weltberühmter Pract. in Amsterdam.

Hippocrates de Veteri Medicina xxiv.

In des Menschen Leibe sind bitter, salzige, süsse, saure, herbe, fliessende und andere unendliche Dinge.

Hannover und Wolfenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändl. Im Jahr 1697.

8°. Pp. 179 [11]. Title black and red. 3 woodcuts.

Other editions, Hannover, 1708, Wolfenbüttel, 1718. This is a book of Practical Chemistry, published in Flemish, 1678, 8°.

Neuscheinende Praxis der Medicinæ, worinn angewiesen wird, dafs alle Krankheiten eine Verdickung des Bluts und der Säfte sind, und blofs von Sauer und Schleim entstehen: Ein Werk von grosser Curiosität und Nutzbarkeit, dergleichen niemahlen, so lange die Welt gestanden, an das Tag-Licht gekommen ist; Anitzo aber wegen grossen Abgang der Exemplarien, wieder aufs neu gedruckt und abgetheilet in Drey Theile, herausgegeben durch Steph. Blankard, Med. Doct. und Pract. in Amsterdam. Aus der Holländ. in unsere Mutter-Sprache übersetzt von G. H. W. Med. Doct. Hannover und Wolfenbüttel, Verlegts Gottfried Freytag, Buchhändler. 1700.

8°. Pp. 766. Frontispiece not included. Title red and black.

This is not a book about Chemistry, but about Practical Medicine. It appeared in Latin, Amstel, 1685, 8°, and in German, Hannov. 1689, 8°.

BLANKAART (STEVEN). *Continued.*

D. Stephan Blancards Theatrum Chemicum, oder Eröffneter Schau-Platz und Thür zu den Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst, nebenst einer Vermehrung wie die geringen Metallen und gemeinen Steine zu verbessern sind, durch Kenelm. Digby. Leipzig, bey Thomas Fritsch, 1700.

8°. Pp. [6] 472 [48]. Frontispiece and 9 plates. Title red and black.

Digby's treatise has a half-title and separate signatures and pagination :

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimi, oder der eröffneten Thür zum Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst. Sonderlich wie die geringen Metallen und Steine in bessere Materien zu verwandeln sind. Durch Kenelmus Digby, Rittern.

Pp. 155. [5].

Other editions are of 1693, 1708; and an edition: Amsterdam, 1680, 8°, and one: Leipzig, 1694, are mentioned.

Steven Blankaart, son of Nikolaas Blankaart, was born at Middelburg, 24th Oct., 1650. After attending school he was put under an apothecary to learn Botany and Chemistry. He passed to the University, where he became Dr. Phil. and Med., 18th Dec., 1674. He settled as physician in

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 593.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 29.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 314.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Histoire der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 333 & *passim*.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1738, p. 30.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 115.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 636.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, l. p. 630.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 441.

Floy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, l. p. 352.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 436.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 110.

Amsterdam, married, and had two sons, Willem, who became a lawyer, and Steven, who was a poet.

Blankaart was the author of several treatises on Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, and his collected works appeared at Leyden in 1701. His *Lexicon Medicum Græco latinum*, Amst. 1679, 8°, passed through a number of editions. Notes also on Lanciotti's *Brandende Salamander* are said to be written by him.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 645.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 231.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, pp. 209, 213, 221.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 280.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1824, i. p. 414.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 107, 390, 461, 566.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 462.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 586.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 271.

Foggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 209.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341.

BLAUENSTEIN (SALOMON DE).

Interpellatio brevis ad Philosophos pro Lapide Philosophorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 113.

This, which is a reply to the attack upon Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher (*q. v.*), was

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, pp. 32, 87 (regards the name as fictitious).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 954.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 329.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

originally published: Biennæ apud Bernates, typis Desiderii Suizii, 1667, in small 4°.

Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 123 (says it is a 'Traité curieux').

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 572.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 163.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 413.

BLAWEN (ANDREAS DE).

Epistola scripta ad Petrum Andream Matthiolum de auro potabili.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum*; Epilogus, 1624, p. 76.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 458.

Andreas de Blawen is mentioned as a skilful experimenter by Borrichius, *Dissertationes* (Diss. de Menstruis Chemicorum), Hafniæ, 1714, ii.

p. 226. Borel (*Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 48),

calls the author Blaum or de Blauen.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secretes*, 1870, No. 1002.

BLÜMLEIN daraus der Stein der Weisen wächst.

See ZWEYEN (Von den) Blümlein. . . .

BLUT (DAS) der Natur.

See SCHWARTZFUS (Anonymus von).

See BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oumaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1279-81.

BÖHME (JACOB).

.Idea Chemicæ Böhmiænæ Adeptæ, das ist: ein kurtzer Abrifs der Bereitung des Steins der Weisen, nach Anleitung des Jacobi Böhm. Wie auch eine Schutz-Schrift wegen Böhm, und seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, Anno M DC XC.

12°. Pp. 120.

The present work is described as an extract from the writings of the 'Teutonic philosopher' in which is 'briefly described the preparation of the great wonder stone of the wise men.'

Kopp speaks of an edition at Amsterdam, 1680, and of several others subsequently.

Jacob Böhm's kurtze und deutliche Beschreibung des Steins der Weisen, nach seiner Materia, aus welcher er gemacht, nach seinen Zeichen und Farbe, welche im Werck erscheinen, nach seiner Kraft und Würckung, und wie lange Zeit dazu erfordert wird, und was insgemein bey dem Werck in acht zu nehmen, deme noch beygefügt eine Schutz-Schrift seiner Schriften. Amsterdam, 1747.

8°. Pp. 91 [5, list of chemical works].

A new edition of the preceding work. Schmieder in referring to this edition calls the author Johann.

Jacob Böhm or Böhme (1575-1624), the shoemaker of Görlitz, 'Teutonicus Philosophus,' was the author of a number of works on mystical theology. He was not an alchemist, but he employed alchemical phraseology and imagery to illustrate his religious views.

The author of the *Beytrag* quotes the 1690 and

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. U3 recto; 18th Nov., 1624.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 34.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 361.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. pp. 418-430.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 30.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, Lubecæ, 1732, i. p. 92; ii. p. 166; iii. pp. 554, 555.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexikon*, 1733, iv. col. 356.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, Schaffhausen, 1741, Tom. II. pp. 258-282, etc., etc.; Tom. III. ii. pp. 77-89.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, Paris, 1742, iii. p. 124.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, Lips. 1743, IV. i. pp. 695-706 and vi. p. 788.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig 1750, i. col. 1170.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

pp. 522, 642, 670.

1747 editions only, and adds: 'it cannot have been with Mr. Böhm's will that he has been transformed into a gold spyer. He was a dreamer and a spirit seer, but a gold maker—certainly not. His dark writings, like those of the cabalists and theosophists, turned the heads of the Alchemists, so that they dreamed their system into it.'

The chief book on the connection of Böhme with the Alchemists is that by G. C. Adolf von Harless.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, Leipzig, 1786, ii. pp. 220-255.

Ersch u. Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1823,

xi. pp. 170-176.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 546.

Vaughan, *Hours with the Mystics*, 1856, ii. pp. 54-97, 339-350.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 569-608.

G. C. Adolf von Harless, *Jakob Böhme und die Alchemisten*, Berlin, 1870, 8°.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oumaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 2-40, 41-56, 1216-19.

Pünjer, *Geschichte der Christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation*, 1880, i. pp. 180-193; English translation, 1887, p. 243.

Classen, *Jakob Böhme. Sein Leben und seine theosophischen Werke*, 1885.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 212; ii. p. 181, sqq.

Moriz Carrière, *Die Philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 1887, and Ed., i.

pp. 310-419.

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN).

Elementa Chæmiæ, quæ anniversario labore docuit in publicis, privatisque, scholis, Hermannus Boerhaave. Tomus Primus. Qui continet Historiam et Artis Theoriam. Cum Tabulis Aeneis. [Vignette.] Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Isaacum Severinum. M.D.CCXXXII.

4°. Pp. [12] 896 (423-4 wanting). Index [40]. 17 plates and explanations. Plate 6 wanting.

Tomus Secundus. Qui continet Operationes Chemicas.

Pp. [8] 538. Index [46].

This edition is authenticated by Boerhaave's signature on the verso of the title page of vol. 1. There is said to have been an 8° edition of the same date.

Hermanni Boerhaave, Philos. et Med. Doct. in Academia Lugduno-Batava Medicinæ Professoris Celeberrimi, Academ. Reg. Scientiar. Parisiensis et Societ. Reg. Londinensis Socii, Opuscula Omnia, quæ hactenus in lucem prodierunt. Ea quidem prius sparsim edita, nunc vero in unum collecta atque digesta. Horum Catalogus sequente paginâ exhibetur. Hagæ-Comitis, Apud Johannem Neaulme, M.DCC.XXXVIII.

4°. Pp. [4] 139 [1 blank].

No. V. in this collection is the address: 'De Chæmiâ suos errores expurgante,' which he delivered when he became professor of chemistry at Leyden, 21 Sept., 1718, and in which he shows that the vagaries of the alchemists, the theories of fermentation and effervescence, the fixing and weighing of fire, the acid and alkali theory in physiology and medicine—all the errors that the chemists of one period fell into—have been corrected by the subsequent investigations of chemists themselves.

Boerhaave (1668-1738) was professor of medicine and botany from 1709, and of chemistry from 1718, at the university of Leyden. He was the most distinguished teacher of his time, and a man of immense and varied learning in languages, philosophy, theology, mathematics, botany, chemistry,

anatomy, and medicine. One of his most important works is the treatise on chemistry, which was based on notes of his lectures, but was afterwards revised by himself.

The earliest form of the work has the title: *Institutiones et Experimenta Chæmiæ*, Parisiis, 1724, 2 vols., small 8°.

In English there followed a translation: *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw and E. Chambers, London, 1727, 4°; 2d edition, London, 1741, 2 vols. 4°; 3d edition, London, 1753.

The *Elements of Chemistry* appeared at London, 1732, 8°; and another translation by Tim. Dallowe, London, 1735, 2 vols. 4°.

A German translation, '*Anfangsgründe der Chymie*, 3 Th. was published at Berlin, 1762, 8°.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gekahrheit*, 1731, *passim*.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 122.

W. Burton: *An account of the Life and Writings of H. Boerhaave*, London, 1743; 2nd edition, 1746.

Chaufepié, *Nouvelle Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, ii. (letter B), pp. 337-355.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Medecine*, 1755, pp. 159-175; 1778, i. p. 370.

A new and general Biographical Dictionary, 1761, ii. p. 257.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. 96.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 756.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. 583.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chæmica*, 1782, p. 34.

Haller, *Bibl. Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. p. 142 & *sqq.* The whole of Lib. xii. has Boerhaave's name.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 200.

De Chalmot, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1798-1800; iii. pp. 205-30.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 82-101.

Jon. Wilhelm Te Water: *Narratio de rebus*

Academia Lugduno-Batava, seculo octavo et decimo, prosperis et adversis, Lugd. Bat., 1802, pp. 26-32.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 212.

Biographie médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. pp. 323-335.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, v. p. 495.

Ersch und Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, 1823, xi. 271.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 222 & *passim*.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1828, i. p. 425.

Matthijs Siegenbeck, *Geschiedenis der Leid'sche Hoogeschool van hare oprigting in 1575 tot 1825*, Leiden, 1832.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 376; 1869, ii. p. 368.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 197 & *passim*.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 726 (and references).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 139.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 15.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Osvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 596, 1215.

BOERHAAVE (HERMANN). *Continued.*

Billings, *Index-Catalogus*, 1881, ii. pp. 208-10, and Series, 1897, ii. pp. 511-13 (and the references).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 496, & *passim*. (See his authorities.)

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. pp. 504-9 (article by Max Salomon).
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 75, 80, 299; ii. 311.

BOHN (JOHANN).

D. Joh. Bohn, Professoris in Academia Lipsiensi Publici, *Dissertationes Chymico-Physicæ, quibus accedunt ejusdem Tractatus, de Aeris in Sublimaria Influxu, et De Alkali et Acidi Insufficiencia*. Lipsiæ, Apud J. Thomam Fritsch. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 554. Index [22].

Appendix Processuum Chymicorum in Jo. Franc. Vigani *Medullam Chymicæ*.

See VIGANI (JOH. FRANC.), *Medulla Chymicæ*, 1718.

Bohn, or Bohne, was born at Leipzig in 1640, studied there and at Jena, travelled widely, graduated at Leipzig in 1665, became professor of anatomy and then of therapeutics, filled several academic and professional posts, was the senior professor, carried on a learned correspondence, and published a number of works on medicine and surgery and on chemistry. But the course of chemistry delivered in 1679 was not published, much to Stahl's regret, as he considered it superior to Roffinck's. He celebrated his golden wedding on 20 Jan., 1718, and died Dec. 19 of that year. Of seventeen children but two survived him.

He was a distinguished physiologist, and was

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 544.
 Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 625.
 Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit, von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 15 (French translation, 1766, p. 6).
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1727, p. 30.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. i. p. 343, who calls him 'Decus Academiæ Lipsiensis eximium.'
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 509 & *passim*.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 124.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1190.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 525.

opposed to the iatrochemical school, and he laid the foundation of a scientific treatment of forensic medicine. Every one speaks of Bohn in the highest terms.

Besides the *Dissertationes* he wrote *Epistola ad D. Joilem Langelottum de Alkali & Acidi insufficientia pro principiorum seu elementorum corporum naturalium munere gerendo*, Lipsiæ, 1675, 8°.

Meditationes Physico-Chymicæ de Atris in Sublimaria influxu, Lipsiæ, 1678, 8°, both included afterwards in the *Dissertationes*.

Of the *Dissertationes* there was an edition, Lips. 1685, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 403-5.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 497.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 380.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii. pp. 87-91 (contains a list of his academic dissertations and laudatory notices of certain of his works).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 24.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 168.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1807, iv. p. 112 & *passim*.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 539.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 303 & *passim*.

BOLLINGER (ULRICH).

Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicina, Scripta à M. Ulrico Bollingero ad Dn. Osvaldum Crollium, Medico-chymicum felicissimum, &c.

Pp. 1-8.

Encomium Wetteræ Athenarum Hassiæ Scriptum ab M. Ulrico Bollingero P. L.

Pp. [9]-20, [1]. The verso of 9, which is blank, is not counted at all.

Colophon: Lipsiæ, Sumtibus Gotofredi Grossi Bibliopolæ. Exprimebat Joannes Albertus Minzelius, Anno MDCXXXIV.

Bollinger was Poet Laureate of Wirtemberg (?), and wrote several poems. The first of the above enumerates the chemists from Hermes to Crollius.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 49.
 Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 632.

BOLNEST (EDWARD).

Medicina Instaurata, or: A Brief Account of the true Grounds and Principles of the Art of Physick. With the Insufficiency of the Vulgar way of Preparing Medicines, and the Excellency of such as are made by Chymical Operation. Whereto is added, a short, but plain Discourse, as a Light to the true Preparation of Animal and Vegetable Arcana's. Together with a Discovery of the true Subject of the Philosophick Mineral Mercury, and that from the Authorities of the most Famous of Philosophers. As also some small light to the Preparation and use of the said Mercury, in the dissolution of Minerals and Metals, for a Physical Use. By Edvard Bolnest, Med. Lond. Also an Epistolary Discourse upon the whole, by the author of Medela Medicinæ. London, printed for John Starkey at the Mitre within Temple-Barr. 1665.

8°. Pp. [31, 1 blank], 151 [1 blank].

Haller has a slight variation on the title:

Chemia medicina illustrata, or the true grounds and principles of the art of physick, London, 1665, 8°. The date is imperfectly printed, the 6 being all but omitted. Gmelin, following Haller, repeats

his title, but in completing the imperfect date, calls it 1605, instead of 1665. The author of the "Epistolary Discourse" was Marchamont Needham or Nedham. Haller also mentions a Latin version, without date.

Aurora Chymica. Sive Rationalis Methodus Præparandi Animalia, Vegetabilia, & Mineralia Ad usum Medicum. Quarum Præparationum beneficio ex illis fiunt efficacissima, tutissima & gratissima medicamenta ad Præservationem & Restaurationem Vitæ humanæ. Authore Eduardo Bolnesto. Med. Reg. Brit. Ord. Hamburgii, Impensis Johannis Naumanni & Georgii Wolffii. 1675.

8°. Pp. [10] 134. Title red and black.

The English edition was published at London, 1672, 8°, pp. [16] 146 [2].

Beyond the enumeration of his books, nothing seems to have been recorded about Bolnest. The English preface is dated from Queen-street, near Guild-hall, London, March 26, 1672.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 664.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1727, p. 31. Jacob Leupold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 31, mentions the 1675 edition only.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 565. Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 377; 1779, liii. p. 329.

By Hendreich he is called Bornestus, and only the above edition is mentioned.

Haller quotes, besides the above, an edition in Latin of 1672, as well as that in English, but is of opinion that the work is a good deal earlier.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 510. Allibone, *Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 216 (merely says "Professional works," Lond. 1665-72).

Dictionary of National Biography, 1894, xl. pp. 159-164 (article on Marchamont Needham, by C. N. Firth).

BOLOGNA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM Bononiense.

BONONIA.

See ANTIDOTARIUM.

BONTIUS (JACOBUS).

Medicina Indorum.

See ALPINUS (PROSPER), 1719.

Jacob Bontius, son of Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden, was born there, and not at Rotterdam, as is said. In 1627, he went to the East and travelled in Persia, India and Java, where he lived for some years acting as chief physician to the Government. He studied the diseases of the country and their treatment, but devoted himself

also to botany and natural history, and wrote several works on these subjects, all of which are still considered of value. The species *Bontia* was named after him. His death has been placed in 1631, but he seems to have been alive as late as 1642.

BONTIUS (JACOBUS). *Continued.*

- Mercklin, *Lindemius renovatus*, 1686, p. 476.
 Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburgicae*, 1699, p. 655.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 366.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 131.
 Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1243.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 464.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 336.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practica*, 1777, ii. p. 683.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 405.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 379 (laudatory notice).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 512, 588.
 Dezeimeris, *Dict. historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 454.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 385.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1854, II. ii. p. 836.

BONUS (PETRUS).

M. Petri Boni Lombardi Ferrariensis Physici & Chemicus excellentiss. Introductio in Artem Chemiæ integra, ab ipso autore inscripta Margarita Preciosa Novella. Composita ante annos plus minus ducentos septuaginta. Nunc, multis mendis sublatis, cōmodiore, quam antehâc, forma edita, & indice rerum ad calcem adornata. Montisbeliardii. Apud Iacobum Foillet. M.DC.II.

8°. Pp. [20] 398. Index [12].

The work professes to have been written in 1320-39 at Pola in Istria. The author was a Master of Arts, was convinced of the truth of Alchemy which he defended from the attacks made in his time, and maintained that the real way had been shown by Geber. Gesner, followed by Morhof, makes him coseval with Lully. Nazari calls him in one place *Fertarien*: (*sic*), but in another *Florens*, which presumably is a slip.

Mazzuchelli, however, drawing from apparently good sources, calls him Pietro Antonio Boni, says he lived in 1494, was a physician who was skilled in philosophy and took delight in Alchemy and wrote *Rationes pro Alchimia et contra*, which was included in Lacinus' collection of 1546, and has been criticised by Hofer, because in the first chapter he proves that alchemy is not true, and in the second that it is. He is identical with Pietro

Boni Lombardo Ferrarese of the present work. These accounts, however, obviously do not tally. In the British Museum Catalogue this work is ascribed to Pietro Buono Avogario. See the note on LACINIUS.

The first edition of the *Margarita* was edited by Lacinus, Venice, Aldus, 1546, 8°; thereafter, Nürnberg, 1554, 8°; Basel, 1572, 4°; Strasburg, 1608, 8°.

The *De Secretis omnium secretorum Dei dono* is contained in Lacinus' collection, Basel, 1572, as well as his *Epistola*. An English translation from the edition of 1546, with a prefatory notice, was made by Arthur E. Waite: *The New Pearl of Great Price, A treatise concerning the treasure and most precious Stone of the Philosophers*, London, 1894, 8°, pp. xi. [1 blank] 441 [3].

Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 136, 142.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 50.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 131.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgica*, 1699, p. 655.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 31.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 220; iii. p. 125.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1762, II, parte iii. p. 1637.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 116.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 576.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 55, 56.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1807, V. parte i. p. 221.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 183.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chemie*, 1842, i. p. 412; 1866, i. p. 436.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1001.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 350, 374.

Epistola.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 132.

Brief.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 323.

Margarita pretiosa novella, quæ est investigatio artis alchemiæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 507.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chimica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 1.

BONUS (PETRUS). *Continued.*

Pretiosa Margarita Novella ex concordantiis Sapientum collecta, de thesauro & Lapide philosophorum.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita Novella, 1546, fol. 1.

Neu-erfundene kostbare Perle aus denen Schrifften der Weisen zusammen getragen von dem Schatz und Steine der Weisen.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), Pretiosa Margarita, 1714, p. 41.

This is different from the preceding.

BONVOISIN.

See BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

BOOZ (ADAMAH).

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

BORCH (OLE).

See BORRICHIUS (OLAUS).

BOREL (PIERRE).

Bibliotheca Chimica. Seu Catalogus Librorum Philosophicorum Hermeticorum in quo quatuor millia circiter, Authorum Chemicorum, vel de transmutatione Metallorum, re Minerali, & Arcanis, tam manuscriptorum, quam in lucem editorum, cum eorum editionibus, vsque ad annum 1653. continentur. Cum eiusdem Bibliothecæ Appendice, & Corollario. Authore Petro Borellio Castrensi, Medico Doctore, Parisiis, Apud Carolum Du Mesnil, via Iacobea, ad Insigne Samaritanæ iuxta Sanctum Iuonem. Et Thomam Iolly, via Veteris Enodationis iuxta terminum Pontis D. Michaëlis, sub Scuto Hollandico. M.DC.LIV. Cum Priuilegio Regis.

24°. Pp. [12] 276.

De Curationibus Sympatheticis.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 526.

Borel was born at Castres about 1620, studied medicine at Montpellier, and began practice at Castres in 1641. In 1653 he went to Paris, and about 1654 was appointed physician to the king. During his whole life he had ardently pursued the study of natural history, chemistry, optics, astronomy, antiquities, philology, bibliography; he collected a museum, and wrote several books of which the most important are:

Trésor de Recherches et Antiquitéz Gauloises et Françoises, Paris, 1655, 4°; reprint, Niort, 1882, 2 vols., 8°.

Antiquités de Castres, Castres, 1649, 8°.

Observationes Medico-physicæ, Castres, 1653, Paris, 1656, 8°.

Hortus seu armamentarium simplicium, . . . Castres, 1666, 8°.

Discours prouvant la Pluralité des Mondes, Genève, 1657, 8°; in English, London, 1658, 1660, 12°.

Tractatus de vero telescopii inventore . . . Historia, Hagæ-Com., 1655, 4°.

Observationum microscopiarum Centuria, Hagæ-Com., 1656, 4°.

Abrégé de la Vie de Descartes, Paris, 1656, 8°; in English, London, 1670, 16°.

Besides these he left a considerable number in manuscript which were never published, but had only speak of those which he had planned, but had only partially executed. Among them were some on the history of Chemistry, and one cannot but regret that the author was unable to complete and publish them. They would have contributed to our knowledge of the subject.

There is some doubt as to the date of Borel's death; some place it in 1671, but others in 1689.

Borel was a man of comprehensive knowledge, unwearied energy, and remarkable insight into the subjects he discussed. His *Bibliotheca Chimica* was the first of its kind, and though it labours under considerable defects, and is imperfect in execution, it is not without its use even now for the older literature, and is familiar to those concerned with it. There was a reprint of it in the same size and style, Heidelberg, 1656.

I discussed Borel's life and works in a monograph read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow in 1897. It is not yet published.

BOREL (PIERRE). *Continued.*

- Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemicæ Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 143.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 115.
 König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 125.
 Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 881.
 Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 660.
 Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 433.
 J. M. Faustius, *Philaletha Illustratus*, 1706, c. 8 recto (Præfatio Wedelii).
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 31.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1727, p. 109; p. 408.
 Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, p. 32 (gives a list of the Chemical sections in Borel's *Observationes*).
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxvi. p. 218.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 134.
 Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, ii. p. 403 (letter B).
 Astruc, *Traité des Maladies des Femmes*, 1761, ii. p. 183.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 449.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 412.
Beytrag sur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 549.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 665; 1798, ii. p. 204.
 Condorcet, *Éloges des Académiciens . . . mort depuis l'an 1666 jusqu'en 1790*, 1799, i. p. 180.
 Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. pp. 182, 199; 1802, ii. p. 93.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 158.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1812, vi. p. 106.
Biographie Universelle, 1843, v. p. 76.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, vi. col. 697.
Les Antiquités de Castres de . . . Borel publiées par Ch. Pradel, Paris, 1868 (introductory notice of Borel).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 93.

BORMES.

Épître à Messieurs Les Savans et Amateurs en Chymie. Pour servir de Réponse à un article des Elémens d'Histoire-Naturelle & de Chymie de M. de Fourcroy; suivie de plusieurs Mémoires, sur des opérations nouvelles & curieuses en Chymie. Par M. le Baron de Bormes. A Bruxelles, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Hardouin & Gattey, Libraire de S. A. S. Madame la Duchesse d'Orléans, au Palais-Royal, numéros 13 & 14. M.DCC.LXXXVII.

8°. Pp. [4, frontispiece included], 145 [1 blank], 2 folding plates.

Bormes wrote "Découvertes sur l'ether marin, fait par l'intermede du zinc." Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, *Chémia, et Res Metallica*, p. 53. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 454.

BORNETTUS (DUNCANUS).

See BURNET (DUNCAN).

BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO).

La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavaliere Gioseppe Francesco Borri Milanese. Col favor della quale si vedono varie Lettere scientifiche, chimiche, e curiosissime con varie Istruzioni Politiche, ed altre cose degne di curiosità, e molti segreti bellissimi. Aggiuntavi una Relazione esatta della sua vita. In Colonia, Appo Pietro del Martello. M.DC.LXXXI.

24°. Pp. [22] 382 [1, & 1 blank].

Though ostensibly published at Cologne, the true place was Geneva. Haller quotes an edition of Colon., 1681, 2 vols., 4°.

Bayle (Art. BORRI, note H) points out that the first two dialogues are similar in substance to the "Comte de Gabalis" of the Abbé de Villars, published in 1670, and he leaves those interested to settle which is the original.

Hendreich is of opinion that this book was written by some anonymous person, "à Burrho minus favens."

The life of Borri was full of adventure. He was born at Milan, some say in 1616, others on May 4th, 1625, Oettinger in 1627, of a family for which he claimed descent from Burrhus who is spoken of

by Tacitus. In the Jesuit seminary he was viewed with admiration for his talents and memory. After a period of loose living, he, like some others, turned round, gave up these habits and became very religious, even claiming that revelations were accorded him. Having spent some time in Rome, he returned to Milan and formed a sect or secret society, of which he was the head, and the members of which were bound by certain vows. It appears, however, that he had certain political plans in view, for when some of his followers had been put in prison, his schemes were upset and he departed suddenly from Milan. He was thereupon condemned by the Inquisition for a heretic, and he was burnt—in effigy—along with his writings, at

BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO). *Continued.*

Rome, 3 January, 1661. He went to Strasburg, and studied chemistry and medicine, next to Amsterdam, where he seems to have lived in great magnificence—upon his wits; when these were exhausted he departed to Hamburg, and persuaded Queen Christina to expend money upon the great work of the philosophers, and finally reached Copenhagen, where similarly the king was induced to follow her example and with like success.

Borri thought he would now go to Turkey, but on arriving at the frontier of Austria, he was suspected of having a share in the Frangipani conspiracy; and though he was shown to have nothing to do with it, he was not allowed to go without permission from the emperor. It so happened that when his name was mentioned, the Papal Nuncio happened to be present, and claimed Borri as a prisoner of the Inquisition. Borri was accordingly summoned to Vienna, and was delivered to the Pope on condition that his life was spared. He was condemned to imprisonment for life, and was immured in the prison of the Inquisition; but having cured the Duke d'Etrée, after he had been given up by the physicians, he was transferred to the Castle of St. Angelo, where he was allowed more freedom, and pursued his studies in chemistry. He died in the castle, 20 August, 1695.

Borrighius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemia Dissertationis*, 1668, p. 144.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 144.

Acta Eruditorum, Lipsiæ, Feb. 1682, p. 40.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 289.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 802.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 487.

Borrighius, *Dissertationes*, 1714, ii. p. 72 (*Diss. de Natura dulcedinis*).

Menagiæna, 1715, iii. p. 188.

Schelhorn, *Amanitates Literariæ*, 1726, v. pp. 141-163; 1728, viii. p. 493 (interesting notice with references).

Bayle, *Dictionnaire*, 1730, i. p. 615.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 265.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 544.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 706; ii. pp. 306, 442, 444.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 135.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 126.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1743, iv. p. 676.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 567.

If the stories told about him be true, he was a notably successful surgeon; and as for his chemistry Borrighius calls him "celeberrimus experimentis chemicis" in his *Dissertationes*. But elsewhere he goes far beyond that, and says that if he was later in time than Caneparius and Sala and other Italians, he was far before them "in the exhaustless capacity of his great genius, the Phoenix of Nature, and the glory not only of his own Italy but of Europe." Of which, if only a percentage be correct, he must have displayed qualities to Borrighius which do not appear in his writings or in the biography which has reached us.

Besides the *Chiave* he wrote a paper *De vini generatione in acetum, delectio experimentalis*, in *Galleria di Minerva*, ii. p. 25; *Epistole due ad Thomam Bartholinum de ortu cerebri et usu medico; necnon de artificio oculorum humores restituendi*, Copenhagen, 1669, 4°, on the latter of which see Paschius.

And there is another, *Gentis Burrorum notitia*, Strasburg, 1660, 4°, which, however, may not be by him. By Bruun another work, which I have not seen, is mentioned, *Hippocrates chymicus seu chymia Hippocratica specimina 5 a F. J. Burrho recognita et . . . Olao Borrighio dedicata*, . . . Cologne, 1690, 8°.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1259.

Mazzucchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1762, II. iii. p. 1790 (and references).

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 400.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 417.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 501.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1785, i. p. 77.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 372.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 114-119.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 191.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 417.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1822, p. 463.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 330; 1869, ii. p. 322.

Oettinger, *Moniteur des Dates*, Leipzig, 1869, p. 111.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 235, 364.

C. F. Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1888, ii. p. 543 (article by Chr. Bruun).

BORRICHIOUS (OLAUS).

Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata per Olaum Borrighium.

Devteronom. xxiii. v. vii. Noli abominari Ægyptium.

Hafniæ, Sumptibus Petri Hauboldi, Reg. Acad. Bibl. Anno M.DC.LXXIV.

4°. Pp. [12] 448. Index [8].

Folding plate of retorts from a Greek alchemical MS., p. 156.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the folding-plate at p. 156, and the dedication.

There were apparently two issues of this book, for I have seen other copies without the dedication and the plate

BORRICHIVS (OLAUS). *Continued.*

Olai Borrichii Metallische Probier-Kunst deutlich und kurtz beschrieben. Verteutscht durch Georgium Kus. Kopenhagen, bey Daniel Paulli, Kön. Buchhändl. Anno 1680.

8°. 74 (misnumbered for 72).

Olai Borrichii Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum Illustriorum, Libellus Posthumus cui præfixa Historia Vitæ Ipsius ab Ipso Conscripta. Havniæ, Sumptibus Samuelis Garmanni Bibliop: Anno MDCXCVII.

4°. Pp. [12] 48.

Olaf or Ole Borch, better known as Olaus Borrichius, was born at Borch, Ripen or Rypa, in Jutland, in 1626; went to school at Rypa, and in 1644 to the University at Copenhagen. He travelled for six years, and was appointed to the professorship of Botany and Chemistry at Copenhagen in 1666. He was a man of great acquirements and learning, a poet, critic, philosopher, chemist, botanist, physician—a polyhistor.

Erasmus Pauli f. Vindingius, *Regia Academia Hauniensis in Regibus . . . Professoribus suis representata*, Hauniæ, 1665, p. 431 (merely a note).

Albertus Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum liber totiusmodi*, 1666, p. 111.

Thomas Bartholinus, *De Medicina Danorum Domestica Dissertationes X.*, Hafniæ, 1666; Dissert. II. p. 40.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 848.

Conring, *In Universalem Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, cap. iii. § ii. § * *, p. 116.

Acta Eruditorum, Lips., 1697, xvi. p. 179. (A notice of the *Conspectus*.)

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 665.

Vitæ selectæ quorundam eruditissimorum ac illustrium Virorum, Vratislaviæ, 1711, pp. 276-94 (autobiographical sketch edited by Frederic Rostgaard).

Paulus Vindingius, "Oratio Funeris in excessum . . . Olai Borrichii . . . publici dicta d. III. Novemb. an. MDCXC." Prefixed to *Olai Borrichii Dissertationes seu orationes Academicæ*, ed. Severinus Lintrupius, Havniæ, 1715.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 32.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique*, 1730, i. 618.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, T. i. pp. 371-439 (reviews of his works).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 259, 260, 390, 603, 894.

Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xix. pp. 44-58.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 88, 89, 173, 361, 362.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 135.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 127.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. p. 60; iii. pp. 56-72.

He had controversies with Deusing and others, and especially with Conring as to the age of the Hermetic art and the science of the Egyptians. His death occurred at Copenhagen, in 1690, after great suffering. His works on the history of chemistry are still of use. He contributed various articles to the 'Acta Hafniensia.' His portrait is prefixed to the fifth part of Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727-29.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1260.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 533.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 377.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 495.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 417.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 114 (an account of the controversy with Conring).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. 1, 67.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 550-1.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 16;

119 (list of papers); pp. 246, 249, 271; 275 ("Docimastice metallica," Hafn., 1677, 4, and the above translation).

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 119-121.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1802, ii. pp. 166,

201; 1804, v. pp. 251, 261, 264.

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806, pp. 151 (Dissertations), 166, 168, 178, 182, 204.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 381 (article by Jourdan).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 455.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 420.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 477.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1869, x. p. 104.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869,

i. p. 94, & *passim*.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1231-32.

C. F. Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk-Lexikon*, 1888,

ii. pp. 500-508 (the chemical section by S. M. Jørgensen).

De ortu et progressu Chemiæ Dissertatio.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 1.

The first edition was published: Hafniæ, 1668, 4°, pp. [12] 150 [2].

Conspectus scriptorum chemicorum celebriorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 38.

BOSNAY.

1 See COSMOPOLITE, 1629.

BOULTON (SAMUEL).

Medicina Magica Tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick. Or a Methodical Tractate of Diastatical Physick. Containing the general Cures of all infirmities: And of the most radical, fixed, and malignant Diseases belonging, not only to the Body of Man, but to all other Animal and Domestick creatures whatsoever, and that by way of Transplantation. With a Description of a most excellent Cordial out of Gold much to be estimated. Published by Samuel Boulton, Salop.

Ars non habet inimicum nisi ignorantem.

London, Printed by T. C. for N. Brook, at the Angel in Cornhil, 1656.

8°. Pp. [8] 195. [3 pp. advertisements.] Cut in a little and wants pp. 187-88.

[Another edition], London, 1665.

Title-page imperfect. This is identical with the preceding, except in the date.

Besides the two English editions there is one in Latin, 1665, 8° (Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, 139⁴). Morhof (*Polyhist.* 1732, i. p. 712) hints that Maxwell's book on Sympathy has been taken in part from Boulton's. See also ii. pp. 212, 305.

BOYLE (ROBERT).

The Philosophical Works of the Honourable Robert Boyle Esq; Abridged, methodized, and disposed under the General Heads of

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Physics | } | { | Natural-History |
| Statics | | | Chymistry, and |
| Pneumatics | | | Medicine. |

The whole illustrated with Notes, containing the Improvements made in the several Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge, since his Time. In Three Volumes. By Peter Shaw, M.D. The Second Edition, Corrected. London: Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the West-End of St. Paul's; and T. Longman, in Pater-noster-Row. M DCC XXXVIII.

4°. Vol. i. [4] xliii. [1 blank] 730 [2]. Fine portrait engraved by Vertue, 1738, after Kerseboom—1 plate. Vol. ii., xx. 726. 11 plates. Vol. iii. [4] xv. [1 blank] i.-iv., 5-249 [250-252], ccliii.-cclx., 261-756. 1 plate.

Michael Faraday's copy with his book plate and passages marked by him.

Experiments, Notes, &c. about the Mechanical Origine or Production of divers particular Qualities: Among which is inserted a Discourse of the Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities, Together with some Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alkali and Acidum. By the Honourable Robert Boyle, Esq; Fellow of the R. Society. London, Printed by E. Flesher, for R. Davis Bookseller in Oxford. 1675.

8°. This volume is not paged continuously, but the different tracts have each a separate title-page and pagination, as follows:

General title and preface, pp. [6].
 Advertisements relating to the following Treatise, pp. 21 [1 blank].
 Of the Mechanical Origine of Heat and Cold. pp. [2] 105 [1 blank].
 Experiments about the Mechanical Production of Tasts, pp. 35 [1 blank].
 Odours, pp. 31 [1 blank].

[These two tracts were translated into French. See RECUEIL d'experiences].

Advertisements about the experiments and notes relating to Chymical Qualities, pp. 7 [1 blank].

Of the Imperfection of the Chymist's doctrine of qualities, pp. 50 [2 blank].

Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alkali and Acidum, pp. 38 [2 blank].

BOYLE (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Experiments and Notes, about the Mechanical Origine and Production of Volatility, pp. 56.

Experimental Notes of the Mechanical Origine or Production of Firtness, pp. 34 [2 blank].

Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origine or Production of Corrosiveness and Corrosibility, pp. [2] 69 [1 blank].

Of the Mechanical Causes of Chymical Precipitation, pp. [5, 1 blank] 46.

Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Production of Magnetism (dated 1676), pp. [4] 20.

Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origine or Production of Electricity, pp. [2] 38.

Nova Experimenta Pneumatica Respirationem Spectantia. Authore Roberto Boyle Nobili Anglo, è Societate Regia. Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. Sumptibus Petronij de Ruinetis. Superiorum permissu.

12°. Pp. 91 [1 blank, 4].

Observationes de Salsedine Maris. . . . Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. . . .

Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

Experimenta Nova: Quibus ostenditur, Posse partes Ignis, et Flammæ Reddi Stabiles Ponderabilesque. Vna cum detecta penetrabilitate Vitri. . . . Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. . . .

Pp. [1-8] 74 [2].

Exercitationes de Atmosphæris Corporum Consistentium; deque mira Subtilitate, determinata natura, et Insigni Vi Effluviurum. . . . Bononiæ, M.DC.LXXV. . . .

Pp. [4] 155 [1].

Though these tracts have separate title-pages, signatures and pagination, they are quite uniform, and obviously form one volume.

Noctiluca Aeria, sive nova quædam Phænomena in Substantiæ Factitiæ sive Artificialis, Sponte Lucidæ, productione, observata. Unâ cum adnexo Ejusdem Substantiæ Processu. Amico cuidam, rure agenti, epistolice communicata. Authore Roberto Boyleo, Nobili Anglo, Regiæ Societatis Socio. Ex Anglico in Latinum Sermonem, Traduxit J. W. Londini, Typis R. E. pro B. Tooke Bibliopola, in Cœmeterio Paulino. 1682.

12°. Pp. [2] 69 [1 blank], 59-69 *dis* [1 blank].

Experimenta Nova atque observata in Glacialem Noctilucam facta. Epistolice amico rure degenti communicata. Quibus adnectitur Paradoxon Chymicum. . . .

Pp. [12] 78.

Paradoxon chymicum, novis experimentis innixum. Unde probabile fit, Principia Chymica Transmutari posse; adeo ut ea eorum Uno, Alia etiam produci queant. . . .

Pp. [5, 1 blank] 29 [1 blank, 3, 1 blank, Errata 1, 1 blank].

These tracts have separate title-pages and pagination, but the signatures of the volume run continuously, A to S, in sixes.

The original English was printed at London in 1680. Reviews in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips. 1682, i. pp. 54, 394.

The Sceptical Chymist: or Chymico-Physical Doubts & Paradoxes, touching the Experiments whereby Vulgar Spagirists are wont to Endeavour to Evince their Salt, Sulphur and Mercury, to be the True Principles of Things. To which in this Edition are subjoyn'd divers Experiments and Notes about the Producibleness of Chymical Principles. Oxford, Printed by Henry Hall for Ric. Davis, and B. Took at the Ship in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1680.

8°. Pp. [20] 440, [28] 268.

BOYLE (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Chymista Scepticus vel Dubia et Paradoxa Chymico-Physica circa Spagyricorum Principia, vulgò dicta Hypostatica, prout proponi & propugnari solent à Turba Alchymistarum. Cui Pars præmittitur alterius cujusdam Dissertationis ad idem Argumentum spectans. A Roberto Boyle, Nobili Anglo. Editio secunda priori emendator. Roterodami, ex Officinâ Arnoldi Leers. M.DC.LXIX.

12°. Pp. [28] 392. Engraved title, included.

Experiences curieuses sur les Saveurs et sur les Odeurs.

See RECUEIL d'experiences, 1679, p. 125.

Specimina Historiæ naturalis & experimentalis aquarum mineralium.

See VALERIUS (NICOLAUS), Tentamina Physico-Chymica, 1699, p. 58.

The English edition was published at London in 1685, 8°, "Short Memoirs for the Natural Experimental History of Mineral Waters," and in Latin, London, 1686, 12°. It is reviewed in the *Acta Eruditorum*, Lips, 1685, iv. p. 587.

Boyle (1627-1691) has had his life and works discussed from various points of view. See the life by Birch, prefixed to his collected works; that in the *Biographia Britannica* and that in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

His collected works were published at London, 1744, in five vols. fol., and in 1772, six vols. 4°. An edition in Latin in a series of unnumbered volumes in 4°, appeared at Geneva without date, but during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The most interesting books however are the separate volumes in 4° or 8° in which he published originally his discoveries, discussions, speculations, and

reflections. Lists of his writings are given by Hendreich, Watt, Poggendorff, and others. For estimates of his work see J. K. Fischer, Poggendorff, George Wilson, Ersch u. Gruber, Allibone, Kopp, Hoefler, Thorpe, and other writers on the history of Chemistry and Physics. One of Boyle's most curious works connected with the present subject is the tract: "Historical account of a Degradation of Gold made by an anti-elixir, a strange chemical narrative," as he correctly terms it. It was published at London in 1678, in 1689, and 1739, and was translated into German.

Tobias Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 146.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, pp. 690-694.

Die Edelsteine Jungfer Alchymis, 1730, p. 275.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. pp. 445-457.

Stolte, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelehrtheit*, 1736, pp. 58a, 59c.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 140.

Biographia Britannica, 1748, ii. p. 913; and ed. Kippis, 1780, ii. p. 493.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1317.

Boerhaave, *A New Method of Chemistry*, by Peter Shaw, 1753, i. p. 55.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 517.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 501.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 369.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 301.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina Practica*, 1770, l. ix. 24; 1770, iii. 102.

J. B. F. Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux minérales*, 1785, p. 16, Nos. 29, 30.

Möcher, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801-08, 8 vols. *passim*.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, Authors, 140a.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 489 (excellent article by Jourdan).

Wood, *Fasts*, ed. Bliss, 1820, Part ii. col. 286.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1824, xiii. p. 169 (article by W. Müller).

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 203.

Dezobris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 502.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 153-185; 1869, ii. pp. 146-177.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 163-172 & *passim*.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 473.

Cap, *Études Biographiques pour servir à l'histoire des Sciences*, Première Série, 1857, pp. 131-179.

Allibone, *Dictionary*, 1859, i. p. 232.

George Wilson, *Religio Chemici*, 1862, p. 165.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 267.

Hoefler, *La Chimie enseignée par la Biographie de ses fondateurs*, 1865, pp. 59-68.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, pp. 35-40 & *passim*.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 163-182.

Poggendorff, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1879, p. 466.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1886, vi. p. 118 (article by Miss A. M. Clerke).

Thorpe, *Essays in Historical Chemistry*, 1894, pp. 1-27; 2nd ed. 1902, p. 1.

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

De Alchemia Dialogi II. Quorum prior, Genuinam librorū Gebri sententiam, de industria ab autore celatam, & figurato sermone involutam reteggit, &

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI). *Continued.*

certis argumentis probat. Alter Raimundi Lullij Maioricani, Mysteria in lucem producit. Quibus præmittuntur, propositiones centum uiginti nouem, idem argumentum compendiosa breuitate complectentes. Norimbergæ apud Iohan. Petreium, Anno M.D.XLVIII.

4°. Signatures A-Q in fours [=ff 64].

This work appeared originally in Italian, under the title: *La Esposizione di Geber Filosofo*, Venetia, 1544; 1562, in the small square 8° size, then in vogue in Italy. The second dialogue is entitled: 'Il Legno della vita,' and it is said to

have been published at Rome, in 1542, 8°. Of the *Esposizione* editions of Venice, 1551, 1552, are mentioned. Mised, apparently, by the Hamburg edition of 1673, König says that the dialogues were written in that year.

De Alchemia Dialogi Duo. Quorum prior, genuinam librorum Gebri sententiam, de industria ab autore celatam, & figurato sermone inuolutam reteggit, & certis argumentis probat. Alter, Raimundi Lullij Maioricani, mysteria in lucem producit. Quibus præmittuntur propositiones centum uiginti nouem, idem argumentum compendiosa breuitate complectentes, ex Tuscanico idiomate traductæ. Lugduni excudebant Godefridus, & Marcellus Beringi fratres, 1548.

4°. Pp. 147 [1].

Schmieder speaks of an edition: Leyden, 1548, 8°. This is probably a mistake.

Joannis Braceschi Brixiani De Alchemia, Dialogi Duo nunquam ante hac conjunctim sic editi, correcti, & emaculati, præmittuntur Propositiones centum uiginti nouem idem argumentum compendiosâ breuitate complectentes.

Ne dubites pro me pretium persolvere dignum

Namq; ad Thesauros ostia pando tibi.

Hamburgi, apud Johannem Naumannum, & Georgium Wolffium. Anno 1673.

8°. Pp. [16] 272. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

Dialogus cui titulus est Lignum vitæ in quo etiam Geberi Philosophi expositio succincta continetur.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, i. p. 3.

Dialogus Primus, veram et genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam explicans.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 222.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 565.

Lignum Vitæ, Dialogus Secundus.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 332.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 911.

Gespräch vom Holtz des Lebens.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chemica*, 1606, p. 293.

Loci aliquot practicæ ex Gebero declarati.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, i. p. 242.

CXXX. Grund Sätze des Gieberim Eben Haën, oder Gebers und Raymundi Lullii zweyer berühmten Philosophorum Schriften desto besser zu verstehen.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1733, p. 28.

In Ioannem Braceschum . . . Animadversio.

See TAULADANUS (ROBERTUS).

BRACESCO (GIOVANNI). *Continued.*

In the tract *Lignum Vitæ* the author has tried to discover the substance by which the patriarchs prolonged their lives. Kopp says 'Braceschi was a physician from Orzi nuovi in the Brescian district, towards Crema, which is more probable than that he was Prior of the "regulirten Chorherren of St. Segoud."' Cozzando calls him a man of

curious and varied knowledge, but "huomo vago," by which, judging from his further remarks, he probably means a person brilliant but without steady application. No details are given of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 255.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 51.
König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 130.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 546.
Cozzando, *Libreria Bresciana*, 1694, Parte ii. p. 265.
Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 697.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 457.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 128.
Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1763, vol. ii., parte iv. p. 1966.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.
Weigel, *Einleitung sur Allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 124.
Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 64.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 260.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 320.

BRANDAU.

See ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

BREBISS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1332.

BREMEN.

Pharmacopoea Bremensis.

See VOLPI (THOMAS).

BRENDEL (ZACHARIAS).

Zachariæ Brendelii Med. Doct. & Prof. Publici Chimia in Artis formam redacta, Ubi præter Methodum addiscendi ἐγχειρήσεις Chemicas facillimam, disquisitio curata de famosissima præparatione Auri Potabilis instituitur. Editio secunda correctior, & auctior, post obitum Autoris, Consilio Wernerii Rolfinck Hamburgensis Phil. & Med. Doct. Practicæ & Chimiæ Professoris iterum luci tradita, cum ejusdem præfatione. Jenæ. Sumtibus Johannis Reiffenbergeri. Anno M.DC.XLI.

8°. Pp. [16] 175 [1 blank, 16].

First edition, Jena, 1630. There were others: Amstel. 1659, 1668; Lugduni Bat., 1671, 18°.

The present edition of 1641 was also issued with the same title but differently arranged, and including besides the name of the printer: 'Jenæ, Typis Blasii Lobensteini sumtibus Johannis Reiffenbergeri. Anno M.DC.XLI.'

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 460 (edition of 1630).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 52.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1052 (editions of 1630, 1641, 1671, and with Beguinus, Amst., 1660, 1668).

Witte, *Diaria et Nigropilum*, 1688, Sig. Mm. 2 verso, Ann. 13 July, 1638.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 702.

Leumer, *Vita Professorum . . . qui in . . . adremis . . .* . . . Jenæ, 1711, Classis iii. [Med.] p. 30.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 33.

The author was Z. Brendelius the younger, born at Jena, 1592, M.D. there in 1617, practised at Weimar and other places, and was ultimately professor of medicine at Jena, where he died in 1638, 13th June (July, Witte).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 470 (copied from Mercklin).

Kestner, *Medizinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 145.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1362.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 343.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practica*, 1777, ii. p. 318-9 (Haller has confused the father and son).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 446.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 13.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 344, 604 (adds Amst. 1670, 8°; Francof. 1686, 4°).

BRENDel (ZACHARIAS). *Continued.*

Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 121.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), ii. p. 522.
 Johannes Günther, *Lebenskissen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 120.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii. col. 320 (and the references).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 29a.

BRENTIUS (ANDREAS).

Variae Philosophorum Sententiae perveniendi ad Lapidem Benedictum Collectanea.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 330.

The authors cited are: Albertus Magnus, Raymondus Lullius, Geber, Thomas Aquinas, Paracelsus.

The present tract was originally published with the following title:

'Farrago Philosophorum: hoc est, Varii Modi, Processus & Sententiae Philosophorum, perveniendi ad Lapidem Philosophicum, seu Benedictum. . . . Per Andream Brentium, D. Reipub. Chambensis Palat. pro tempore Medicum ordinarium. [Ambergae, Typis Michaelis Forsteri.] Anno. MDCVI.' There was another edition: Amberg, 1611.

There are three, if not four persons, whom, under the name of Andreas Brentius or Brenzius, there is a possibility of confusing with one another.

Of the most notable of them, a sketch is given by Mazzuchelli, who styles him 'Andrea Brenta, Padovano,' though he mentions also the forms Brentius and Brenzius. He warns his readers, however, against identifying him with 'Andrea Althamer Brenzio, eretico oltramontano,' who is known by some theological writings, and is certainly quite different. Brenta flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, studied the Humanities and philosophy, and made translations from Hippocrates, printed in the fifteenth, and early years of the sixteenth centuries, for which see Hendreich, Haller, and Hain. Mazzuchelli enumerates these translations, and says that the 'Farrago philosophorum,' printed in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, is ascribed to him by Manget, but adds, 'we have not found any other writer who calls him the author of the said work.'

Manget, however, has here only followed his custom of copying what had been printed fifty years earlier by Mercklin, who had found it already

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 22.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 52, 93.

Mercklin, *Lindenius Renovatus*, 1686, p. 40.

Hendreich, *Pandectae Brandenburg.*, 1699, p. 723.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 33.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. i. p. 471.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 129.

Mazzuchelli, *Gli Scrittori d'Italia*, 1763, vol. ii. parte iv. p. 2050.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1776, i. pp. 63, 65, 66, 81, 82, 95, 389.

stated by Van der Linden, so that the identification of the two authors had taken place a hundred years before Manget.

Subsequent writers are not very clear on the subject. Fuchs ascribes the 'Farrago philosophorum' to 'Andreas Brenzius, aus Padua,' so that he may have identified the two, but on the other hand he passes over the translations in silence.

Gmelin gives a somewhat different complexion to the subject by calling him 'Andreas Brentz, an Italian by birth, who promulgated his opinions chiefly in Germany,' and, following Roth-Scholtz—who, however, designates him Andreas Brentius—assigns to him another alchemical book: 'Handgriff Raymundi Lullii samt einem Gespräch vom Stein der Weisen', 1606, 1611, 1616, 8°, which I have not met with. Here there is no suggestion of any connection with Brenta or Hrentius, the scholar. Colour is lent to Gmelin's form by the Latin Brenzius, which might point to the name being Brenzi or Brenzio, and belonging to a different person altogether from Brenta.

The ascription of the 'Farrago philosophorum' to Brenta seems to be a mistake, but there is no satisfactory evidence bearing on the question one way or another.

A book on precautions to be observed during the plague by Andreas Brentius, was printed at Amberg in 1606. Whether or not it was by the author of the 'Farrago philosophorum' I am unable to decide, but considering the date and place of publication, the probability is that it emanated from him.

In the British Museum Catalogue all these authors are kept distinct.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 595.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 513.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 101.

Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1826, 1831, Nos. 3778, 3779, 8671.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 355.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1003.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 472, and 499, 600, for reprints.

BRESCIA.

See MEMORIA, 1794.

BRETON.

See LE BRETON (CHARLES).

BREVIS Elucidatio Arcani Philosophorum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), *Triga Chemica*, 1599, p. 41.

This tract is by Barnaud.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 784.

BREVIS Libellus Minera philosophorum dictus.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 349.

BREVIS Manuductio ad Rubinum Cœlestem.

See BIRRIUS (MARTIN), 1668.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 686.

BREVIS Tractatio de antiquissimo atque certissimo illo Particulari quod per Exaltationem seu Gradationem Solis S. Auri parari solet. Oder kurtze, iedoch ausführliche und richtige, Handlung von dem uhralten und bewährtesten Particular welches durch Erhöh- und Vermehrung des Goldes-Farbe verrichtet zu werden pfliget. Bestehende in einer zwart kurtzen, doch deutlichen Beschreibung, was die Exaltatio s. Gradatio solis und derselben Nutzen sey, auch wie dieselbe verrichtet werden solle, welches letztere in 30. davon handelnden auserlesenen theils selbst probirten Processen accurat gelehret und gezeigt wird. Denen überdieß noch, zum Dienst der Kunstliebenden, ein ander schön und bewährtes Particulare de Extractione Animæ Solis beygefüget ist, Woraus dieselbe, wenn sie darzu nöthige operationes und Hand-Arbeit recht verstehen und gebrauchen, ohnfehlbar Goldmachen lernen können werden. Auf freundlich ersuchen guter Freunde also verfasset und zum Druck befördert. Durch einen Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze. Leipzig, bey Johann Herbord Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 76.

This is another copy of the second tract in the *Famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari*, work entitled *Con- et Dissensus Chymicorum de* (q.v.).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1437.

BRIEF (A) Preparation of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 271.

BRIEFF-TASCHE.

See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohrne . . . Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, 1728.

BRIXIA.

See CATALOGUS Medicamentorum.

BROSSE (LA).

See LA BROSSE.

BROTOFFERR (RADTICHS).

§ Aut hęc aut nusquam. § Elucidarius Major. Oder Erleuchterunge vber die Reformation der gantzen weiten Welt, F.C.R. aufs ihrer Chymischen Hochzeit, vnd sonst mit viel andern testimoniis Philosophorum, sonderlich in appendice,

BROTOFFERR (RADTICHS). *Continued.*

dermassen verbessert, dafs beydes materia & præparatio lapidis aurei, deutlich genug darinn angezeigt werden. Durch Radtichs Brotofferr, Luxeme.

Raphael.

Omnia sunt abscondita, in abstruso mundi.

Exactè (autem) via honesta est.

O wie glücklich das Creutz ich acht,

Das vntr der Rosen blüht mit macht

Adest.

Lüneburg, bey den Sternen Buchf. Im Jahr 1617.

8°. Pp. [1-3] 4-234, [3, 1 blank].

Another edition was published at Vienna, 1751. There is another work by the same author: "Elucidarius chymicus, oder, Erleuchtung und deutliche Erklerung was die Fama Fraternitatis vom R.C. für Chymische Secreta de lapide Philosophorum, in ihrer Reformation der Welt, mit verblühten Worten versteckt haben," Gofslar, 1616, 1617, 8°. Kopp seems to be of opinion that these two titles indicate merely two different editions of the same tract.

Missiv an die . . . Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, pp. 48-49; 61.

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 601, 602.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 561.

The phrase *Aut Alc aut nusquam* appears also in the *Delarvatio Tincturæ Philosophorum*. See LEONHARD von Altenberg. The word 'Luxeme' may be a transposition for 'exulem.'

A third work is ascribed to Brotofferr in the *Missiv*: "Theophrastus non Theophrastus, oder deutliche Entdeckung was von Theophrasto Paracelso zu halten sey." Gofslar, 1617, 8°.

All these works are mentioned by Kloss.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2486-2488.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1538-39.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 387.

Elucidarius maior, oder Erleuchtung über die Reformation der ganzen Welt, F.R.C. aus ihrer chem. Hochzeit: cum Appendice meliorato.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 176.

Elucidarii majoris Appendix. Gründliche Nachricht von der Materia Lapidis aurei, & modo præparandi.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), *Chymischer Glücks-Hafen*, 1726, p. 175.

BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL).

Secreta Alchimie Magnalia D. Thomæ Aquinatis, de Corporibus supercelestibus, & quòd in rebus inferioribus inveniantur, quoque modo extrahantur: De Lapide minerali, animali, & plantali. Item Thesaurus Alchimie secretissimus; quem dedit fratri suo Reinaldo.

Accessit et Ioannis De Rupecissa Liber lucis, ac Raymundi Lullij opus pulcherrimum, quod inscribitur Clavicula & Apertorium in quo omnia quæ in opere Alchimie requiruntur, vernustè declarantur, & sine quo, ut ipse testatur Lullius, alij sui Libri intelligi nequeunt.

Opuscula studiosis artis secretissimæ, ut summè necessaria, ita lectu iucundissima.

Opera Danielis Brouchuisii artium & Medicinæ Doctoris.

Cum Præfatione D. Ioannis Heurnij.

Editio Tertia.

Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Thomæ Basson. c15.15.cxii.

8°. Pp. 71 [1 blank]. Folding plate of a furnace.

An edition, Coloniz, 1579, 4to, is mentioned by Schmieder (*Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 139), and by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 357) from Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 479.

Daniel van Broekhuizen, is spoken of as a renowned physician of the sixteenth century, and that is all that is said of him by Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1885, II. iii. p. 1366.

BRÜCKMANN (FRANZ ERNST).

Francisci Ern. Bruckmanni Med. Doct. &c. *Epistola Itineraria XIII. De Lapidibus Odoratis ad Virum Excellentissimum, Consultissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum, Dominum Andrea. El. Buchnerum, Med. Doct. et Prof. Ord. celeberrimum et practicum Erfordiensem felicissimum, amicum omni honoris et amoris genere prosequendum.* Wolfenbüttelæ, Anno Christi MDCCXXIX.

4°. Sig. A [=pp. 8].

Francisci Ernesti Brückmanni, D. *Epistola Itineraria XLV. Sistens Concreta Salina et Sulphurea Musei Metallici Autoris ad Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum Dominum Johann. Heinr. Hampe, Medicum Londinensium Celeberrimum. Cum Fig. Æneis.* Wolfenbüttelæ. MDCCXXXV.

4°. Sigs. A-B in fours [=pp. 16]. 2 folding plates.

Francisci Ernesti Bruckmanni, D. *Epistola Itineraria LXXXIII. Museum Metallicum Autoris exhibens, ad Virum Prænobilissimum, Eximium atque Doctissimum, Dominum Johann. Henric. Hampe, Med. Doct. Expertissimum, Regiæ Majest. Principis de Galles Personæ Medicum Ordinar. Soc. Reg. Anglic. Lond. Colleg. Celeberr. Magnum Londini Æsculapium, Ingensque Magnæ Britanniæ Literatæ Decus, Mæcenatæ summum, fautorem atque amicum perpetuo Honoris cultu prosequendum. Cum Fig. Æneis.* Wolfenbüttelæ, MDCCXXXIX.

4°. Pp. 12. 1 engraved plate.

Brückmann, born 27 Sept., 1697, at Marienthal near Helmstädt, was physician at Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, assessor of the Collegium Medicum Brunsv., and Member of the Berlin Academy. He was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 8 May, 1725, and published numerous works on mineralogy, etc. Among these was a revised edition of Leupold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, Wolfenbüttel, 1732, 8°, which is "a good

guide to the literature at that time, and an edition of Marbodaëus' *De Lapidibus Pretiosis Enchiridion*, Wolfenbüttel, 1740, 4°. (See MARBODÆUS).

The *Epistola Itineraria* in three hundred numbers appeared between 1728-1753. They were afterwards collected in six volumes, with title-pages. A list of those referring to mineralogy, etc., is contained in Leupold's *Prodromus* above mentioned, p. 37. He died 25 March, 1753.

Gelehr. Zeitungen, 1729, p. 757 (notice of the *Bibliotheca Metallica*).

Büchner, *Historia Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum*, 1755, p. 497, No. 378.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 162.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 122.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 221.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 460.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1884, i. p. 594 (article by Max Salomon).

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VICENZO).

Elementi di Chimica appoggiati alle piu' recenti scoperte chimiche e farmaceutiche di L. Brugnatelli M. D. Sostituito alle Cattedre di Chimica e Mat. Med. nella R. I. Università' di Pavia. Membro dell' Acc. Elet. d. Magonza in Erfurt, Della R. Accad. delle Sc. di Gottinga, Dei Curiosi della Nat. di Berlino, Della Leopoldino-Carolina, De' Curiosi della Nat. di Germania, Dell' Accad. d' Agricoltura di Udine, Della Società Medico-Chirurgica di Bruxelles, Dell' Accad. delle Sc. e di Quella d' Agricolt. di Torino, di Mantova, di Fossano, Dei Georgofili di Firenze, Della Soc. Patriot. di Milano ec. Tom. i. 1795. Pavia presso Baldassare Comino. Con Privilegio.

8°. Tomo i. Pp. [xix. 1] 256. Vocabolario 108. 7 engraved plates. Wants pp. ix.-xii. Tomo ii., 1796. Pp. 255 [1 blank].

BRUGNATELLI (LUIGI VINCENZO). *Continued.*

This work passed through several editions. Luigi Vincenzo Brugnatelli, who has been confused with his son Gaspard (compare the notice in the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale* and Oettinger), was born at Pavia in 1761. He studied Medicine and graduated in 1784, but took greatest interest in Chemistry, was assistant to Scopoli and Brusati at Pavia, and became professor in 1796. He was a laborious chemist and endeavoured to extend the

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 309; pp. 467-8 (papers); p. 628 ('Annali di chimia,' Pavia, 1790, etc.); p. 666 (new nomenclature and synonyms).

The Philosophical Magazine, ed. Tilloch, 1819, liii., pp. 321-326.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1828, i. p. 534.

study of the science in Italy. He inaugurated a number of journals, and tried to make a special nomenclature pass into use in the science. He wrote numerous papers, and was the discoverer of suberic acid and alloxan. His treatise on urinary calculi was edited by his son Gaspard, Pavia, 1819, who also wrote a notice of his life and a list of his papers in the *Giornale de Fisica*, 2d. decade, 1818, i. p. 405. He died in August, 1818.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 540.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 712, 879.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, vii. col. 582.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 316.

Oettinger, *Moniteur des dates*, 1869, p. 131.

BRUMBEY (CARL CHRISTIAN), *Respondens.*

Disputatio.

See BERGEN (CARL AUGUST VON), 1742.

BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractätlein vom Blut der Natur.

See KUNCKEL VON LOWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein, 1721, p. 489.

This is quite different from a tract of the same name entered under SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON). Roth-Scholtz (*Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727,

p. 34) refers to an edition, Wittenberg, 1678, 8°. See GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

BRUNNEN DER WEISHEIT.

See SCHWARTZFUS (ANONYMUS VON).

BUCH (DAS) Amor Proximi.

See AMOR Proximi.

In the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 680, an edition of Frankfurt, 1782, 8°, is mentioned, "no new work, but an improved

edition" of that of 1746. Ladrague quotes the latter only, *Bibliothèque Ouvrart*, *Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1462.

BUCH (DAS) von den Anfängen der Natur und Chymischen Kunst.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, I. ii. p. 237.

Schröder says this anonymous work comes from the same collection as that from which the tract by Ferrarius is taken, namely Combach's *Tractatus*

aliquot chemici singulares, Geismarise, 1647. It is mentioned by Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvrart*, *Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1506.

BUCH (DAS) Chymia, welches beschreibt den Tractat des höchsten weges der Philosophiæ.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymizæ*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 69.

BUCH (DAS) der drei Wörter.

See KALID.

BUCH (DAS) von der Kunst Chymia eines ungewissen Autors.

See ARTE (De) *Chymica Liber incerti autoris*.

BUCHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN).

Ueber die Essignaphthe.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 205.

BUCHHOLZ (WILHELM HEINRICH SEBASTIAN). *Continued.*

Buchholz was born at Bernburg, 23 Dec., 1734, studied pharmacy at Magdeburg, practised as a pharmacist in various places, and finally at Weimar, where he lived for seven years. During that time he learned chemistry, and having resolved to become a physician, went in 1761 to Jena, where he won his degree in two years. He returned to Weimar, opened a dispensary, practised medicine, and became the physician of the reigning prince and 'Bergrath.' In 1769 he was elected a member

of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. He died at Weimar, 16 Dec., 1798.

Buchholz was a learned, diligent, and energetic man, and made many contributions to the literature of medicine, chemistry, and pharmacy. He translated works from English, French, and Italian, and published numerous papers on chemistry, mineralogy, pharmacy, mineral waters, etc., in the journals and the proceedings of societies.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii, p. 604.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii, pp. 564, 587.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Deutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller*, Lemgo, 1796, i, pp. 478-481.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii, *passim*.
Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806-08, p. 353 & *passim*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iii, p. 33.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 328.

BUDEUS (JOHANN FRANZ), *Præses.*

Q.D.B.V. Quaestionem Politicam an Alchimistae sint in Republica tolerandi? Rectore Magnificentissimo, Serenissimo Principe ac Domino, Dn. Friderico Wilhelmo Regni Borussiae, Electoratusque Brandenburgici Herede, et Reliqua. Praeside Io. Francisco Buddeo, P.P.h.t. Academiae Pro-Rectore Ad Diem Iunii A. M.DCC.II. Pro Summis in Philosophia Honoribus rite obtinendis edisseret Carolus Theophilus Schlitte, Halberstadiensis. Halae Magdeburgicae, Literis Christiani Henckelii, Acad. Typ.

4°. Pp. 86 [a]. Engraved plate.

Herrn Jo. Franc. Buddei SS. Th.D. und Prof. Publ. Ord. Hoch-Fürstl. Sachsen-Hildburghausischen Hochverdienten Kirchen-Raths &c. Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie, und was davon zu halten sey? aus dem Lateinischen ins Teutsche übersetzt. Nun aber zum Druck befördert durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen, Herrenstadio Silesium, Nürnberg, Adam Jonathan Felfsecker, An. 1733.

8°. Pp. 146. 2 plates.

This has been reprinted from Roth-Scholtz's *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*. It is a translation of the preceding thesis.

Historisch- und Politische Untersuchung von der Alchemie.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1738, i, p. 1.

Buddeus was born at Anklam in Pomerania, 25 June, 1667, showed great ability at an early age, and before he went to the University of Wittemberg in 1685, was already well skilled in Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac. Having taken the degree of Master in 1687 with great distinction, he was associated to the faculty of Philosophy in 1689, and shortly after went to Jena. In 1692 he became professor of Greek and Latin at Coburg, in 1693 professor of Ethics and Politics at the newly-

founded University of Halle, and in 1705 returned to Jena as professor of Theology. He increased the celebrity of that University by his lectures, carried on a large correspondence, received the visits of strangers who desired to meet him, and yet found time to write a great number of works and dissertations. He died 9 November, 1729, at Gotha, of a slight cold which he neglected and which ended in pneumonia.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam Hieronymi derer Deutschen*, 1770, iv, p. 641; 1713, vi, pp. 61-100.

Jo. Casp. Zeumer, *Vita Professorum . . . qui in . . . Academia Jenensi . . . vixerunt . . . Jenæ*, 1711, pp. 271-283.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xxi, pp. 30-55.
Chaufepié, *Nouveaux Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1760, ii, (letter B), pp. 400-471.
Fictuld, *Prophet-Straß*, 1753, Th. ii, p. 46.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1705, p. 551.

Johannes Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 23.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 333.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Oustrouff, Sciences Sacrées*, 1870, No. 349.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, p. 148.

BÜCKING (JOHANN JUSTUS), *Respondens*.

See LINSIUS (PAULUS).

BUONVICINO (BENEDETTO).

Analyse des principales Eaux Minérales de la Savoie Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

4°. Pp. 419-454. Extracted from the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1784-85, vol. ii.

De la Pierre Hydrophane du Piémont Par Mr. Le Docteur Bonvoisin.

4°. Pp. 475-497. From the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1784-85, vol. i.

Buonvicino or Bonvoisin was a doctor of Medicine, in practice at Turin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He engaged in the analysis and examination of minerals, the results of

which he communicated to the Academy. The dates of his birth and death are not recorded, but he lived at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, pp. 57, 107, 111, 116, 129, 141.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1828, i, p. 566.

A. C. P. Callisen, *Medicinisches Schriftsteller-*

Lexicon der jetzt lebenden Aerzte, Copenhagen, 1830, iii, p. 324 (lists of his works).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 342.

BURGGRAV (JOHANN ERNST).

See CLODIUS (BALDUINUS).

Burggrav wrote a number of alchemical books:—*Balneum Dianæ*, *Magnetica Priscorum Philosophorum Clavis*, Lugd. Bat., 1600.

Alexipharmacum.

De electro Philosophorum magico phisico.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 53.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 36.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1776, i, p. 485. In this article (p. 486), Eloy includes a notice of J. P. Burggrav the younger.

Biolychnium, & cura Morborum magnetica ex Paracelsi Mumia, Franckeræ, 1611, 8°.

Achilles redivivus, Amstelod., 1612, 8°.

Biolychnium, seu Lampas vitæ & mortis, Lugd. Bat., 1610, 8°; Francof., 1630, 12°.

Libellus de Oleis.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, pp. 293, 520.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 492, 494, 543, 544 (for the 'Biolychnium'), 564 (for Clodius' work).

BURGGRAV (JOHANN PHILIP).

De doctis & nobilibus Empiricis, Vorrede.

See KUNCKEL VON LÖWENSTERN (JOHANN), V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein. 1721.

J. P. Burggrav, the elder, was born at Darmstadt, 19 Feb., 1673, studied medicine at Giessen, Jena and Leyden, graduated 1694, resided in Darmstadt, and went to Franckfurt in 1706, and lived there for the rest of his life. He died in 1746. He wrote some Medical Dissertations.

His son, John Philip Burggrav, the younger, was born at Darmstadt, 1 Sept., 1700. At 18 he began his studies and finished at Halle, but graduated at Leyden in 1720, when he returned to Frankfurt. Here he remained engaged in practice.

He died in 1775. He was author of a good many works, some of them of considerable magnitude.

The present preface is not mentioned under their names, but as far as dates, etc., are concerned, it might be by either: in the case of the younger man it would be a very early production, in the case of the elder it would belong to his mature period.

Presumably it was Burggrav, the younger, who was received into the Leopoldine Academy, 23 June, 1741. Had it been the elder, Büchner would have probably recorded the date of his death.

Büchner, *Academias . . . Naturæ Curiosorum, Historia*, 1755, p. 509, No. 514.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii, p. 265 (refers to Burggrav the younger, speaks of him as an old friend, and the *Lexicon Medicum* as a work constructed on a vast scale, which however never got beyond B).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 374. (He ascribes the *Biolychnium* to J. Phil. Burggrav.)

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii, p. 152.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1782, ii, p. 76.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv, p. 307 (refers to the elder).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, pp. 167, 437, 785, 788.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 'Chemia,' 1803, p. 147 (quotes only Burggrav the younger).

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke, n.d., iii, p. 86 (gives an account of both).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 346 (also quotes only Burggrav the younger).

BURGHART (GOTTFRIED HEINRICH).

Zum allgemeinen Gebrauch Wohleingerichtete Destillier-Kunst, welche in dem ersten Theil von Ab- und Eintheilung, Werkzeugen, allgemeinen Arbeiten und allem dem was diese Kunst überhaupt angehet, gnugsame Nachricht giebet; In dem andern Theil aber in bey nahe zweyhundert Processen, die Bereitung verschiedener destillirter Wässer, Brandweine, Aqua vitæ, Ros-solis, flüchtiger-saurer-mineralischer Geister, Oele, Essenzen, Extracte und andrer truckner Chemischen Artzneyen deutlich vorträget; Und endlich in dem dritten Theile in viertzig Processen vom Einmachen mit Zucker und andern dahin gehörigen Confitur-Künsten, einigen Unterricht mittheilet: Nicht nur den Aertzten, Wund-Aertzten und Apothekern, sondern auch Weinbrennern und Destillatoribus, ingleichen Haufs-Vätern und andern Liebhabern dieser Wissenschaft, zu besondern Nutzen und Gebrauch aufgesetzt von D. Gottfried Heinrich Burghart, Med. Pract. zu Breslau. Mit Kupffern und einem hinlänglichen Register. Breslau Bey Johann Jacob Korn. 1736.

8°. Pp. [16] [6] 402 [36]. Title red and black. 6 plates.

Burghardt was born in 1705 at Reichenbach. He was sent at the age of 20 to an apothecary in Friedland for chemical manipulation, studied medicine, graduated in 1730 at Frankfurt on the Oder, and travelled a great deal. He practised in Breslau, wrote papers on medical and surgical topics, and afterwards in 1743 was a teacher of mathematics and physics at the Royal College of Brieg.

In 1736 he published *Iter Sabothicum*, or excursions on the Zothenberg, in which he describes certain plants growing there. In the same year

Hirsching, *Versuch physikalisch-chemischer Lehrbegriffe*, 1754, p. 14.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 288.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 193 (surgical papers).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 112.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, ii. pp. 362, 370, 485, 595, 773, 775; 1799, iii. p. 16.

appeared the present work, and subsequent editions of it enumerated are: 1747; 1748; with additions, 1754; with additions by J. Chn. Wiegleb, 1780. In 1736 he began a collection of scientific and medical observations entitled *Medicorum Silesiacorum saturæ*, which was continued to 1742, in eight parts, and contains papers on mineral waters, salts, etc., etc. He also published observations on Seignette salt, Breslau, 1749, 8°. He seems to have had some belief in transmutation. He died at Breslau in 1776.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 260.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 87.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 346.

BÜRLEIN (JACOB).

Disputatio Medica de pernicioso Paracelsistarum Hoplochrismate.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 624.

Haller quotes a dissertation, *de feminis ex mensium suppressione barbatis*, Altd. 1664, 4°, by

Jac. Burlin, possibly the same person. *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 154.

BURMAN (CHARLES).

The Lives of those Eminent Antiquaries Elias Ashmole, Esquire, and Mr. William Lilly, written by themselves; containing, first, William Lilly's History of his Life and Times, with Notes, by Mr. Ashmole: Secondly, Lilly's Life and Death of Charles the First: And Lastly, the Life of Elias Ashmole, Esquire. By Way of Diary. With several occasional Letters, By Charles Burman, Esquire. London: Printed for T. Davies, in Russel-Street, Covent Garden. MDCCCLXXIV.

8°. Pp. (7) [1 blank] 399 [1]. Portraits of Lilly and Ashmole.

Ashmole's diary contained in this volume was published in 1717 (B. M. 615, a 11); Lilly's in

1715, with notes and continuation by Ashmole (B. M. 1418, a 16), and other editions followed.

BURNET (DUNCAN).

Iatrochymicus, siue de Præparatione et Compositione Medicamentorum Chymicorum artificiosa Tractatus Duncani Bornetti Scoti: In quo methodice, perspicue ac breviter, quidquid ad Iatrochymica pertinet, Candidatis Medicinæ ac Philosophiæ interioris aperitur. Studio ac Opera Ioannis Danielis Mylii, Wetterano Hassi Medicinæ Hippocraticæ & Chymicæ Candidati nunc primum in lucem editus. Francofurti Typis Nicolai Hoffmanni Sumptibus Lucæ Iennis. M.DC.XVI.

4°. Pp. [12] 115 [1 blank]. With the autograph of "Johann Baptist Grofschedl." Prefixed there is a poem to Burnet by Raphael Eplinus (*sic for* Eglinus) Iconius (*q.v.*).

[Tractat von Zubereitung vnnnd rechtem Gebrauch der Chymischen Medicamenten.]

8°. Pp. 319 [1 blank]. Title wanting.

The title-page of the German translation begins:

Tyrocinium Chymicum, das ist: Von Zubereytung vnd Composition der Chymischen Medicamenten ein außführlicher vnnnd trefflicher Tractat . . . Franckfurt, 1618.

Van der Linden quotes the 1616 edition, "editus studio Joan. Dan. Mylii." Mercklin besides the preceding mentions another: Francof. typis Kempfferi, 1621, in 4. Hendreich quotes both the Latin editions and the German translation. Haller in the *Bibliotheca Botanica* calls him Duncan Burnet, and mentions the edition Francof. 1616, fol. (*sic*). But in the *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, he says:—Duncani Borneti Iatrochymicus & de præparatione . . . medicamentorum, ed. altera studio J. Dan. Mylii Francof. 1616, 4°. Luccæ, 1621, 4°, and (also by Burnet):—Tyrocinium chemicum Francof. 1618, 8°. This last is

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 138.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 252.

Hendreich, *Pandectæ Brandenburgicæ*, 1699, p. 664.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 31.

the German translation. So far as I am aware the word 'altera' in the preceding title is an insertion of Haller's own. The word does not occur in the title of the 1616 edition, and possibly Haller copying the title from Van der Linden, and considering that the book was edited by Mylius, may have thought that a previous edition had been printed by the author himself, or he may have meant the word to apply to the edition of 1621 only. Anyhow Mylius' own statement is plain enough.

Gmelin copying Haller makes the same mistake.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 371.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 420.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 455.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 520.

BURRHUS (JOSEPHUS FRANCISCUS).

See BORRI (GIOSEPPE FRANCESCO).

C. (C.), L., *i.e.* Conrad Cunrath, Lipsensis.

See KHUNRATH (CONRAD).

C. (E.), D.M.

Ueber allgemeine Arzneien.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1784, i. p. 291.

I assume that the author's initials are E. C., and that D. M. denote Doctor Medicinæ.

C. G. H.

See H. (C. G.).

C. (H. D.).

Wahrhafter und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen zu dem ☉ nach dem truckenen Weg, auf Danielis Georgii Morhofii Epistel an Joelem Langelottum, durch H. d. C. MDCCXVI.

8°. Pp. 15 [1 blank]. Without place and printer.

Wahrhafter und in der Natur gegründeter Bericht von der Generation und Regeneration der Metallen . . . auf Danielis Georgii Morhofii Epistel an Joelem Langelottum durch H. d. C. MDCCXVI.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1728, i. p. 331.

C. (J.), *Chymierastes*.

Das Geheimniß der hermetischen Philosophie. [Sendbrief an] Den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie.

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 80.

C. (J. E.).

See ERCKER (LAZARUS), 1736.

C. (L.), *i.e.* Combach (Ludwig).

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1772, I. ii. p. 159.

C. (P.).

Georg Phædronis . . . Arcana.

See TENTZEL (ANDREAS), Chymisch-Spagyrische Artzney-Kunst, 1736.

C. (R. H.).

See HOLLANDUS (ISAAC), Curieuse und rare Chymische Operationes, 1714.

C. V. M. V. S.

See PRACTICA Leonis Viridis, 1619.

C. (W.), *i.e.* Cooper (William).

See PHILAETHA (EYRÆNEUS), Secrets Reveal'd, 1669.

Of William Cooper, bookseller at the Pelican in Little Britain in the latter half of the seventeenth century, I have found no biographical notice. All that one can infer is that he was devoted to Alchemy, wrote on it, translated treatises dealing with it, edited collections of tracts upon it, and made the publication and sale of books about it a specialty of his business. But independently of the commercial side of the question, he must have been himself a keen collector of English treatises in the first instance, but without neglecting those in other languages, for he tells us that he not only had most of the English books for sale, but many of those enumerated by Borel.

Among the books edited and published by him there are the following:

Philaletha, Secrets Reveal'd, 1669.

The Philosophical Epitaph, 1673.

A Catalogue of Chymical Books, 1675.

Ripley Reviv'd, 1678.

Aurifontina Chymica, 1680.

Collectanea Chymica, 1684.

Geber's Works, 1686.

Wm. Simpson, Zymologia Physica [1670].

The *Catalogue* was issued by itself in a thin pamphlet in 1675, not paged, and it appeared also along with the *Philosophical Epitaph* of 1673. It consists of English books solely, and it may contain some five or six hundred entries on a rough calculation.

Besides it, Cooper issued other lists, appended to his various publications, and as these appeared at later dates, they sometimes contain books which could not be in the original Catalogue. To do justice, therefore, to Cooper's knowledge of the literature one must include these lists as supplemental to the Catalogue. Making necessary allowances for the period, the Catalogue is very well done, and is an advance in detail and precise information on Borel's *Bibliotheca*.

CABÆUS (NICOLAUS).

See CABEUS (NICOLAUS).

CABALA Chymica.

See KIESER (FRANZ), 1606.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), *Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi*, 1687, p. 117.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN), *Philosophia Salomonis*, 1753, p. 102.

This tract with its illustration is included of course in the reprint of Grasshoff's book by Manget and in the *Theatrum Chemicum*.

A work entitled *Cabbala Chymica ab Anonymo quodam compilata*, Hamb., 1684, 8°, is mentioned in the *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 636, but I do not know whether it has any connection with the above or not. Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 342) speaks of *Cabala Chymica*, Hamburgi, 1680, 8°. It may be an earlier edition, but I have no means of deciding the question. Borrichius, who also quotes the 1680 edition (*Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 40, No. LXIII.), says it is more useful for advanced students than for beginners.

CABALA, Spiegel der Kunst vnd Natur: in Alchimia. Was der Weisen vralte Stein, doch für ein ding sey, der, da dreyfach, vnd nur ein Stein ist. Welches allen müheseligen liebhabern der Kunst zu Ehren, mit hilf Gottes, so klar als ein Spiegel fürgestellt: Daun vil bißshero geschrieben, aber wenigen beandt. Gantz offenbar mit kurtzen worten, der gantzen Warheit, durch dise beyligende Figuren, erklärt, vnd an tag gegeben. Durch einen vnbe- kanden, doch genandten, wie jhm das Signet in diser ersten Figur zeugknufs gibt. Gedruckt zu Augspurg, bey Daud Francken, in verlegung Steffan Michelspachers aufs Tyroll. 1616.

4°. Signatures A, B in fours. B₄ is blank. Four engraved symbolical plates.

Cabala, Spiegel der Kunst- und Natur: in Alchymia. Was der Weisen vralte Stein, doch für ein ding sey, der, da dreyfach, und nur ein Stein ist. Welches allem müheseligen Liebhabern der Kunst zu Ehren, mit Hülff Gottes, so klar als ein Spiegel fürgestellt: Davon vil bißshero geschrieben, aber wenigen beandt. Gantz offenbar mit kurtzen Worten, der gantzen

CABALA. *Continued.*

Warheit, durch dise beyligende Figuren, erklärt, vnd an Tag gegeben. Durch einen unbekandten, doch genannten, wie ihm das Signet in diser ersten Figur Zeugnuß gibt. [Vignette.] Gedruckt zu Augspurg, bey Johann Schultes, in Verlegung Joh: Weh Buchhandler. 1663.

4°. Signatures A-B₃ in fours. B₄ (blank?) is wanting. Four engraved symbolical plates.

Kopp quotes as the first edition, one of Augsburg, 1615, and an edition with a Latin title, 1616, which was reprinted without the author's name at Leipzig in 1704, and at Augsburg in 1704 and 1716. In the Ouvaroff Catalogue there is a German edition, Leipzig, 1704. Besides the present two editions of 1616 and 1663, there is a third, Augsburg, 1690, small 4°. I have not seen a Latin version.

Kopp assigns the book to Michelspacher himself. His name appears on the first plate as the printer, but it seems also to be contained in a monogram on the same plate, and it is to this possibly that allusion is made in the title. The dedicatory epistle to Dr. Johann Remmelin of Ulm is signed by Steffan Michelspacher from the Tyrol, in course of which he states that the author's name is indicated in a symbolical way in the tract. In the successive editions the date at the end of this epistle is altered to suit the year of publication, so that we get the years 1615, 1662, and 1690 as those in which Michelspacher wrote the letter. If the

same plan be followed in the editions of 1704 and 1716, Michelspacher would thereby be made a few years more than a centenarian.

The plates are identical in three editions I have seen, but each impression is worse than the one before it.

If the above be correct, then the editor or author is probably identical with Stephan Michelspacher, a physician from the Tyrol, author of an anatomical work called *Pinax microcosmographicus*, s. l. 1615, 4°, with plates, quoted by Van der Linden, Mercklin, Manget, and Kestner.

Fictuld says briefly that the plates contain the whole operations, "to the skilful eye they are ravishing; but to the ignorant only 'Bohemian villages.'"

Borel writes the putative author's name Stephanus Michel Spacherus, Tirolensis, and quotes the 1616 edition, but all the other authorities, including the owner of the name himself, spells it Michelspacher.

The only edition mentioned by Gmelin is that dated: August, Vindel., 1654, 4°.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 436.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 213.

Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 983.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 36.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. 336.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 548.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 521.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 60.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 624.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 1299.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 230.

CABEUS (NICOLAUS).

Philosophia Magnetica in qua Magnetis natura penitus explicatur, et omnium quæ hoc Lapide cernuntur causæ propriæ afferunter: Nova etiam Pyxis construitur, quæ propriam Poli Elevationem, cum suo meridiano, vbique demonstrat. Auctore Nicolao Cabeo Ferrariensi Soc. Jesu. Ad Ludovicum XIII. Galliarum, et Navarræ Regem Christianissimum. Ferrariæ apud Franciscum Suecium superiorum permissu. 1629.

Folio in sixes, pp. [16] 412. Index [12]. Engraved title-page.

There is an edition: Colon., 1629, folio, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

Cabeus was born at Ferrara in 1585, at the age of 17 joined the Order of the Jesuits, was professor of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics at Parma, became a preacher in several places in Italy, went to Genoa as teacher of Mathematics and died there 30 June, 1650. He wrote also a commentary on the 'Meteorologica' of Aristotle.

Alegambe, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, Antwerp, 1643, p. 351.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Aaa 1 verso, 30 June, 1650.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, pp. 39-40.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 410.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, v. col. 14.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1532.

The present work was long subsequent to Gilbert's, whose views on certain points he criticises and tries to systematize. He was the first to notice electrical repulsion.

For the early history of magnetism the most important work is the privately printed volume of notes by Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, issued with the English translation of the work *De Magnete* of Dr. William Gilbert of Colchester, 1901, small fol.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1802, ii. p. 244, & *passim*.

Backer, *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Liège, 1853, 1^{re} Série, p. 159 (says he was born in 1602).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 355.

Poggendorff, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1879, p. 286.

CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS).

Alchimy Spiegel: oder kurtz entworffene Practick, der gantzen Chymischen Kunst: neben Anzeig, welche darzu tüglich seyen, oder nit: Was für anderherzliche treffentliche Künsten daher entspringen: Wie der Alten mit seltsamen verdunckelten Reden vnd Wörtern hievon beschriebene Bücher zuverstehen: Vnd darinnen sonderlich der falschen Alchimisten Betrug entdeckt wird. Alles in zweyen lustigen Gesprächen verfasst: Vnd das erste vor diesem aufs dem Arabischen von Roberto Castrensi in Latein, Nun aber sampt dem andern so newlich Lateinisch beschriben worden, in vnser Teutsche Sprach vbergesetzt, Durch Theophilum Cæsarem August. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, in Verlegung Vincentii Steinmeyers. MDCXIII.

8°. Pp. 116. Title red and black.

P. 116. *Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Darmstatt, bey Balthasar Hofmann, in Verlegung Vincentii Steinmeyers, im Jahr Christi 1613.

The preface is dated 1597, which points to an earlier edition; Kopp mentions one of 1595, and adds that the book was often reprinted, but says nothing of the author. It is in two parts. The first (pp. 14-85) is a translation of the dialogue, *De transfiguratione metallorum* ascribed to MORIENUS (q.v.), translated by Robertus Castrensis; the second

(pp. 86-116) is an anonymous dialogue "von der Kunst Alchimisterey," between Chrysophilus and Theophrastus. On p. 86 is a woodcut of a walled city, with the appearance of a battle going on in the clouds above it; a common enough medieval portent or vision.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 130.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 597.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 499.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 322.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 353.

CAJETANO (DOMENICO MANUEL).

See KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON).

CALCINATIO Metallorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 559.

Strictly this is a section of a tract *De Adrop Philosophico*, by GUIDO DE MONTE (q.v.).

CALID.

See KALID.

CAMERARIUS (ELIAS).

Q.D.B.V. Eliæ Camerarii, Medic. Doct. & Professoris in Academia Tubing. Extraord. Acad. Cæs. Leop. N. C. Colleg. d. Hector III. Dissertationes Tres, exhibentes

I. Spirituum animalium statum naturalem, et P.N. occasione experimenti Bellino-Bohniani.

II. Spiritum D. Boylii fumantem obviaque circa ipsum phænomena.

III. Usus et abusus potuum Thee et Caffè in his regionibus.

Præfatio quædam de Nuckianis Mercurij injectionibus continet. Tubingæ,

Impensis Philiberti Brunnii. Typis Joh. Conradi Reisii. Anno MDCXCIV.

8°. The tracts have separate signatures and pagination: title, dedication, preface, and verses, pp. [16]; Tract I. pp. 62; Tract II. pp. 48; Tract III. pp. 62. Tracts II. and III. have been transposed in the binding.

Camerarius, born 17 Feb., 1673 (1672), at Tübingen, belonged to a family in which the art of healing was hereditary. He became a distinguished professor at Tübingen, physician and councillor of the Duke of Würtemberg, a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum from 1692, and was the author of numerous medical treatises and

dissertations. In Tübingen he made experiments with ammonium sulphide, which he calls the "fuming spirit of Boyle," though it was in reality known to if not discovered by Beguinus. Albrecht von Haller was one of his students, as he himself tells us. Camerarius died 6 (8) Feb., 1734, at Tübingen.

CAMERARIUS (ELIAS). *Continued.*

See the following for other members of the family, for Camerarius' own life, and for his works and dissertations:

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 36.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 7-23 (contains reviews of his works and a reprint of his funeral oration by the then Rector).
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1732, p. 40 (refers to his "Dissertationes Taurinenses," Tubing., 1712, 1717, 8°).
 Acta *Physico-Medica Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum*, Norimb., 1740, v., Appendix, pp. 169-176.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 168.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1591.
 Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 479, No. 192.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 215.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 19.

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 748; 1777, ii. p. 769.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 538.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 515.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 92.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 355-638, 763.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, iii. p. 122 (an excellent list of his dissertations).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 406.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 609.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 177.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, viii. col. 325.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1870, xi. p. 778.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iii. p. 719.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 654.

CAMPANELLA (THOMAS).

Thomas Campanella Ord. Præd. De Sensu Rerum, & Magia, Libros Quatuor, [In quibus Mundum esse vivam Dei Statuam, omnésque illius partes, partiúmque particulas Sensu donatas esse, alias clariori, alias obscuriori, quantus ipsarum sufficit conseruationi, ac Totius in quo consentiunt, probatur. Ac Arcanorum naturalium rationes aperiuntur.]

Correctos & Defensos à stupidorum incolarum Mundi calumniis per Argumenta & Testimonia Diuinorum Codicum, Naturæ, sc. ac Scripturæ, eorumdémque Interpretum, scilicet, Theologorum & Philosophorum, exceptis Atheis.] Iure potissimo dedicat consecratque. Parisiis, Apud Ludovicum Boulenger, viâ Iacobæâ, sub signo sancti Ludouici, propè sancti Yues. M.DC.XXXVI. Cum Privilegio Regis.

4°. Pp. [16] 92; 229 [1 blank]. Engraving of Richelieu's arms at the top of the title-page.

Campanella was born at Stilo in Calabria, 5 Sept., 1568, became a Dominican, and won much fame as a disputant. He had great learning, a powerful memory, and a lively imagination, and strove to start so many new notions in Philosophy and Medicine that he was accused of magic, atheism, and even treason, was imprisoned in Naples in 1599, and continued there for five and twenty years, besides being occasionally subjected to torture. He was liberated by Urban VIII. in 1626, went to France in 1634, received a pension, and died at Paris, 21st May, 1639.

His writings were voluminous, many of them

Joh. Valentin Andreæ, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, p. 10.

Janus Nicius Erythræus (Giov. Victor Rossi), *Pinacotheca Imaginum illustrium doctrina vel ingenii laude Virorum*, Lipsiæ, 1643, i. pp. 41-43; 1712, i. pp. 41-43.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini Letterati*, Venetia, 1666, ii. pp. 243-246, with a portrait.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana et Apparato agli Huomini illustri in lettere di Napoli*, 1678, p. 293.

were printed, but a large number exist or existed only in manuscript.

The present work is dedicated to Cardinal Richelieu. It does not deal with Alchemy, but describes a kind of cosmology or speculative physics, in course of which he tries to prove that everything is possessed of feeling. He discusses the senses, the intellect, the soul, immortality, physiognomy, anima mundi, the external world, sympathy and antipathy, magic.

First edited by Tobias Adami, it appeared at Frankfurt, 1620, 4°, with a fine engraved title-page.

Another notable work of his is the 'Civitas Solis,' the description of an ideal State.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Oo 2 recto, Ann. 1639.

Ern. Sal. Cyprianus, *Vita et Philosophia Thom. Campanella*, Amstel., 1705, 8°; 1722, 8°.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Cælebrum Auctorum*, 1710, p. 936.

Jo. Fabricius, *Historia Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ Pars III.*, 1719, p. 470; *Pars V.*, 1722, p. 434.

Quetif & Echard, *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum*, 1721, ii. pp. 505-521.

CAMPANELLA (THOMAS). *Continued.*

- Barchusen, *De Medicina Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, Dissert. xxi. p. 432.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, pp. 404, 549; 1736, pp. 421, 422, 527, 577, 752, and *Zusätze*, pp. 151, 172, 186.
 Nicéron, *Memoires*, 1729, vii. pp. 67-86; 1731, i. 232.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1722, ii. p. 241, &c.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, v. col. 451.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 169.
 Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, 1741, Th. iii. c. viii. § 37 (T. ii. p. 400).
 Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum rariorum*, Ed. tert. 1747, p. 165.
 Champepié, *Nonveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, Letter C. p. 24.
 Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, p. 193.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1601.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, iii. p. 105.
 Bruckor, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. ii. p. 107; 1767, vi. p. 824.
 Joh. Matth. Schröckh, *Abbildungen und Lebensbeschreibungen berühmter Gelehrten*, Leipz., 1766, 1^{ste} Sammlung, 2^e Edit., pp. 68-79.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 344.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 520.
 Tiedemann, *Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. p. 542.
 Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. p. 28.
 Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1812, viii. p. 164, &c.
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 187 v.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1826, xv. p. 30.
 Rixner & Siber, *Leben und Lehrmeinungen berühmter Physiker*, vi. Heft, Sulzbach, 1826.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 26.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 610.
 Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Litterär-geschichte*, 1852, III. i. pp. 682, 901, 903, 982, 1072; 1853, III. ii. pp. 320, 671.
 Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 343-366.
 Pünjer, *Geschichte der christlichen Religionsphilosophie seit der Reformation*, 1880, i. p. 75; and in the English translation, 1887, p. 101.
 Moriz Carriere, *Die philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 1887, 2^e Aufl. 2^{er} Theil, pp. 215-296.

CAMPESIUS (JOANNES ANTONIUS).

Directorium Summæ Summarum Medicinæ, ad administrandum divinam Medicinam seu Lapidem Philosophorum in ægritudinum curâ.

See ULSTAD (PHILIP), *Coelum Philosophorum*, 1630, pp. 197-230.

The author is just mentioned by Jöcher (*Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1609), but nothing is added to the bare fact that he lived in the 17th century, and wrote the above book. His tract is not quoted by Haller or Lenglet Dufresnoy, and consequently it does not appear in Gmelin and Schmieder. It was known to Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 55.

CAMPY (DAVID DE PLANIS).

See PLANIS CAMPY (DAVID DE).

CANDIDA Phoenix Philosophica oder aufrichtige Beschreibung der Materiz Lapidis und des Mercurii Philosophorum, durch die Gleich- und Geheimnufs des Regenwassers. Worbenebenst zugleich die vera principia der Hermetischen Philosophiæ getreulich deut- und klärlich, wie auch die Operationes gedachter Materiz und des Subjecti artis, sattsam angezeigt und vorgetragen werden. Erster Theil.

Symbol. Philosophic.

Prece, lectione, meditatione & labore.

Franckfurt am Mayn, verlegt Christian Hermsdorff. M DC LXXX.

12°. Erster Theil, pp. 1-52; Anderer Theil, pp. 53-245. Register, pp. [15]. The second part has a short title, included in the pagination.

As the Phoenix was an alchemical symbol, the name occurs repeatedly in the literature. See PHOENIX, and compare Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 381. Besides the present edition there is another, Leipzig, 1717, 8°, enumerated in the *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 632, but there is no mention of the author.

CANEPARIUS (PETRUS MARIA).

De Atramentis cuiuscunque generis. Opus sanè nouum hactenus à nemine promulgatum in sex Descriptiones digestum. Auctore Petro Maria Canepario

CANEPARIUS (PETRUS MARIA). *Continued.*

Cremensi Medico, & Philosopho, Venetiis Medicinam profitenti. Superiorum permissu, & Priuilegio. Venetiis, MDCXIX. Apud Euangelistam Deuchinum.

4°. Pp. [16] 368. Symbolical vignette.

He is named P. Antonius Caneparius by Arisius, who also says that he flourished in 1563, which seems too early. He was born at Crema, was professor of Medicine at Venice, and published his book *de Atramentis*. It is not very well arranged or written, but it contains a number of observa-

tions on Chemistry and Medicine. Rudolff says the first edition was published at Venice in 1598 and afterwards at London in 1618. I have not seen these editions. It was reprinted at Venice in 1629, at London in 1642 and 1660, and at Rotterdam in 1718. Fuchs cites one of Rotterdam, 1711, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 55.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 898.
 Conring, *In Universalem Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 288 (Addit. Schelhammeri).
 Arisius, *Cremona literata*, 1702, ii. p. 292.
 Johann Heinrich Rudolff, *Elementa Amalgamationis*, 1712, 4°; in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 463.
 Fabricius, *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, Hamb. 1716, p. 627; or, Hamb. 1760, p. 961.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 26.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 41.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 172.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 131.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1622.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 602.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 118.
 'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. p. 195.

CANONES.

Canones.

See PHILOSOPHISCHE REGELN oder Canones.

Canones decem.

See CLAVES (GASTON DE).

Quinquaginta septem Canones de Opere Physico.

See PENOTUS (BERNARD G.).

In *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1656, ii. p. 133.

CANTHIER.

See JURAIN (ABTALA).

CAPELLO (GIOVANNI BATTISTA).

Lessico Farmaceutico-Chimico contenente li Rimedj più usati d'oggidì di Gio: Battista Capello undecima impressione riveduta, accresciuta, e da molti errori emendata da Lorenzo Capello suo Nipote Speciale all' Insegna de' tre Monti in Campo di Sant' Appolinare. In Venezia MDCCXCII. Appresso Pietro Savioni sul Ponte de' Baretteri all' Insegna della Nave Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio.

4°. Pp. 284.

This book contains a short sketch of the history of pharmacy in Venice, and dissertations on the purple of the Ancients and Moderns, and certain other pharmaceutical subjects.

CAPICIUS (SCIPIO).

De principiis rerum poema.

See CONTARENI (GASPARO), *De elementis . . . Libri quinque*, 1548.

Capicius or Capitius or Capycius, or Capece, called Galeota, came of an ancient Neapolitan family, and was distinguished by his Latin poems, and by a work on the Magistracy of the kingdom of Naples compared with that of Rome. The

present poem was first printed by Aldus at Venice in 1546; one edition appeared at Paris, 1548, 8°, and another at Frankfurt in 1631. In it he deduces all things from air.

CAPICIUS (SCIPIO). *Continued.*

Crasso, *Elogii & Hominum Letterati*, 1666, ii. p. 176.
 Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, p. 280.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 39.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1655.
 Renouard, *Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde*, Paris, 1825, i. p. 326, No. 12.

CAPRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

CAPUT de Sale Alchali.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 258.
 See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 180.

CARAMUELIUS (ASPASIUS).

See SCHOTT (CASPAR).

CARANTA (IAGO).

Iacobi Carantæ Cuneatis Doctoris Philosophi, & Medici Decadum Medico-physicarum Liber Primus De Natura Auri Arte Facti, & num sit Pharmacum cordiale. Rerum varietate, nec passim obuiorum, obiter, vel omninò prætermissorum explicatione Philosophis, & Medicis gratum, & necessarium opus. Ad Sereniss. Principem Subalpinorum. Sauliani, Apud Christophorum Strabellam. 1623. Superiorum permissu.

4°. Pp. [40] 288. [2, 2 blank.]

Book II., which gives an account of a case of hydrophobia, is referred to by Haller, but the author of the *Bevtrag* opines that it is not a topic an artist would like!

There was an early edition of the present work, according to Leupold, Sevell. 1613, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 56; 1656, p. 53.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 41.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 131.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1663.

The present work is mentioned quite fully by Borel, by Lenglet Dufresnoy, and by Gmelin.

Jöcher prefers to call him Caranza, and quotes the present collection of tracts.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 440.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 350.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 310.

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 608.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 502, 568.

CARAVANTA HISPANUS.

Practica.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 264.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 188.

Nicolas Antonio calls him Caravantes, and styles him Anonymus, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, Matriu, 1788, ii. Nova Appendix, p. 406.

CARDANO (GIROLAMO).

Hieronymi Cardani Mediolanensis Medici De Rerum Varietate Libri xvii. Adiectus est capitum, rerum & sententiarum notatu dignissimarum Index. Cum Cæsareæ Maiestatis gratia & priuilegio. Neq; deest illud Christianissimi Galliarum regis, ut uersa pagina indicat. Basileæ, Anno M.D.LVII.

Folio, in sixes. Pp. [12] 707 [1 blank] [32]. Numerous small woodcuts in the text. Some MS. notes. Vignette of Cardan, aged 49, dated 1553, on the title-page.

Colophon.—Basileæ, per Henrichum Petri, Anno M.D.LVII.

This treatise is reprinted in the third volume of Cardan's Collected Works, 10 vols., Lugd. 1663, in folio.

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

Offenbarung der Natur vnd Natürlicher Dingen, auch mancherley wunderbaren und subtilen Würckungen : Durch den Hochgelehrten vnd weitberühmten Herren Hieronymum Cardanum, der Artzney Doctorn zu Meyland in Latein beschrieben: Darinn auffß aller künstlichste und fleissigste die Art vnd Eigenschafft des gantzen vmbkreißs der Welt, beydes Himmlischer vnd Elementischer Spheren, der Cometen, Gestirns, Metallen, Gesteinen, Eynfluß vnd Würckung, sampt den Pflantzen und seltzamen arten der Beumen, Menschen vnd Thieren, Wild vnd Zam, begriffen: Sampt einer Newen Form vnd weifs die Saft allerley Kreuteren artlich herauß zu ziehen, mit verzeichnung der Instrumenten darzu kommlich vnd nutzlich: Item, Vom Tryb vnd Bewegnussen, welche durch das Feuer verrichtet, als die Alchymey, Destillation, vnd anderen Künsten, Handtwercken vnd verborgenen Sachen, die gleich als ob sie wider die Natur geschehen, wol zu verwunderen. Letztlich, vieler Lenderen, Völckeren, vnd Stetten seltzame Gebreuch, Sitten, vnd anderem, so bissher von wenigen angezeigt vnd eröffnet worden, wie auß nachfolgendem Register genugsamlich abzunehmen. Jetz newlich gemeinem Vatterlandt zu gutem in die verstandtliche Teutsche zungen gebracht, durch Hulderichum Frölich von Plawen. Cum gratia & priuilegio. Cæs. Maiest. Getruckt zu Basel, durch Sebastianum Henricpetri.

Folio, in sixes. Pp. [30, 2 blank] dcccxxvij, [2]. Title red and black: Medallion portrait of Cardan, aged 49, on the reverse and small woodcuts in the text. The last leaf, not numbered, contains the colophon: Getruckt zu Basel, Durch Sebastianum Henricpetri, im Jar nach der gnadreichen Geburt Jesu Christi, M.D.XCI., and on the reverse the printer's device: a hand from a cloud striking with a broad-headed hammer on the top of a flaming rock.

The present translation contains the whole of the *De Varietate* preceding, and also (pp. dclxxxvii.-end) an abstract of the more important matters in the 21 books of the *De Subtilitate*. This latter was printed in 1550, passed through many editions, was translated into French and is contained in the third volume of Cardan's works.

This German translation, according to Haller, was printed at Basel, 1559, 1593, 1597, all in folio. Cardan was born at Pavia, 24 September, 1501, passed his childhood and youth in neglect and the harshest treatment, and as a consequence in bad health. When he was nineteen years of age he studied arithmetic and algebra at Pavia, in 1524 began medicine at Padua and graduated in 1526. The College of Physicians at Milan would not admit him a member, and though he struggled hard to make a living by teaching, by practice and by writing, he sunk gradually into absolute poverty. At last in 1539 he gained admission to the College, and in 1543 was appointed to the chair of Medicine in Pavia University. In 1545 he published his treatise on Algebra, which was an important contribution to the science. By 1546 his fortunes began to take a turn for the better; he received a better salary from his chair, and he continued to write books, when in 1551 came the invitation to him to give his opinion on the illness of Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews. This ultimately involved a visit to Scotland and a residence here for

some little time, during which he made a great improvement on the Archbishop's health—but he refused an invitation to settle here. At this time Scaliger (*q.v.*) published his criticism of Cardan's work *De Subtilitate*, but in the opinion of their contemporaries, they were unequally matched, and the superiority lay with Cardan, who was greatly his superior in scientific knowledge.

In 1560 the great affliction of his life fell upon him. His eldest son Giambattista was seized on a charge of poisoning his own wife—he admitted the crime, and though his father did all he could to secure a mitigation of the sentence, he was executed on 7 April, 1560. From this catastrophe Cardan never recovered. In 1662 he resigned his chair at Pavia and went to Bologna, and after a good many difficulties accepted a post there as teacher. He endured much trouble, was imprisoned, and though he was at last liberated, he was forbidden to teach or to write. He went afterwards to Rome, and there his death occurred on 20 Sept., 1576, and he was finally interred at Milan beside his father.

Cardan was a scholar, philosopher, physician, mathematician, astrologer, gambler. He was also a voluminous writer; his works fill 10 folio volumes, in the edition printed at Lyons in 1663. Though he refers in the work *De Subtilitate* to chemical topics, he was not a chemist or alchemist, and he has not left any special book on the subject.

Joannes Matthæus Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 104, No. clxxiii.

Johann Valentin Andreæ, *Mythologia Christiana*, 1619, pp. 17, 36.

Naudé, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages . . . soupçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 343-344.

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia, iconibus exornata*, Patavii, 1630, p. 55 (with a portrait).

CARDANO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

- Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 205.
 Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini Letterati*, 1647, i. p. 115.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 56.
 Vossius, *De Universa Mathesis Natura & Constitutione Liber*, 1660, pp. 41, 231, 301, 380.
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 Saml. Parker, *Disputatio de Deo et providentia divina*, 1678, p. 68.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 415-19.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 45, 282.
 Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 181.
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1272, Pl. 57.
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 Pope-Blaunt, *Censura Celebriorum Autorum*, 1710, p. 641.
 Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iii. pp. 97-112.
 Jo. Fabricius, *Historia Bibliotheca Fabriciana Pars VI.*, 1724, p. 275.
 Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 228, No. cxvii.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, pp. 402, 545-47, 616-7, 686, 705; 1736, pp. 419, 572-73, 645-46, 716, 738; and *Zusatz*, 1736, pp. 185, 244, 245.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. pp. 51-56.
 Buddeus, *Isagoge historico-theologica*, 1730, i. pp. 238, 293.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 33.
 Nicéron, *Memoires*, 1731, xiv. pp. 233-282; 1732, xi. p. 76.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 3, 141-4, 873, 884.
 Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 41.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 157 (C. & Scaliger); ii. p. 109 (notice of his life); ii. p. 240 (his familiar Genius), &c.
 Zedler, *Grosses Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, v. col. 792.
 Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie*, 1740, i. p. 916 (Th. ii. B. xvi. c. xxii. § 37).
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 176.
 Vogt, *Catalogus librorum rariorum*, 1747, p. 171.
 Champepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, ii., letter C, p. 36.
 Freytag, *Analecra litteraria*, 1750, p. 210.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1668.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 131; ii. p. 692.
 Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1752, i. p. 43.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 216; 1778, i. p. 538.
 Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, 1756, vi. pp. 256-282.
 Montucla, *Histoire des Mathematiques*, 1758, i. p. 481.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophia*, 1766, v. pp. 62-89, and 1767, vi. (Appendix), pp. 816-821.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 653.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, p. 307.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 199; 1777, ii. p. 726.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 188.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practica*, 1777, ii. p. 18.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon*, 1780, iii. p. 181, Anal. 618.
 Tiedemann, *Geist der Spekulativen Philosophie*, 1796, v. p. 563.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 317-19, 353.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 186-190.
 Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. pp. 13, 140, 149, 460; 1802, ii. p. 21.
 Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, vii. pp. 459, 520, 675.
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 Rixner & Siber, *Leben und Lehrmeinungen berühmter Physiker*, ii. Heft, with a portrait, Sulzbach, 1820.
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 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 629.
 Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. pp. 150-4; 167-179.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 99-101; 1869, iii. pp. 94-96.
 Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte*, 1852, iii. Abth. i. pp. 887, 904, 1033, &c.
 Morley, *The Life of Girolamo Cardano, of Milan, Physician*, London, 1854, 2 vols., 8°.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 200.
 E. H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 1857, iv. p. 413.
 Kluydens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts . . .* 1859, i. p. 183.
 Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. p. 452.
 Figuiet, *Vie des Savants illustres—La Renaissance*, 1868, pp. 129-156.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1871, xii. p. 420.
 Pünjer, *Geschichte der Christlichen Religionsphilosophie*, 1880, i. p. 68; English translation, 1887, p. 91.
 Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 706; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 165.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 120.
 Carriere, *Die Philosophische Weltanschauung der Reformationszeit*, 1887, ii. p. 7.
 W. G. Waters, *Jerome Cardan, a Biographical Study*, London, 1898, 8°, pp. [2 blank] vi. 301 [3 blank]; portrait.

CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS).

Magnalia Medico-Chymica, Oder die höchste Artzney- und Feuerkünstige Geheimnisse, wie nemlich mit dem Circulato majori & minori oder dem Universal aceto mercuriali, und spiritu vini tartarisato die herrlichsten

CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS). *Continued.*

Artzneyen zum langen Leben und Heilung der unheilsamen Kranckheiten zu machen ; Zwar aus Paracelsi Handschrift schon im vorigen Seculo ausgangen, aber so corrupt, dafs est fast niemand verstehen können, itzo aber aufs neue verhochdeutschet, und von Satz zu Satz erläutert, nebenst beygefügtem Hauptschlüssel aller Hermetischen Schriften, nemlich dem unvergleichlichen Tractat genannt : Offenstehender Eingang zu dem vormals verschlossenen königlichen Pallast. Dem gemeinen Nutz zum besten, und den Curiosen zu Gefallen publiciret von Johann Hiskia Cardilucio Com. Pal. Phil. & Med. Doct. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang Moritz Endters, und Johann Andreæ Endters Sel. Erben. Anno M.DC.LXXXVI.

8°. Pp. [48] 409 [30, 1 blank].

It contains Philaletha's *Introitus Apertus*, p. 297. Appended is a list of Errata in Ercker's *Aula subterranea*, 1672, q.v., of which he was editor.

There was an earlier edition, Nürnberg, 1667. A continuation of the *Magnalia Medico-Chymica* appeared at Nürnberg in 1680. It contained tracts by Philalethes, George Ripley, Basil Valentine, and some others.

According to Ladrage, it was reprinted at Nürnberg in 1710, under the title of *Antrum Naturæ et Artis reclusum*, 8°, pp. xxxii. 830, to which was prefixed the Rosicrucian tract, the *Missiv*, by Polycarpus Chrysostomus.

In the preface of the present edition the authorship of the first two tracts is assigned to Rupe-scissa.

See LEFEBURE (NICOLAS), 1685. Neuvermehrter Chymischer Handleiter und Guldnes Kleinod, 1685.

A new and enlarged edition by Cardilucius.

Of this person the accounts given are somewhat vague and not altogether concordant. He is called Cardilucius usually, but in one place Gmelin styles him Kardiluk, and in another Cardilucci, as if he were Italian, and speaks of him spending most of his life in Germany. On the other hand he calls himself 'Comes Palatinus,' studied in Holland in 1663, and became Doctor of Philosophy and Medicine. After this he spent some time in Mainz, in Frankfurt, and in Darmstadt, and finally settled in Nürnberg, where he was appointed physician to the Duke of Würtemberg. He was a believer in Alchemy and Astrology, the doctrine of signatures, and the planetary influences in Medicine and Pharmacy; and he had a great esteem for Van

Helmont. His books are for the most part of a medico-chemical character; he translated Crollius' *Basilica Chemica*, Nürnberg, 1684, and wrote a kind of commentary on it: *Königlicher Chymischer und Artsneyischer Palast*, 8°; edited works by Mindererus Hartmann and Ercker, and wrote on the plague, on medicine, etc.

The date of his death is not given, but it may be about 1660, as has been suggested.

According to Petreus, Cardilucius was a name assumed by JOHANN HARPRECHT (q.v.). The author of the *Beytrag* indulges in some characteristic raillery over the "master key" of the "worthy Kardiluk."

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 608.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 37.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 35.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 177.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1670.
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 11; Th. ii. p. 46.
Petreus, *Basilii Valentini Chymische Schriften*, 1760, Neue Vorrede, Sig. e 3.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 550.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 541.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 275.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 105.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 532, 627, 653.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 25, 26; 253, 254.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 160.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iii. p. 159.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 411.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 617.

CARDINAL (GILBERTUS).

See BERGWERCK und Prober büchlin, 1533, f. 29.

See ALCHIMIA, das ist, alle Farben . . . zubereyten, 1613, p. 116.

In the text of the *Bergwerck . . . büchlin* his name is given *Albertus*, though it is Gilbertus on the title-page. *Albertus* seems to be a misprint. This tract was also appended to Kertzenmacher's collection of receipts entitled:—*Alchimia, das ist,*

Alle Farben, Wasser, . . . zubereyten, 1570, and subsequent editions. Ferguson, 'Some Early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1888, xix, p. 143.

CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

Quæstio, an arte metalla permutari possint.

See WITESTEIN (KARL), *Disceptatio Philosophica*, p. 157.

Carerius, or Carrerius, miscalled also Caprerius and Camrerius, and Caterrus, a lawyer of Padua, was born in 1543, was decanus of the University and bishop of St. Andrew. He declined the professorship of Law to leave him more leisure for study and for his church duties. He, however, relinquished these, and devoted himself to writing the history of Padua. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in disputes and lawsuits, and died of apoplexy 20 August, 1626. The inscription on his tomb says that he died in his 78th year. If

Tomasini, *Illustrium Virorum Elogia*, 1630, p. 263 (with a portrait).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 56, p. 57 (under Caterrus).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1044, and pl. 47.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Y 2 verso; Ann. 20th August, 1626.

Papadopulus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venet. 1726, ii. p. 282, No. ccii.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1739, p. 41.

so, the above cannot be the correct date of his birth.

Though not a professor he kept up his intercourse with the students, and wrote dissertations, of which the present is one.

Editions of the above tract, Padua, 1574, 1579, 4°, Basel, 1582, 1583, 8°, are enumerated.

There is an edition: "Putavii, L. P. Excude," 4°, ff. [3, 1 blank], 32. It is not dated, but the epistle is dated 1579. This seems to be really the first edition.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 131.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1653.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 547.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 294.

(He calls him a professor at Padua—but he is not included among them by Tomasini, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, Utine, 1654, 4°.)

CARL (JOHANN SAMUEL).

Johann Samuel Carls Zeugnuß von Chymischer Storgerey, sonderlich in neuen Exempeln: 1. Panacea Talci. 2. Antimonii. 3. Solari. 4. Animalii. 5. Vegetabili. 6. Spiritu Mundi & Acidis dulcificatis. Erwiesen aus Chymischen und Medicinischen Gründen und Erfahrungen. Samt einer Nachrede von Fatis Chymicis. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Göpner, Buchhändler 1733.

8°. Pp. [16] 170 [14].

Johann Samuel Carl, son of Johann Ernest Carl, was born at Oehringen in 1676. He went to Halle and studied medicine with Frederic Hoffmann and Stahl, and obtained his licence in 1699. He then became physician of the Count of Isenburg-Stolberg, of the Count of Wittgenstein, and in 1736 of the King of Denmark. He died 13 June, 1757, at Melldorf, in Holstein. He was one of the most devoted and distinguished pupils of Stahl, whose lectures he edited, and he wrote a number of works in support of Stahl's doctrines, but he is accused of having mingled with them a certain

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 39.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 36.

Adelung's *Supplement* to Jöcher's *Lexicon*.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 41.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 114.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. p. 354.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 367, 583, 681, 712.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, Leipzig, 1803, ii. p. 25.

amount of theosophy. He wrote a work, *Lapis Lydius Philosophico-pyrotechnicus ad ossium fossilium docimastam analytice demonstrandam adhibitus* . . . Francof. a. M. 1703, 8°. He showed the identity of natural, artificial, and antimonial cinnabar, and gave its composition as 6 parts of mercury to 1 of sulphur (*Eph. Acad. Nat. Cur.*, 1712, pp. 379-403), and wrote a paper: 'Lapis ac lutum pro renovatione laboratorii chemici in et ad scholam medicam' (*Eph. Acad. Nat. Cur.*, 1742, vi. App. pp. 110-118).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 220, 227.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 162.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 632.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 576.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iii. p. 782 (article by Hirsch).

Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 530.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte* . . . , 1884, i. p. 664.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 69, 74.

CARMINA.

Carmen elegans (de Lapide Philosophorum).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 763.

CARMINA. *Continued.*

Carmina aliquot germanica cum versione latina.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 252.

Carmina auf das Philosophische Werck.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 74.

See RHYTHMI.

See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.

See REIMEN.

Carmina varia de Lapide Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 736.

CARRERIUS (ALEXANDER).

See CARERIUS (ALEXANDER).

CARTHEUSER (FRIEDRICH AUGUST).

Chemische Beobachtung von der Reinigung des flüchtigen Bernsteinsalzes.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 324.

Friedrich August Cartheuser, the son of Johann Friedrich, was born at Halle in 1734. He was educated at Halle and Frankfurt a. d. Oder, in 1749 entered the university there, but after three months went to Berlin, where he studied under Pott, Glöditsch, and Marggraf. He graduated M.D. at Frankfurt a. d. Oder in 1755. He then visited the mines in Saxony, went to Bohemia, Franconia, and other parts of Germany, and in 1754 was professor of mineralogy, botany, and chemistry, at Frankfurt.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 486, 514.
Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1782, ii. pp. 121-125; iii. p. 557.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. p. 559.

In 1756 [others 1766] he transferred himself to Giessen as professor of natural history and medicine. In 1778 he was made director of the Botanic Garden, but in 1779 he resigned and withdrew to an estate at Idstein, near Bikenbach, and afterwards to Schierstein, where he died, Dec. 12, 1796.

He published numerous works on mineralogy, mining, natural history, mineral waters, crystallography, the chemical analysis of plants, sal seditivum, etc., etc.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 642, etc., etc.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 169.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Medicale*, 1855, ii. p. 575.

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Joh. Friderici Cartheuseri Med. Doctoris Elementa Chemiæ Medicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis. Vna cum Synopsi Materiæ Medicæ Selectioris. In Vsum Tyronum Edita. Halæ Magdeburgicæ Sumtibus Ioan. Ernest. Fritschii. Anno MDCCXXXVI.

8°. Pp. [16] 360. Index [8]. This is the first edition.

Jo. Friderici Cartheuser Medicinæ Doctoris ejusdemque in Regia Academia Viadrina Prof. Publ. Ordinarii Elementa Chymicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis in Usus Academicum conscripta. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. 98 [2 blank].

This is uniform with the author's *Pharmacologia*, and is intended to go along with it. The preface is dated Franckfurt a. d. O., 1753, and in it he refers to the text-book which at the solicitation of his pupils he had published seventeen years

previous. The new edition came out at Frankfurt in 1753 according to Gmelin, and a third edition in 1766, 8°. The present, therefore, would be a reprint of that of 1753. Fuchs quotes an edition of 1770, which he calls the third.

CARTHEUSER (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Jo. Friderici Cartheuseri Medicinæ Doctoris Ejusdemque in Regia Academia Viadrina Prof. Publ. Ordinarii Pharmacologia Theoretico-Practica Rationi et Experientiæ Superstructa in qua Medicamentorum Officinalium usitatorum Præparatio, Natura Modus Operandi, Vires atque Usus Medicus perspicue describuntur ac solide explicantur. Cui accedunt Elementa Chymicæ Dogmatico-Experimentalis, ac Tabulæ Formularum Medicarum. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. viii. 336.

This book was published at Berlin in 1745, and 1770 in 8°, and at Cologne, 1763, 8°.

Jo. Friderici Cartheuser Med. Doct. et. Prof. Publ. Ord. Tabulæ Formularum Medicarum Præscriptioni inservientes. Venetiis Apud Dominicum Deregni in Via Mercatoria sub Signo D. Antonii. MDCCLVI. Superiorum Permissu ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. [4], 71 [1].

This is uniform with the author's *Pharmacologia*. It was published at Halle, 1740, 8°; 1748, 8°; Frankf. a. d. Oder, 1752, 8°; 1766, 8°.

Cartheuser was born at Hayn in Stolberg in 1704. He was a doctor of medicine of Halle, and from 1740 to 1759 held the chairs of Chemistry and of Pharmacy and Materia Medica at Frankfurt a. d. O. to which were added that of Anatomy and Botany. and afterwards of Therapeutics and Pathology.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 270, p. 699.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 349.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 248, 777.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 551.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 38.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 621-3, 683, etc.
Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. p. 54.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806, p. 260 & passim.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 170.

He was a member of the Berlin Academy, famed for his knowledge of Botany and Chemistry, which he combined in his chemical examination of plants. He directed the attention of chemists to various vegetable products. He died in 1777.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, i. ii. p. 640.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 325.
Philippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 580.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-Literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 384-5.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1871, xii. p. 704.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 36.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, i. p. 674.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, ii. p. 728; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 188.

CASE (JOHN).

Lapis Philosophicus, sive Commentarius in octo libros Physicorum Aristot. in quo arcana Physiologiæ examinantur. Auctore Joanne Caso, in Medicina Doctore Oxoniensi, & olim collegij D. Ioannis ibidem præcursoris Socio. Accedit in Fine Ancilla Philosophiæ, seu Epitome in octo libros Aristot. Physicorum, eodem Auctore. Cum Indicibus locupletissimis. Francofurti ad Moenum, Apud heredes Andreæ Wecheli, & Anton Hierat. M.DC.

8°. Pp. [46, including the engraved symbolic plate, 2 blank] 1068. Index [23, 1 blank]. Ancilla Philosophiæ: 88. Index [7]. Printer's device [1].

This commentary on Aristotle deals with scholastic subtleties and metaphysical vagaries, and has nothing to do with those of Alchemy.

John Case was born at Woodstock, entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1564, was B.A. in 1568, M.A. in 1572, and M.D. in 1589. He wrote

one or two medical papers, but his chief literary work consisted of commentaries and text-books on Aristotle, of which the present is one. It was first printed in 1599. Case died 23 January, 1600, and was buried in St. John's College Chapel.

This Joannes Casus must not be confounded with

CASE (JOHN). *Continued.*

Giovanni della Casa, the Archbishop of Benevento, who might have been a cardinal, had not the church had a fit of the morals. According to some he was a true child of the pagan Renaissance, for while his Latinity would have made Cicero greenly

jealous, his morals might have made Martial blushing scarlet. He died in 1557.

But Nicéron defends him from these charges (*Mémoires*, 1730, xii. p. 102; 1732, xx. p. 45), and he is commended also by J. M. Toscanus (*Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 83, No. cxxxix).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 772.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 552.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. col. 685.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, ix. p. 262.

CASSIUS (ANDREAS).

Andreas Cassii D. Hamburgensis de Extremo illo et Perfectissimo Naturæ Opificio ac Principe Terrænorum Sidere Auro de admirandâ ejus naturâ, generatione, affectionibus, effectis, atque ad operationes artis habitudine. Cogitata Nobilioribus experimentis illustrata.

Aurum & Adamas typi æternitatis.

Hamburgi, Sumptibus Georgii Wolffii. Anno M DC LXXXV.

8°. Pp. [8] 152. Title red and black.

There are three persons of this name who have to be distinguished:

1°. Andreas Cassius the elder, ducal Secretary, married Sophia Vesteria, and had two sons, Christianus and Andreas.

2°. This Andreas, of Schleswig, M.D. of Leyden, 1632, physician in Hamburg, physician to the Duke of Holstein, and to the Bishop of Lübeck, married Gertrude Staphorst, and had a son Andreas. He devised a bezoardic essence of great virtue in the plague, and invented red glass by means of tin and gold. He died at Hamburg, 27 May, 1673.

3°. Andreas Cassius, Tertius, of Hamburg, became, 1668, M.D. at Gröningen, and practised in Lübeck. He wrote on some medical subjects, and this tract on gold, in which the preparation of the purple of gold, made by his father, is described (p. 111 sqq.).

There were other two persons of the same name but they do not concern the present subject.

The book contains what may be called the Natural History of Gold, the sources from which it is obtained; its composition or elementary principles; how it is possibly formed, its properties,

physical and chemical, and its alchemical transmutation. The book is commended by Stahl, and by Hannemann in his *Cato Chemicus*, 1690, cap. iii sig. Ag verso (q.v.).

The question as to whether or not Cassius was the actual discoverer of the gold purple is decided in the negative, correctly I think, by Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, Leipzig, 1786, i. p. 380 (English translation, 1814, i. p. 201); but see what Kunckel says, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1767, p. 596, and Leibnitz, *Miscellanea Berolinensia*, 1710, i. p. 94 (in an article on phosphorus).

The lives of the three are given by Joh. Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. p. 88. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1734.

These writers point out that Andreas Cassius, second and third, have been confused with one another, as for example by Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1782, p. 97. See also Orschall (Joh. Christian) whose book *Sol Sine Veste* came out in 1684.

For the older literature of gold purple Weigel may be consulted, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. § 1088, d; pp. 520-21.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE).

Les Oeuvres du R. P. Gabriel de Castaigne, tant Medicinales que Chymiques, diuisées en quatre principaux traitez.

I. Le Paradis Terrestre.

II. Le grand miracle de la nature metallique.

III. L'Or Potable.

IV. Le Thresor Philosophique de la Medecine Metallique.

Seconde edition. A quoy sont adioustez les Aphorismes Basiliens, & la methode particuliere pour bien faire le merueilleux Onguent appellé Manus Dei.

Destournez-vous du mal: & faites le bien. Psal. 32.

A Paris, Chez Iean Dhourry, au bout du Pont-Neuf, prés les Augustins, à l'Image S. Iean. M.DC.LXI. Auec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. 19 [1] 93 [1 blank]; [2] 78; 138; 15 [1 blank]. Each tract has a separate title-page dated 1660. This copy wants the *Aphorismes Basiliens*.

CASTAIGNE (GABRIEL DE). *Continued.*

Castaigne, according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, was a cordelier and almoner of Louis XIII., "which, for a cordelier, was nearly as good as a bishoprick." But according to the documents prefixed to the present work he was actually chosen bishop of Saluces in succession to Antoine Pichot, by the king. He was also Dr. of Theology, Councillor

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 392; iii. p. 132.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 424; 1779, iii. p. 120.

and Almoner, and is called Abbé General de Saint Rufs de Valence and Saint Tiers de Sau, and "Conventuel d'Avignon."

The tract *L'Or Potable qui guarit de tous maux*, was published at Paris, 1611, 8°; *Le grand Miracle de la Nature Metallique*, Paris, 1615, 18°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 504, 568.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1615.

CASTILLIONEUS (BRANDA FRANCISCUS).

See PROSPECTUS Pharmaceutici Editio Secunda, 1698.

CASTRENSIS (ROBERTUS).

See MORIENUS ROMANUS, 1559.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), 1613.

CASTRILLO (HERNANDO).

Historia y Magia Natural, o ciencia de filosofia oculta, con nuevas noticias de los mas profundos misterios, y secretos del Vniverso visible, en que se trata de animales, pezes, aves, plantas, flores, yervas, metales, piedras, aguas: semillas, Parayso, montes, y Valles. Por el Padre Hernando Castrillo de la Compañia de Jesus, natural de Cadiz. Donde trata de los Secretos que pertenecen à las partes dela tierra. Con Licencia. En Madrid, Por Juan Garcia Infanzon. Año 1692. Acosta de Francisco Sazedon, Mercader de libros: Vendese en su casa en la calle de Atocha junto à la Santissima Trinidad frente de la casa de los Fucares.

4°. Pp. [12] 342 [16]. Title within a border.

Ferdinand de Castrillo, a native of Cadiz, was admitted in 1602 to the Jesuits at the age of 16. He professed theology for a long time, and was rector of Cazorla. He died at Ossuna, 21 Nov., 1667, at an advanced age. Apparently he wrote only this one book: *Magia Natural o Filosofia oculta*. Primera Parte. Trigueros, L'Estupina,

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1759.

Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova*, 1783, i. p. 372 (quotes Part i. in the 1649 edition only).

1636, 4°. Trigueros, Diego Percz de Estupina, 1649, 4°. In the British Museum there are both the latter of these, and another edition, Madrid, 1649, 4°. This is a treatise on cosmogony, the elements and natural history, but not on Chemistry or Alchemy.

Backer, *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains de la Compagnie de Jesus*, Cinquième Série, 1859, p. 126.

'Notes on Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1888 (N.S.), i. p. 323.

CATALOGUS Manuscriptorum Chemic-Alchemico-Magico-Cabalistico-Medico-Physico-Curiosorum. No place [Vienna]. MDCCLXXXVIII.

8°. Pp. xxvi. 310, 67 [1 blank], 8.

Kopp refers to a similarly titled catalogue, Wien, Gräffer d. J. 1786.

As his copy contains only pp. 50, and Anhang pp. 12, presumably it was the first issue of the catalogue, in the following two years enlarged to the above.

As it stands the above contains the following separate lists:

Title-leaf.

Vorrede, i.-v.

Erstes Verzeichniss von einigen . . . Artzneyen, vi.-xiii.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii., p. 223.

Zweites Verzeichniss einiger Fabricks-Artickel, xiv.-xxiii.; Anhang, xxiii.-xxvi.

Codices Manuscripti Alchemici, 3-263.

Codices Manuscripti Chemic, 264-310.

Codices Magici, 1-45.

Codices Cabalistici, Astrologici, Geomantici, etc., 46-67 (1 blank).

Druckfehler im Chemischen Catalog, 1-5.

Druckfehler im Magischen Catalog, 6-7.

Druckfehler im Cabalistischen Catalog, [1].

Appended to some of the entries are notes referring sometimes to the author, sometimes to the contents of the MSS.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 543.

CATALOGUS Medicamentorum tam simplicium, quam præparatorum et compositorum ad Usus Nosocomii Brixie editus a Medica Deputatione Iussu Illustrissimorum Præsidentum Anno MDCCXCIV. Brixie MDCCVIC. Ex Typographia Locatelliana cum Facultate.

8°. Pp. 18 [2 blank].

CATENA.

See AUREA CATENA Homeri.

CATO CHEMICUS.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

CENSURA HERMETICA.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM. Ali Puli, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum p. 56.

CENT-CINQUANTE-TROIS Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CENTRUM Naturæ Concentratum.

See ALI PULI.

CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

Mercurius Triumphans & Hebdomas Eclogarum Hermeticarum. Vnà cum Commentariis Acroamaticis et Mysticis. In quibus de vnica, vera, summa, & antiquissima Philosophorum Medicina disseritur, Libris XIIX. Omnia Studio & Opera: Arioponi Cephalii Eutopiensis. Cum Grat: & Priuileg: Cæs: Maiest: ad Decennium. Magdeburgi Excudebat Andreas Seydner Epoch: Chr: M.D.C.

8°. Pp. [20] 144. The vignette represents a dragon in a fire with the motto: Durare Mori et non Perire. The dedication to Rudolph II. is signed M. C. M. D., which stands for Martinus Copus, Medicinæ Doctor, the Author.

Apotelesmata Philosophica, Mercurii Triumphantis, de vera, et summa Antiquissimorum Philosophorum Medicina. In quibus Elucidatio & Clauis totius Operis. Labore & studio Arioponi Cephalii Eutopiensis. Cum Grat: & Priuileg: Cæs: Maiest: ad Decennium. Magdeburgi Excudebat Andreas Seydner. Anno M.D.CI.

4°. Pp. [72]. The vignette is the dragon as above, with the motto: Aut taceant aut discant.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1654. p. 58.

Mercklin, *Lindanius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 87, 786.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 133.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 584 ('a Latin poem, with expositions of mystical and theosophic tenor.')

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 366.

CESARELLI (HIPPOLITO).

See ANTIDOTARIO ROMANO, 1635.

CHAMBON (JOSEPH).

Traité des Metaux, et des Mineraux, et des Remedes qu'on en peut tirer; Avec des Dissertations sur le Sel & le Souldphre des Philosophes, & sur la Goute, la Gravelle, la petite Vérole, la Rougeole & autres Maladies: avec un

CHAMBON (JOSEPH). *Continued.*

grand nombre de Remedes choisis. Par M. Chambon, cy-devant premier Médecin de Jean Sobieski, Roy de Pologne. A Paris, Quay des Augustins, Chez Claude Jombert, vis-à-vis la Descente du Pont-neuf, à l'Image Nostre-Dame. M.DCC.XIV. Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [42] 547 [5].

An edition of 1713 is quoted in *Jacob Leupolds Prodrumus* and Gmelin in addition to the above quotes another, Paris, 1760, 12°.

Joseph Chambon was born at Grignan, in Provence, in 1647, in 1678 was Doctor of the Faculty at Avignon (of Aix, according to Dezeimeris), settled at Marseilles, was obliged to leave it, and went to Italy, to Germany, and to Poland, where he became physician of the King, John Sobieski, with whom he remained till the siege of Vienna. Wishing to know about the adherents of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, he journeyed to Holland, crossed to England, and thence to France. At Paris, through the influence of Fagon, he received his licentiate, and practised with great reputation, but on account of the Faculty not accepting his promise about the use of secret remedies, he was not made a doctor. Having been asked to visit a

patient, a Neapolitan, who was in the Bastille, he took up his cause and wrote a memoir in his defence to the King. In the course of this he made certain reflections on the Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Burgundy, and he himself was sent in consequence to the Bastille, where he remained two years. He then left Paris, returned to Marseilles, and was made physician to the Galleys by the help of the Count of Grignan; but in 1705, having failed to save the life of the Countess of Grignan, who was attacked by smallpox, he threw up his appointment, and lived in retirement with his brother, who was dean of the Chapter of Grignan. He was still alive in 1732. He wrote *Principes de physique rapportés à la médecine pratique*, Paris, 3 parts, 1711, 1714, 1716 respectively, 12°; 1750, 12°, and one or two dissertations.

Jacob Leupolds Prodrumus Bibliotheca Metallica, 1732, p. 43.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 134.

Gobet, *Les Anciens Minéralogistes du Royaume de France*, 1779, ii. p. 644.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. pp. 214, 219.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 356.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25) iii. p. 213.

Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 117.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1831, l. ii. p. 66a.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, ix. col. 591.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1874, xv. p. 101.

CHARAS (MOYSE).

Pharmacopée Royale Galénique et Chymique, par Moyse Charas, Docteur en Médecine, ci-devant Démonstrateur de l'une & de l'autre Pharmacie au Jardin Royal des Plantes. Nouvelle Édition, revue, corrigée & très-considérablement augmentée par M. L. M. de l'Académie royale des Sciences, & Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris; avec les Formules Latines & Françaises; le Tarif des Médicaments, & un Traité extrêmement curieux sur les Eaux Minérales. Tome Premier, Contenant la Pharmacopée Galénique. A Lyon, chez les Freres Bruyset, Libraires, rue Mercière, au Soleil & à la Croix d'Or. M.DCC.LIII. Avec Approbation et Privilège du Roy.

4°. Pp. xvi. 440.

Extra engraved title. Title red and black.

Tome Second, Contenant la Pharmacopée Chymique.

Pp. viii. 441-876. [2 blank.] Title red and black.

Traité abrégé des Eaux Minérales de France.

Pp. 72. Five plates of Apparatus.

The editions of this work enumerated by the bibliographers are numerous: Paris, 1672, 1676, 1681, in 8°; 1676, 1682, 1692, in 4°; Lyons, 1693, and the present, 1753, 4°. It was translated into Latin: *Pharmacopœa Regia*, Geneva, 1684, 4°

(1683, Stolle and Weigel). According to Manget the book was translated into many languages, even into Chinese, for the use of the Emperor. The English version was published in 1678, 4°.

CHARAS (MOYSE). *Continued.*

Theriaque D'Andromacus, avec une Description particuliere des Plantes, des Animaux & des Mineraux employez à cette grande Composition, et les Reformatations & Observations necessaires, tant sur leur Election & Preparation, que sur leur dernier mélange. Par Moyse Charas, Docteur en Medecine, & Chymiste du Roy de la Grande Bretagne. Nouvelle Edition, Revûë & augmentée. A Paris, chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Jacques, près les Mathurins, au S. Esprit. M.DC.LXXXV. Avec Approbation & Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [14, Engraved title included], 12, 305 [7].

The first edition appeared at Paris, 1668, 12°. A German translation was published at Frankfurt a. M., 1679, 8°. The 'Theriaque' consisted of 65 ingredients, and in this book a description of each of these is given. The engraved title contains, set in a landscape, vipers and a beaver, in both of which he took great interest.

Charas (1618-1698), born at Uzès, came to Paris, and made himself known by his book on the 'Theriaque.' He studied the anatomy and nature of the viper, on which he wrote two treatises, Paris, 1669, 8°, and 1672, 1678, 1690, 1694, 8°; for nine years conducted the Course of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes and wrote his *Pharmacopée*. In 1680, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he went to England—as he was of the reformed religion—and became the pharmacist of Charles II. He lived in England for five years, and passed to Holland. There the Spanish Ambassador

persuaded him to go to Spain to see the King, who was in poor health; he went, much against his convictions, experimented with vipers, and his science having brought him into conflict with the Church, at the age of 72 he passed into the prison of the Inquisition, where he was confined for four months. He ultimately went over to the Romish Church, and returned to Paris, where he was congratulated by the King on his change of views. He was shortly after made a member of the Academy of Sciences. He died 17 January, 1698, in his 80th year.

Acta Eruditorum, for Sept. 1683, p. 407.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 53.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 43.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, I. p. 229; 1778, I. p. 594.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, III. p. 402.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Tiguri, 1771, I. p. 541.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, Bernæ, 1774, I. p. 390.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, Basil. 1779, III. p. 245.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 109.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, II. pp. 251.
Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, I. p. 193.
Condorcet, "Eloges des membres de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris," *Oeuvres*, 1804, I. p. 132.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 181.
Watt, *Bibl. Britannica*, 1819, I. (authors) 2137.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), III. p. 219.
Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1827, XVI. p. 156.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, Paris, 1831, I. II. p. 668.
Biographie Universelle, 1844, VII. p. 504.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, 1855, I. p. 445. His list is somewhat different from Gmelin's. (The tone of this article and that by Dezeimeris may be observed.)
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, IX. col. 712.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, Jena, 1855, p. 504, etc.
Paul-Antoine Cap, *Études biographiques*, 1^{re} Série, Paris, 1857, pp. 117-130.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, Première Série, 1874, XV. p. 416.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1881, II. p. 843; 2d Series, 1898, III. p. 334.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1884, I. p. 703.

CHARLES VI., Roy de France.

Oeuvre Royale.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, p. 91.

In the story of Nicolas Flamel, Charles VI. of France is introduced as sending Cramoisi to find out the truth of the reports which were circulating about Flamel's wealth. He is said amongst the

other entertainments of his lucid moments to have engaged in alchemical experiments. The present tract is probably not by him.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 59.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, I. pp. 216, 246, 469; III. p. 134.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, I. p. 435; 1866, I. p. 460.

CHARTIER (JEAN).

Scientia Plumbi Sacri Sapientum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, VI. p. 569.

CHARTIER (JEAN). *Continued.*

The original work is in French: *La Science du Plomb Sacré des Sages*, Paris, 1651, 4°. The author is called a physician, but nothing more is

said about him. His book is mentioned by Lenglet Dufresnoy.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 59; 1656, p. 56.

Jacob Lenpolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 44.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 134.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 622.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 431.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 332;
1869, ii. 324.

CHEMIA.

De Chemia Senioris . . . Libellus.

See ZADITH SENIOR.

CHEMIA.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri duo, 1602.

CHEMIA IN NUCE, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper.

Et nos ferulæ subduximus manum, & nos consilium dedimus.

Juvenalis.

Anno 1777, den 20 May.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. 16.

On the title-page is a vignette of the sun surrounded by rays, with the symbol of salt as a planet, and the motto: In Sole et Sale Omnia. This is apparently the second edition.

[Another Copy.]

Chemia in Nuce.

See DREY Kleine Schriften, 1778, p. 5.

CHEMIA Rationalis, das ist vernunftmäßige Anweisung, wie vermittelst der Spagyrischen Kunst, aus den drey Reichen der Natur die itziger Zeit gebräuchlichsten Artzeney-Mittel bereitet werden sollen. Welcher beygefüget ist Praxis Chimiatica, oder kurtzer doch deutlicher Unterricht, wie die vornehmsten Kranckheiten des menschlichen Leibes, aus ihren Ursachen und Zeichen sattsam erkant, und mit vorhero gezeigten Medicamentis glücklich curiret werden können. Alles nach den Grund-Sätzen der neuen Philosophiæ ausgearbeitet, und aus den Englischen, in das Hochteutsche übersetzt, auch mit nützlichen Registern versehen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegts Johann Justus Erytropel, 1696.

8°. Pp. [58] 304; 270. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

This is a treatise on pharmaceutical chemistry. In the first part is contained the methods of making different preparations of animal and vegetable substances for medical use. The second enumerates diseases and the medicines with which they are to be treated.

It purports to be translated from the English,

but I have not seen the original. It is not from W. Y-worths *Chymicus rationalis: or the Fundamental grounds of the Chymical Art*, London, 1692, 8°. An edition, 1697, of this latter work is mentioned by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 695), but he gives the author's name erroneously as W. H. Worth.

CHEMIE.

See BIRKHOLZ (ADAM MELCHIOR).

CHEMISCHE BELUSTIGUNGEN. Oder Sammlung auserlesene Kunststücke, die zur Bewunderung und zum Vergnügen gereichen. Leipzig, 1794. bey Friedrich August Leo.

8°. Pp. xx. 258 [12]. 2 plates of apparatus.

This is not a treatise on Chemistry but a couple of hundred startling effects produced by chemical action, arranged in eight classes: 1. Tricks with colours; 2. Sympathetic inks; 3. Tree of Diana, etc.; 4. Phosphorus; 5. Combustion experiments;

6. Explosions; 7. Gases; 8. Miscellaneous experiments.

It is a collection of popular lecture demonstrations. The author has not given his name.

CHIMIA.

Das Buch von der Kunst Chimia eines ungewissen Authors.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1613, i. p. 504.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba, 1750, i. p. 612.

This is the translation of the tract ARTE (DE) CHYMICA (q.v.).

CHIMICA (La) del Gusto e dell' Odorato o sia l' Arte di comporre facilmente, e con poca spesa i liquori da Bere, e le Acque odorose con un metodo nuovo per fare i liquori fini senza acquavite, Traduzione dal Francese. Firenze, MDCCCLXXXII. Nella stamperia Bonducciana con Approvazione.

8°. Pp. vii. [1 blank] 280. 6 engraved plates.

The author of this work is called Abbé Poncelet, and Père Polycarpe, so that his name appears also as Polycarpe Poncelet, and he was born at Verdun, but nothing else is said about him. He wrote a tract on thunder, 1766, and one on wheat, 1779. The present work appeared under the title *Chimie du Goût et de l'odorat* . . . , Paris, 1755, 8°; new editions, Paris, 1774, 8°; Paris, 1800, 2 vols. 8°, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

Presumably the Italian translation was made from that of 1774. The French edition which I have seen is entitled *Nouvelle Chimie du Goût et de l'Odorat*, . . . par M. G. . . . Paris, 1819, 2 vols., 8°, with 10 plates. This is an enlarged and much altered edition from the above, but there are paragraphs remaining which show that these two books only differ by the French edition being modernized and improved.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1835, vii. p. 261.
Biographie Universelle, 1823, xxxv. p. 340; or, *Id.* no date, xxxiv. p. 45.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1866, xl. col. 735.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, ii. col. 496.

CHIMICA (La) per Le Donne.

Parva leves capiunt animos.

Ovid.

Tomo Primo. In Venezia, MDCCXCVI. Dalla Tipografia Pepoliana Presso Antonio Curti q. Giacomo Con Privilegio.

8°. Pp. xx. 243 [1 blank]. Tomo Secondo [2 blank], iii.-viii, 233 [1] [2 blank]. Pp. 173-6, numbered twice.

CHESNE (JOSEPH Du).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS).

CHORTALASSEUS (JOHANNES).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

CHRISTOFLE DE GAMON.

Le Tresor de Tresors.

See LINTHAUT (HENRI DE), 1610.

CHRISTOPHORUS PARISIENSIS.

Christophori Parisiensis Elucidarius. Das ist ein edles Büchlein vom rechten Grund, Mittel und Ende der wahren uhralten philosophischen universal Medicin. für etlich hundert Jahren von diesem authore beschrieben, jetzo aber in einer weit bessern Teutschen version, als für 40 Jahren geschehen, in Druck verfertigt. Hamburg in Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeits, im Jahr Christi, 1697.

8°. Pp. 107-208. MS. title-page, MS. notes.

This is a fragment from a copy of the *Vier aufse- Paris, 1649, 8°. There is an edition of the second*
riese Teutsche Chemische Büchlein (q.v.). part, to which are added tracts by Raymund Lully,
 Dufresnoy mentions *Elucidarium Chemicum,* Hall, 1610, 8°.

Elucidarius seu artis transmutatoriae summa major cum Appendice.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 195.

Elucidarius.

See VIER AUSSERLESENE Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 107.

Nothing is known of Christophorus Parisiensis. His date is given by Lenglet Dufresnoy as 1260; other writers say in general terms the thirteenth century. Even his name is varied; for Lenglet Dufresnoy calls him "Christophe de Paris ou de Perouse."

Schmieder has favoured us with a fancy biography. As he was so little known he was probably not a teacher in the university, but is to be looked for amongst the monks. In that case, however, it is not in France that he is to be found, but in the Benedictine Abbey of St. Albans. Two Benedictines called 'Parisiensis' lived there and wrote a history; the elder to 1259, when he died, the younger to 1273. The latter is known as Matthew of Paris, and the two are usually

confused under this name; but as it is unlikely the elder was also called Matthew, possibly he was Christopher. And this is history!

A good many writings are ascribed to him by Nazari, and his list is copied by Borel and subsequent writers. None of these have been printed, and, if they ever existed, or if they exist now, are in manuscript.

Of the present work there was a German version published at Halle, 1608, according to the *Beytrag*, and one in Latin, at Paris, 1649. In 1772 a new German edition was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig. No value is attached to this tract by Borrichius and other critics. In the *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff* there is an edition of the German, Hall, 1688, 8°, 127 pages not numbered.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione metallica Sogni tre*, Brescia, 1572, p. 137; 1599, p. 137.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 343.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 61; 1656, p. 58.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlviil.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 467; iii. p. 57, 134.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 58.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 591.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 59.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 140.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 380; 1866, i. p. 404.

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 717-721.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 347, 378, 386.

CHRYSANDER (ALITOPHILUS).

Aureum Seculum Patefactum: oder, die eröffnete güldene Zeit, darinnen das von allen Chymicis und wahren Philosophis längst-gewünschte Menstruum Universale, seu Materia Chaotica sonnenklar entdeckt. Gott zu Ehren, und denen, die ihn lieben, zum erfreulichen Vergnügen ausgefertigt von Alitophilo Chrysandro. Nürnberg, In Verlegung Johann Ziegers, 1706.

8°. Pp. 207 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 34.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1798, ii. p. 314.

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, Moscou, 1878, No. 1328.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, ii. p. 360.

Anhang Chymischer Ergötzlichkeiten.

See DELICIAE Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, 1703-1705.

CHRYSIPPUS Fanianus.

See FANIANUS (CHRYSIPPUS).

CHRYSOGONUS DE PURIS.

Das Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen, aus Philosophischen Schriften denen Söhnen der Kunst ordentlich vorgestellt, von Chrysogono de Puris Uranopolitâ.

Symbol. Aurea Vellera Sunt In Colcho: Hylealia Dona.

Anno M DC LXXXIII.

8°. Sigs. A-B, in eights, or pp. [16]. Without place and printer's name.

Pontische oder Mercurial-Wasser der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 391.

To the same anonymous writer these are also ascribed:

Cynosura chemica tincturam universalem indicans, 1689, 4°.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 118 (calls him an Englishman, a sophist and no philosopher, and says his tract is of no use).

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 635, 640.

Statua mercurialis ad tincturam particularem ex universali ortam, 1689, 4°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 996,
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 340, 391.

CHRYSORRHOAS, sive de Arte Chymica Dialogus.

See GRATAROLO (G.), 1561, i. sig.*5 verso.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 139.

See also PENOTUS (BERNARD G.).

CHRYSOSTOMUS (POLYCARPUS).

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), *Tractat*, 1723.

The person concealed under this pseudonym is the author of a rather notable work entitled: *Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, first published in 1710, and afterwards reprinted in Cardilucius' *Antrum natura et artis reclusum*, 1710, in Christoph Helbig's *Observationes medico-chymicæ*, 1711, and J. Ott. Helbig's *Curiosa physica*, 1714. A new edition was published at

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Part i., p. 112.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 540, 650, 681.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 331.

Leipzig in 1783, with a list of two hundred Rosicrucian books. Nothing is reported of the author; even to the writer of the *Beitrag* his actual name was unknown. On the three occasions when he refers to the *Missiv* and its author the commendation and admiration are edged with the double meaning which makes the verdicts of the *Beitrag* anything but compliments.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2423.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1531-32.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 205.

CHYMIA.

See BUCH (Das) Chymia.

CHYMIÆ Aurifodina Incomparabilis quam recludit Prælium Prosimetricum 'magiarum noctium sortes Sibyllinæ Chymicæ Vanni Granatum erutum, Authoribus immortalibus adeptis cui subjungitur Commentatio de Pharmaco Catholico. Lugduni Batavorum, Sumptibus Autoris, 1696.

4°. Pp. [1-2 blank] 3-392 (*sic*, for 292), 10 engravings. Commentatio, 76 [1] [3 blank], 1 engraving.

This is a reissue of the *Reconditorium ac Reclusorium Opulentia Sipientiaque Numinis Mundi Magni*, Amstel. 1666 (*q.v.*).

The only difference is in the first sheet. The first leaf of it is blank; the title-page is new,

Epigramma in Zoilum is on f 3 *recto*, and on the reverse is the *Idoneum ad Lectorem Interverbium*. The engraved *Character Adeptorum* (in red) and the engraved plate *Chorus Philosophorum* of the older edition have been omitted.

CHYMLÆ. *Continued.*

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 41.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
 p. 644 ('an excellent gold mine for the mining friends
 of Hermetic science; it bears annually a couple

of hundred marks of fine gold. The *Theatrum
 Chemicum* seems to me more productive according
 to its contents and value').

CHYMICA Vannus.

See RECONDITORIUM, 1666.
 See CHYMIÆ AURIFODINA, 1696.

CHYMICAL Dictionary.

See F. (J.), *A New light of Alchymy*, etc., 1674, p. 303.

CHYMICUS.

See CURIOSÆ (Der) Chymicus.

CHYMIERASTES.

See C. (J.), *Chymierastes*.

CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), *Pseud.*

Der wahren Chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung, das ist; getreue und aufrichtige Entdeckung der Materie, welche genommen werden muß, wann man den wahren Weisen-Stein Lapidem Philosophorum Tincturam Universalem machen will; aus vielen Theophrastischen Handschriften, vorhin niemahlen in den Truck kommen, mit ganz deutlich und klaresten Worten angezeigt, daß es klärer nicht seyn könnte. Auch wegen derenjenigen welche in denen chymischen Handgriffen noch nicht sonderbar erfahren seynd, mit sonderbarem Unterricht und kürztzester Unterweisung der nothwendigen Präparationen versehen. Alles denen Liebhabern der Chymischen Weisheit zu Gefallen in offenen Truck gegeben von J. J. Chymiphilo. Getruckt im Jahr 1720.

8°. Pp. [8] 219 [14, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Engraved plate of the Prague medal.

[Another Copy.]

The date has been cut off.

Gmelin followed by Schmieder and by Kopp says this book was printed at Nürnberg. This is not stated in the above copy, and no place is given either by Fictuld or by Ladrage. The former writer condemns the book as 'lauter Sophistische Quetscherey,' except the epistles of Gualdus.

The book contains a chapter on the antiquity of Alchemy, in which reference is made to the Greek alchemists; another contains an account of the

transmutation made at Prague, and that witnessed by Helvetius, the curious history of Gualdus, and some other narratives; and a third describes deceptions practised by so-called adepts.

I have followed the authorities in calling the author Chymiphilus, but I am inclined to think that this is a mere epithet, and that the initials may represent the author's name.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 178, 285.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 52.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 307.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Onwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1439.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 351.

CHYMISCHE Abhandlung worinne die verschiedene Bereitung der Spießglaß-Tinktur . . . untersucht . . . wird.

See VATER (CHRISTIAN).

CHYMISCHE Hochzeit.

See ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN).

CHYMISCHE Neuigkeiten von einer feinen Particular-Medicin, fortgesetzt mit einer höchst-deutlichen Beschreibung der Materie des Steins der Weisen, und dessen wahren Grunde, auch fernerer Handleitung von einem Philosophen aus der alten Welt. Anno 1742.

8°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 52 (*sic* for 72).

The preface is signed T. G. X. Fictuld, *Probiere* the author. There is a copy in the *Bibliothèque Stein*, 1753, Th. II. p. 51, makes no account of *Ouvroff*, 1870, No. 1641.

CHYMISCHE (Die) Sonne.

See NEU-AUFFGEHENDE (Die) Chymische Sonne, 1740.

CHYMISCHEN (Der) Weisheit Offenbarung.

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.).

CHYMISCHER MONDEN-SCHEIN.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiæ, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches præpariret werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der erbaren Welt bekandt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubt, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet, verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1739.

8°. Pp. 55 [1, 4 blank], leaf of errata inserted at the end. Wants the frontispiece. MS. notes.

About the authorship of this tract see STEINBERGEN.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiæ, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches præpariret werden soll; Auf ansuchen und bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der erbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubt, von einem Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1744.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page and is not included in the pagination.

Chymischer Monden-Schein, worinnen nicht allein angezeigt wird, das wahre Subjectum Philosophiæ, sondern auch wo solches zu suchen sey, und dann wie solches præpariret werden soll. Auf Ansuchen und Bitten eines sonderbaren guten Freundes treulich aufgezeichnet, der ehrbaren Welt bekannt zu machen und drucken zu lassen erlaubt, von einem, Der die Wahrheit nicht läugnet, verbergen will, noch kan. Franckfurt und Leipzig, in der Fleischerischen Buchhandlung, 1760.

8°. Pp. 55 [5 pp. advertisement of chemical books]. The frontispiece forms a double page, and is not included in the pagination.

"In the pale moonshine," says the *Beytrag*, It is quoted by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. "walking is uncertain. I go my way in sunlight, p. 390. and go surely." *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 672.

CHYMISCHER oder Alchymistischer Particular-zeiger.

See NAXAGORAS (J. EHRD VON).

CHYMISCHER Zeig- und Weg-Weiser, worinnen die Möglichkeit der Metallen-Verwandlung vor Augen gestellet, und der Weg zum Philosophischen Stein eröffnet wird. In Verlegung Johann Ziegers, Buchhändlers in Nürnberg. Anno 1689.

24°. Pp. 48.

Ladrage calls it 'Seig- und Weg-Weiser,' *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1289.*

CHYMISCHES Etwas in Nichts, das ist: Wie der hochberühmte Stein der Weisen als eine edle Gabe Gottes, entfernt, und in hohen Dingen vergeblich gesucht, aber nahe, und in geringen, glücklich wird gefunden, in Etwas, doch gründlich entworfen, und mit einem vollständigen Register versehen, von einem, der sich Mit In Gott BeLustiget. Drefsden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, 1722.

8°. Pp. 38. Index [10].

The author's initials seem to be M. I. G. B. L. Fictuld (*Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 48*), mentions an edition of 1718. He says that the author was a Saxon Decanus Theologie, and he thinks it

a disgrace for such a man to spend his time in penning "arch-lies" and sophistical deceptions, knowing them to be such! Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1440.*

CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, in welchem die Verborgenheit der Natur und Kunst gepflanzet, daneben die Materie und Weise zum Lapide Philosophico zu würcken, entdeckt zu befinden. von Einem Liebhaber der Weisheit die im Verborgenen liget. Ludwigsburg, Bey Christian Heinrich Pfothenhauer. A. 1747.

8°. Pp. 106 (but pp. 64-65 are dropped).

The following tracts are contained in this collection:

Theophrastus Paracelsus, Apocalypsis Hermetis, von der Offenbarung des verborgenen Geistes der Natur, p. 4.

Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Studiosi [Epistola], p. 17.

Philosophisches Rätzel in Teutsche Reimen gebracht durch Filip Zesen von Fürstenau, p. 20.

Das Geheimniß vom Steine der Weisen or das Geheimniß der hermetischen Philosophie, p. 22.

J. C. Chymierastes den Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie Heyl, etc., p. 80.

Johann Arnd, Judicium über die Vier Figuren des grossen Amphitheatri Henrici Khunraths, p. 87.

Otto Hellwig, Send-schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Ordens in Wien, p. 97.

Wahrhafter und gerechter Process vom Liquore Alcahest und der Tinctur, p. 101.

Die Zubereitung des Liquoris, p. 103.

Tugenden dieses Liquoris Alcahest, p. 105.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 375.*

CHYMISCHES Zwey-Blat.

See LANGE (JOHANN).

CHYMISCH- Unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz; das ist: Ausführlicher Unterricht, von dem wahren Philosophisch-Chymischen Subjecto, und dessen natürlich- und nöthigen Hand-Arbeiten, den sogenannten Lapidem Philosophorum aus allen dreyen Reichen sonder Anstand, Schaden und Unkosten zu verfertigen, Gott zu Ehren, der Warheit zu Steuer, denen armen Suchenden und Seuffzenden zum Trost und grösten Vergnügen ans Licht gegeben, von einem der Warheit besitzend und liebenden Freunde, der sich verdeckt nennet, Christlich, Fürsichtig Vnd Stille, ist des Authoris Ernster Wille. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1728.

CHYMISCH-. *Continued.*

8°. Pp. [14, including the Frontispiece] 424. Errata [2, 2 blank]. The Frontispiece in two compartments represents a mine, and a Chemist in the midst of his apparatus, in the open air. Folding plate full of symbols entitled: Tabula Aurea Salomonis et Hermetis. Title red and black.

The volume contains the following tracts:
Chymisch-Unterirdischer Sonnen-Glantz, p. 1.
Die drei letzten Capitel de Occulta Philosophorum Chymia (in verse), p. 24.
Von Natürlichen und übernatürlichen Dingen (Basilii Valentini), p. 43.
Dicta Alani, p. 152.
Metallurgia des Doctor Tanckii, p. 169.

Fictuld assigns this tract to Steinbergen, whom he identifies with CHRYS. FERDINAND VON SABOR (*q.v.*). The initials of the pseudonymous author correspond with those of Sabor's, or of CHRISTIAN Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1723, Th. ii. p. 136.
Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 660, 663.

CIMBALUM Aureum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 781.

CLAIUS (JOHANN).

Alkumistica, das ist: ein wunderbarliche seltzame, vnd bewerte Kunst, aufs Mist gut Arabisch, Türckisch, vnnd Reinisch Goldt, jha auch das beste gedigen Silber zu machen. Wider die betrügliche Alchimisten, vnnd vngeschickte vermeinte Theophratisten [*sic*], von einem sondern guten Freundt, (so durch dise Fantasey betrogen, vnnd zu nächster Armut gerahten), allen Hochverständigen zur vermeidung diser falschen Kunst, gantz notdürffig beschriben: durch M. Iohannen Claium.

Weil jetzund fast in allem Landt,
Die Alchimey nimbt vberhandt,
Das mancher wirdt dardurch verfürd,
Wie man wol an Exempeln spürt,
Hab ich zu Spott der Alchimey,
Bschriben die groß betriegerey.

Gedruckt zu Amberg, durch Michael Forster. Anno M.D.XCIII.

4°. Sig. A [= pp. 8]. MS. additions, 4 pp. The date is partly obliterated, and may be M. D. XCIII. The vignette represents a capillary filter.

This is in verse and contains a recommendation to farmers to spread stable and byre manure upon the fields, and Claius then proceeds to trace the profit that accrues thereby to the crops, to the cattle, to the poultry, to the orchard, and so at last to the owner. It is a brief sketch of rural economy.

Kopp quotes an edition of Mühlhausen, 1616: "Alkumistica, das ist, die ware Goldkunst, aus Mist durch seine Operation vnd Proces gut Goldt zu machen, Wieder die betrieglichen Alchymisten vnd vngeschickten vermeinten Theophrastisten von Herrn Johanne Clajo beschrieben. Neben angenecktem Special-Bericht—Mennigklichen zur Nachrichtung und Warnung zusammengebracht Wolfius, *Bibliotheca Hebraea*, 1727, iii. p. 361.
Morbhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, I. iv. c. 4. § 7, p. 751.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 112.
Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, I. col. 1927.

Das 3^{te} und 4^{te} Buch aus den Wunderbahren Begebenheiten eines unbekandten Philosophi, pp. 226, 282.

Ein Dialogus vom Stein der Weisen wo der Præceptor Georgius und Discipulus Albertus über Bernhardi Fontinlein herrlich discuirren, p. 333.

Aula Lucis, oder: Das Haufs des Lichts durch S. N. . . . beschrieben, . . . übersetzt durch J. L. M. C., p. 394.

FRIEDRICH VON STEINBERGEN (*q.v.*): C. F. V. S. In the *Bevtrag*, while these two personages are identified, the authorship of the present work is not mentioned at all.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 390 (among books having the sun as part of the title).

durch Aletophilum Parrhesiensem." The first part seems a reprint of the present poem; the second part contains an exposure of and warning against the tricks of fraudulent alchemists.

Johann Claius, born 1535, was a native of Herzberg in Saxony, Rector at Goldberg, then at Nordhausen, and in 1574 pastor at Bendeleben in Thuringia. He was a Hebrew Scholar, and made several translations into that language, amongst others of the Gospels and Epistles, Leipzig, 1578, afterwards, 1586, in the form of a tetraglott, German, Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He is the first also who compiled a complete German grammar, of which editions of 1578, 1604, and 1651 are mentioned.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 518.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 352.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 270.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 237.

CLANGOR Buccinæ.

See ALCHIMIA (De) Opuscula, 1550, i. f. 19.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 288.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 389; 1750, i. p. 473.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. pp. 147, 877.

In the German translation it is also called *Der Thon der Schalmeyen*, and it sometimes appears under the form *Clamor*.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 23, § xxxii.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 63.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1018.

CLARKE (WILLIAM).

The Natural History of Nitre: or, a Philosophical Discourse of the Nature, Generation, Place, and Artificial Extraction of Nitre, with its Vertues and Uses. By William Clarke. London; Printed by E. Okes for Nathaniel Brook at the Angel in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1670.

8°. Pp. [14] 93. [1 blank.] Imperfect, wanting A₂.

William Clarke was born at Swainswyke, near Bath, about 1640. His university course was taken in Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1661, M.A. 1662, and was elected fellow of Merton in 1663. He afterwards studied medicine, and took the degree of M.D., and, settling in Bath, practised his profession there with the greatest success and esteem. In spite of strong inducements to continue there, he removed to Stepney,

where he died, 24 April, 1684. Morhof calls him Royal physician.

Haller mentions a medical tract apparently by him, but the treatise on nitre is that by which he is best known. It was translated into Latin: *Naturalis Historia Nitri*, Frankfurt, 1675, 8°, London, 1675, 8°; Hamburg, 1675, 8°.

Long previous to Clarke's, a tract on nitre had been published by Thomas Chaloner, London, 1584, small 4°, ff. [2] 22.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 372.

Manget, *Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum*, 1731,

i. ii. p. 60.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*,

1732, p. 44.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 421.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 200.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1934.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 194.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*,

1778, i. p. 654.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii.

p. 274.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 133.

CLAUDER (GABRIEL).

Gabrielis Clauderi, D. Medici Ducalis Saxonici, Academici Curiosi, Dissertatio de Tinctura Universali (vulgò Lapis Philosophorum dictâ). In qua 1. Quid Haec sit. 2. Quod detur in Rerum Natura; an Christiano consultum sit immediatè in hanc inquirere; 4. è qua Materia; & 5. quo modo præparetur, per rationes, & Variorum experientiam perspicuè proponitur; aliaque curiosa & utilia, huic analoga, adnectuntur. Ad Normam Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum. Cum Serenissimi Electoris Saxoniae Privilegio. Altenburgi apud Godofredum Richterum, 1678.

4°. Pp. [12] 272. Index [24].

Another edition: Altenburgi, 1668, 4°, is mentioned, and a reprint: *Schediasma de Tinctura Universali*, Norimbergæ, 1736. This is a reply

to the criticism of Alchemy by Athanasius Kircher. Another reply was made by BLAUWENSTEIN (s. (g.v.).

Gabrielis Clauderi, des berühmten Medici Dissertation von der Universal-Tinctur oder dem Stein der Weisen, in welcher 1. Was diese seye 2. ob sie in der Natur gefunden werde, und ob einem Christen nützlich seye, selbe zu erforschen; 3. Aus was für einer Materi; und 4. wie sie bereitet werde, durch Beweifs-Gründ und Erfahrungen beschrieben wird, deme

CLAUDER (GABRIEL). *Continued.*

noch andere nützliche und curiose Sachen mit beygefüget worden. Denen Liebhabern zu Gefallen, ins Teutsche versetzt von einem Teutsch-gesinnten. Nurnberg, in Verlegung Peter Paulus Bleul, Kunst- und Buchhändlern, Oettingen, gedruckt bey Stephan Rolcken, Fürstl. Hof-Buchdrucker. Anno MDCLXXXII.

8°. Pp. 217 (misprint for 271). Register [7]. Wants pp. 221-2. This is a translation of the *Dissertatio*, to which is appended (p. 223) the tract entitled: *Das vermittelst eines allgemeinen Magneten herabgezogene Luft-Gold*.

In his defence of alchemy against Kircher, and his teacher Rolfinck, he did not rely on his own experience, but gathered historic evidence of the

possibility of metallic transmutation, and did what he could for his time.

Tractatus de Tinctura Universali ubi in Specie contra R. P. Athanasium Kircherum pro existentiâ Lapidis Philosophici disputatur.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 119.

Eine Abhandlung vom Universal Stein.

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1773, II. i. p. 1.

Gabriel Clauder, son of Joseph Clauder, laureated poet, rector of Altenburg, was born there 18 Oct., 1633, studied at Jena and Leipzig, and graduated M.D. there; travelled in Holland, England, and Italy, practised in his native place, and was physician to several of the Saxon princes, and as associate he contributed papers to the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum* under the name

Theseus. He died in October (Büchner says 9 Jan.), 1691 (others 1690).

Amongst his works must be mentioned his *Methodus balsamandi corpora humana*, Altenburg, 1679, 4°; and *De invento cinnabario*, Jena, 1684, 4°; but he wrote also about a thermoscope, about gunshot wounds, about mirrors, and on natural history.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 310. *Miscellanea Academiæ Naturæ Curiosorum*, for 1691, Norimb. 1692; Appendix, pp. 215-338; Memoir, with a fine portrait of Clauder.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 31, 208, 220, 373.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 148, 186, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200.

Paschius, *De Inventis Novis Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 364, 367, 373. (Refers to his method of embalming.) Mangel, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. pp. 63-76.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 281.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 189.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 44.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 823.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 200.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 413.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1939.

Biographie Universelle, 1844, viii. p. 360.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 67.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 502.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 634.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1863, x. col. 696.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 500.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 590, 1230, 1632.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 366, 477.

Gotter, *Elogia clarorum Altenburgensium*, 1713, p. 58.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 655.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1875, xvii. p. 658.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 105.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 278.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 90.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 208; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 666.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 630.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 218 (commends the author for the clearness of his exposition).

CLAUSIER (J.-LOUIS).

See QUINCY (JOHN), 1749.

CLAVE (ESTIENNE DE).

Le Cours de Chimie d'Estienne de Clave Docteur en Medecine, qui est le Second Liure des Principes de Nature. A Paris, Chez Olivier de Varennes, ruë S. Jacques, au Vase d'or. M.DC.XLVI. Avec Priuilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [4] 188 [8].

CLAVE (ESTIENNE DE). *Continued.*

Baumer ascribes to him a work: *Principes de Nature*, Paris, 1635, 8°, and Weigel quotes another work, *Nouvelle Lumière philosophique des vrais Principes . . . de la Nature*, par Clave, Paris, 1641, 8°, which might be an earlier edition of

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 61; 1656, p. 59.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*,

1732, p. 44.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 51.

the present *Cours de Chimie*. The author must not be identified with Gaston Claveus or Dulco, which, indeed, seems to be a misnomer. He was author also of a work: *Paradoxes des pierres et pierrieres*, Paris, 1635, 8°.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. pp. 152, 153.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 133, 140.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1081.

CLAVES (GASTON DE).

See DUCLO (GASTON).

CLAVICULA.

See LULLIUS (RAYMUNDUS).

Clavicula Hermeticæ Scientiæ Ab Hyperboreo Quodam Horis Subsecivis Calamo Consignata Anno cIdo Idccc xxxii. Marburgi Sumptibus Phil. Casimiri Mulleri, M DCC XLVI.

4°. Pp. 20.

Clavicula Hermeticæ Scientiæ Ab Hyperboreo Quodam Horis Subsecivis Calamo Consignata. Anno cIdo Idccc xxxii. 1786.

La Clavicule de la Science Hermetique ecrite par un Habitant du Nord dans ses Heures de Loisir. L'An MDCCXXXII. 1786.

8°. Pp. 76. Latin and French on opposite pages. Without place and printer's name.

There is another edition in Latin and French, Amsterdam, P. Mortier, 1751, sm. 8°, pp. 73, quoted by Ladrague. I have not seen it.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1475-76.

CLAVIS Majoris Sapientiæ.

See ARTEPHIUS.

CLAVIS Philosophiæ Chemicæ.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 123.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 447.

CLAVIS Philosophorum.

See ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAULUS).

CLAVIS, sambt seiner Declaration der Chymischen Handgriffen.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii.* (1598), p. 82.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymicæ*, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 124.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 229.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 124

CLAVIS Sapientiæ.

See ARTEPHIUS.

CLAVIS Thesaurorum.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 261.

See also SCHLÜSSEL.

CLAVIS totius philosophiæ chemicæ.

See DORN (GERARD).

CLEFS de la Philosophie Hermétique.

See LE BRETON (CHARLES).

CLETTUS (GEORGIUS).

Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller und jeder Particularitäten, fürnembsten Handgriffen vnd Vortheylen ad conficiendum Azot Philosophorum necessaria.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 375.

CLIII. Aphorismes Chymiques.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CLIII. Aphorismi.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

CLINGIUS (FRANCISCUS).

Nützliche Anweisung . . . über Basili Valentini Chymische Schrifften.

See PHILOSOPHISCHES Licht und Schatten, &c., 1738, No. iii. p. 63.

Franciscus Clinge was a Prussian privy-councillor, but I have failed to get any details about him.

Other three tracts besides the above were written by him: "Freywillige Einladung zur Anweisung in der wahren Chymie oder Philosophia hermetica," 1712, 4°; "Ein richtiger Wegweiser zu der einigen Wahrheit in Erforschung der verborgenen Heimlichkeiten der Natur," Berlin, 1701, 8°; "Antwort an Theodorum Candidum, wegen des Cluvers fameuse Chartreque, wider den Wegweiser zur

einigen Wahrheit, in Erforschung der verborgenen Heimlichkeiten der Natur," *Ibid.* 1701, 8°.

The author of the *Jungfer Alchymia* speaks of him as excellent, and says no one has better insight into the composition of the metals than he, and in order to silence carping critics quotes a long passage from Clinge's reply. Kopp merely mentions the "Richtiger Wegweiser" as by a Franz Clinge, and adds that it must have been reviewed by a certain Cluver, probably Detlef Clüver of Schleswig, because of Clinge's published reply thereto.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 43.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 310.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 384.

CLIVOLO (BARTHOLOMÆUS à).

See VIOTTUS (BARTHOLOMÆUS) à Clivolo.

CLODIUS (BALDUINUS).

Balduini Clodii weyland gewesenen Fürstlichen Marggrävischen zu Durlach, demnach Fürstlichen Anhaltischen zu Dessaw Rahts vnd Leib Medici. Officina Chymica, das ist: Künstliche Spagyrischen Zuzubereitung (*sic*) der Animalischen, Vegetabilischen, Metallischen vnd Mineralischen Medicamenten, sampt deroselben heylsamen Gebrauch, vnd Würckung zur Gesundheit Menschliches Leibes. Sampt beygefügtem Consilio, wie man sich in Pestilenzischen Läuften verhalten soll. Jetzo publiciert vnd an Tag geben durch J. E. B. Medicum zu S. Getruckt zu Oppenheim bey Hieronymo Gallern, in Vorlegung Johann-Theodor de Bry, 1620.

4°. Pp. [8] 189 [7].

CLODIUS (BALDUINUS). *Continued.*

Mercklin quotes an edition of Franckfurt, 1633, 4°. Gmelin calls him "Barth." and his book: "Officium (*sic*) chymica (*sic*), consilium und regimen wie sich männiglichen in pestilenzischen Läuften zu verhalten, 4°. Oppenheim, 1620, Frankf., 1633. This title is either that of the 1633 edition, which I have not seen, or else it is a condensed form of the 1620 title.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 108.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 495.
Weigel, *Einleitung sur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 147.

This is taken by Gmelin from Haller, who also misnames him 'Bartholomæus,' and gives the same title (but writes it correctly *officina*); and he further informs us that J. E. B. is Burggrav, and that the edition of 1633 had Burggrav's name.

Ladrague quotes *Fünf unterschiedliche Tractätlein*, Frankfurt a. M. 1640, 4°, which contains the present work by Clodius, and others by Burggrav, Paracelsus, Kornthauer, etc., on epidemics.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 570.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1601.

CLOPINEL.

See MEUN (JEAN DE).

CNÖFFEL (ANDREAS).

Responsum ad Positiones de Spiritu Mundi quod in se continet Reserationem Tumbæ Semiramidis.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 880.

This paper first appeared in the *Miscellanea* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Ann. 4 and 5, Append. pp. 265-380, Lips. 1676.

The name of the author occurs also as Cneuffel and Knoepfel. There are two persons of this name, and the identification of them requires attention.

They were both born at Bautzen, and lived, one in the earlier, the other in the latter half of the seventeenth century. Andreas, the elder, was physician of Wladislas IV., and of John Casimir, Kings of Poland. He wrote one or two medical works, on gout, 1643; fevers, 1655; etc., and his death took place on 24 Dec., 1658, in the camp at Thorn.

The younger Andreas is called by Jöcher the

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 42.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Mmm. 4 recto, Ann. 24 Dec., 1658.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 87.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 205.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 1977.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. 569 (calls him J. Andr. Cnoeffel).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 613.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 343.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii.

son, but by Kestner—and this seems more accurate—the brother of the preceding. There is nothing very unusual in two brothers having the same christian name. He was physician of the Bishop of Ermeland, and of Michael and John III., also Kings of Poland. He died in 1699 at Marienburg, where he was burgomaster. No separate works of his seem to have been issued, but a number of dissertations by him are printed in the proceedings of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. Witte and Mercklin (copied by Manget) have run the two men together, and put the works on gout and fever along with the dissertations under one heading, although there is an interval of twenty years between them. The present paper is by the younger man.

568 (the elder); 1779, iii. 344 (the younger; Haller had experienced the difficulty of distinguishing them).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 671.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 27, 217, 269.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 147, 176, 178.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 290.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 360 (Cnöffel der Jüngere).

COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

Ein Philosophisch vnd Chymischer Tractat: genandt: Errantium in rectam & planam viam Reductio. Das ist: Beständiger, Vnwidereprechlicher, vnd gantz gründlicher bericht, von der wahren Vniversal Materia, defs grossen Vniversal Steins der Weisen, woraufs derselbige gemacht werde, vnd ob es nur ein einig ding: oder aber mehr dann eines: auch was es sey, vnd wie es mit seinem allgemeinen bekantlichem Namen heisse: Aufs der Natur selbst, auch vnfehlbarē, naturgemässen, vnd Natur müglichē Consensu der fürtrefflichen, schwerverständlichen, vhralten, bewehrten Philosophen:

COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden. *Continued.*

Allein zu Gottes Ehr, der lieben Warheit, vnd der wahren Chemiæ zu stewer : allen Gottesliebenden, der Wahrheit vnd wahren geschicklichkeit begierigen filiis doctrinæ, zu sonderbarem gefallen, vnd fruchtlicher befürderung jhres geheymen vorhabens: eygentlich demonstrirt vnd offentlich jetzunder an tag gegeben: Durch den Edlen, Gestrengen vnd Vesten, Johann Heinrichen Cochem von Hollrieden. Wird auch zu end angehengt, ein herrliche particular Arbeit, die sich Monatlich auff ein merkliche gradation zur glänzenden Apollinis Kron in der Dianâ erstrecken thut.

Frater Basilius Valentinus sagt Triumph. Antim. fol. 141.

Von vnerkandten vnd vnwissenden dingen soll niemand ein vrtheil fällen. Gedruckt zu Straßburg, in Verlegung Eberhardi Zetzners Buchhändlers, 1626.

8°. Pp. [16] 119 [1 blank].

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. 562) quotes a previous edition, Hornbach, 1625, 8°, with the author's initials only, but calls him 'Hollrinden.' Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 384) spells his name *Hellrieden*; it is certainly *Hollrieden* throughout the 1626 edition. This is an interesting tract, for though short it covers a good deal of ground and quotes leading authorities, of whom a list is given at the end.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 124, calls him correctly *Hollrieden*. *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst*, 1702, p. 114, calls him *Hollrieden*, and says that in spite of his promise he has not handled the subject. He is quoted as an authority in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, p. 345.

COCUS (JACOBUS), *Præses.*

De Putredine Theses Physicæ, quarum Patrocinium pro Loco Facultatis Philosophicæ in celeberrima Vitebergensi Academia suscipiet, D.O.M.A. Præses M. Iacobus Cocus, Ederslebensis. Respondente Iohanne Emerico, Hirschbergensi Silesio. Ad horam vii. 18 Januarij. Vitebergæ; Typis M. Georgij Mullerj. Anno c10 10 xciv.

4°. Pp. [11, 1 blank].

Haller quotes the above, one *de peste*, Witteberg, 1607, 4°, and some others, and also a work in MS.: *Dendrographia S. de Plantis lib. iv.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 257.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 275.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 314.

CODEX Medicamentarius, seu Pharmacopœa Parisiensis, ex Mandato Facultatis Medicinæ Parisiensis in lucem edita, M. Hyacintho Theodoro Baron, Decano. Parisiis, apud Guilielmum Cavalier, viâ Jacobeâ, sub insigne Lillii Aurei. M.DCC.XXXII. Cum Privilegio Regis.

4°. Pp. [14] cxxvj. [2] 251 [1 bl.] xxxvj.

Baron was born at Paris in April 1686, and graduated doctor of medicine in 1710. He was professor of surgery, materia medica and pharmacy, and in 1730 the Faculty of Medicine elected him Dean, which office he held till 1733. During this period he endeavoured to complete the Faculty Library, and it was by his care that the present work was compiled and published. This Pharmacopœa belongs to a time when chemical medicines

had got an established footing. The lists of these are interesting. His death occurred 28 July, 1758. He was the author of a few medical dissertations, and he must not be confused with his son, who bore the same name, lived 1707-1787, and published a considerable number of works.

The *Codex* was first published in 1732, then in 1749, 4°, 1758, 4°, at Paris, and 1760, 4°, at Frankfurt.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 80.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 378, 419, 754.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), i. p. 563.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1827, i. p. 185.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 104.

CODICE Farmaceutico per lo Stato della Serenissima Repubblica di Venezia compilato per Ordine dell' Eccellentissimo Magistrato della Sanita. Padova M.DCC.XC. Nella Stamperia del Seminario presso Tommaso Bettinelli con pubbliche Permissioni e Privilegio.

4°. Pp. xii, 274.

COELHO (MANOEL RODRIGUES).

Pharmacopea Tubalense Chimico-Galenica, Parte Primeira. Em que se faz nam so' huma reflexam physica sobre os Principios dos mixtos, expondo depois a diffiniçãõ de ambas as Pharmacopêas, e as opperações, em que se dividem, com os objectos della inteiramente explicados. Mas tambem se mostra hum dicionario com muitas vozes, e termos de ambas as Pharmácias, e a explicação dos mais versados Synonomos, com que em diversos idiotismos se pedem os simpleces medicinaes; e finaliza com a indagação dos tres Reynos Animal, Vegetal, e Mineral, com algumas objecções propostas, e decididas à cerca dos medicamentos deste tam dilatado Imperio. Author Manoel Rodrigues Coelho, Boticario nesta Corte, e natural da Villa de Setubal. Offerecida. Ao Senhor Dezembargador. Joãõ Alvares Dacosta Cavalleiro Professo na Ordem de Christo, da Academia Real da Historia erudictissimo Academico, Dezembargador rectissimo da Casa da Supplicação, Sapientissimo Expediente dos Aggravos, do Fisco dignissimo Juiz, das Nações de Alemanha, e Amburguense meretissimo Conservador, do Real Tribunal do Conselho de Guerra vigilantissimo Promotor, e do tombo da represalia Juiz Doutissimo. Por Carlos da Sylva Correa. Lisboa Occidental: Na Officina de Antonio de Sousa da Sylva. M.DCC.XXXV. Com todas as licenças necessarias.

Folio. Pp. [22] 336. Title red and black.

Parte Segunda. Que contem hum tratado das mais usuaes, e selectas composicoens, tanto dos Antigos, como dos Modernos, e ainda algumas, que por occultas senaõ vulgarizavaõ; como Calculos dos medicamentos Purgantes, Narcoticos, e Mercuriales, e tambem com as annotaçõens precisas, e necessarias para a sua mais prefeita manipulaçãõ.

Pp. [6] 337-896.

This pharmacopœia is mentioned by Haller, *Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica*, 1857, II. ii. *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 699, by Gmelin, p. 856 (also an edition of 1751). *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 377, and by

COELUM Philosophorum, die auf alle Liebhaber der wahren Hermetischen Weisheit ihre Influenzen herabflösende, und das Firmament des Philosophischen Himmels Bestrahrende Planeten, oder: Eine auf wahre Praxin gegründete, und durch die Experienz bestätigte, auch mit allen Handgriffen, und vielen der Zeit verborgen gehaltenen Geheimnüssen begabte Anleitung: Wie nicht allein in der so genannten Via Corporum, sowohl im nassen als truckenen Wege, das Hermetische Kleinod, sondern auch aus allen sieben Metallen, und verschiedenen Mineralien, tingirende Elexiria, oder so genannte, ihren grossen Nutzen abwerffende Particulair-Tincturen, auch besondere rare, zur Restaurirung der menschlichen Gesundheit, und Wegnehmung vieler sonst gefährlichen, ja fast für incurabel gehaltenen Kranckheiten dienende Medicamenta zu erlangen; aus besonderer Liebe des Nechsten an den

COELUM Philosophorum. *Continued.*

Tag gegeben von einem Gründlicher Spagirischer Wissenschaften Cultore.
Dresden und Leipzig, in der Hübnerischen Buchhandlung. 1739.

8°. Pp. [14] 143 [1 blank]. Folding title. 5 rough woodcuts.

Though the titles are analogous, there is nothing in this book in common with that of Ulstad.

For alchemical works entitled "Coelum," see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 361.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 666.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1459.

COELUM Terrestre.

See LAVINIUS (WENCESLAUS).

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Hermippus Redivivus, sive Exercitatio physico-medica curiosa de Methodo rara ad cxv. Annos prorogandæ Senectutis per Anhelitum Puellarum, in veteri Monumento Romano deprompta, nunc Artis medicæ Fundamentis stabilita, et Rationibus atque Exemplis, nec non singulari Chymiciæ Philosophicæ Paradoxo illustrata et confirmata Autore Jo. Henr. Cohausen, M.D.

Senectutis Marcor dissolvi profecto non potest, succurri tamen, ut plurimum producatur. Galen l.d. Marc. c. 5.

Francofurti ad Mænum, Apud Joh. Benj. Andreæ & Henr. Hort. Anno 1742.

8°. Pp. [20] 90.

This work was translated into German and published: Soran, 1753, 8°.

The English version was made by Dr. John Campbell, *Hermippus redivivus: or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave*, London, 1748, small 8°, pp. [6] 124. This is a rare book. The second edition, London, 1749, 8°. In the *Retrospective Review* there is a chattering empty article on the prolongation of life, in which this book is noticed. There is a notice of Campbell

the translator, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1886, viii. p. 373, and a list of his works is given by Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 188 w. and in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, 1784, iii. p. 209.

Kippis puts the first edition of Campbell's version in 1743, which seems a misprint for 1748, and the second in 1749. He treats the translation as if it were an original work of Campbell's.

Lumen Novum Phosphoris Accensum, sive Exercitatio Physico-Chymica, de causa lucis in Phosphoris tam naturalibus quàm artificialibus, exarata ad provocationem celeberrimæ Regiæ in Galliis Burdegalensium Academiæ à Joanne Henr. Cohausen, M.D. Reverendiss. & Celsiss. Principis & Episcopi Monasteriensis & Padebornensis D. D. Francisci Arnoldi Archiatro Horstmaro-Ahusano. Amstelodami, apud Joannem Oosterwyk, MDCCXVII.

8°. Pp. [28] 306. Index, etc. [16]. Errata [2]. Title red and black. Engraved title included in the pagination.

Joannis Henrici Cohausen Hildesiensis, Medicinæ Doctoris. Tentaminum Physico-Medicorum Curiosa Decas de Vita Humana theoretice et practice per pharmaciã prolonganda. Ex veterum et recentiorum philosophorum ac chymiatrorum fundamentis rarioribus et secretioribus inventis, ratiociniis, experimentis, historice, ethice, medice, philosophice et chymice proposita et omnibus longævitatatis candidatis consecrata. Editio Secunda. Osnaburgi, [the rest cut off by the binder], [1714?].

4°. Pp. [28] 187 [1].

COHAUSEN (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Johann Heinrich Cohausen was born at Hildesheim in 1665, studied at Frankfurt a. d. O., graduated 1699, settled at Münster, and became the physician of the bishop in 1717. He died at Münster, 13 July, 1750. He wrote a good many works: two against the use of snuff, one against tea, and

Adelung's Supplement to Jöcher's Lexicon. Nova Acta Eruditorum, Lips. 1745, Mense Jun. P. ii. 373 (a review of *Hermippus Redivivus*).
Messel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. pp. 160-164.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 44.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. 129, 435, 696.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 138.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 39.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 678.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practica*, 1788, iv. p. 260.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 345, 412, 703.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, ix. p. 515.

others. He was a learned man, and a rather satirical writer.

There were several Cohausens, and Haller warns his reader against confounding them. He himself, however, is a little bit vague and seems to mix them.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 244 l.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iii. p. 296.

Retrospective Review, London, 1823, vii. pp. 64-87.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1828, xviii. p. 217.

Deseimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine* (1831), I. ii. pp. 843-44.

Biographie Universelle, 1844, viii. p. 533.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 120.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 67.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 394.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1876, xviii. p. 698.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 248; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 724.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 48.

COLE (ABDIAH).

See SENNERT (DANIEL), 1660.

Cole (1610?-1670?) was a translator and editor of a number of medical works. For what little is on

record about him see the *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1887, xi. p. 263.

COLLECTANEA Chymica: A Collection of Ten Several Treatises in Chymistry, concerning the Liquor Alkahest, the Mercury of Philosophers, and other Curiosities worthy the Perusal. Written by Eir. Philaletha, Anonymus, Joh. Bapt. Van-Helmont, Dr. Fr. Antonie, Bernhard Earl of Trevisan, Sir Geo. Ripley, Rog. Bacon. Geo. Starkey, Sir Hugh Platt, and the Tomb of Semiramis, see more in the Contents. London, Printed for William Cooper, at the Pelican in Little Britain, 1684.

8°. Pp. [6] 193 [4, 1 blank]; 32.

The tracts in this collection are as follows:

1. Eirenaeus Philaletha, *Arcanum*, or secret of the immortal Liquor Alkahest, p. 5.
2. Anonymus, *Practice of Lights*, p. 27.
3. Joh. Bapt. Van Helmont, *Præcipitulum*, p. 47.
4. Fr. Antonie, *Aurum Potabile*, p. 73.
5. Bernhard of Trevisan, *Treatise*, p. 83.
6. George Ripley, *Bosome-book*, p. 101.
7. Roger Bacon, *Speculum Alchymie*, p. 125.
8. George Starkey, *Oil of Sulphur-vive*, p. 137.
9. Hugh Platts, *Remedies against Famine*, p. 153.
10. H. V. D., *Tumba Semiramidis*.

Notwithstanding the Latin titles the tracts are all in English, except the first, which is in both languages. Each tract has a title-page.

In 1893, at London, appeared a volume entitled *Collectanea Chymica; being certain select Treatises on Alchemy and Hermetic Medicine*. The prefatory note states that the tracts were printed from a MS. belonging to the late Frederick Hockley, itself a transcript from an older work. No date is given for the MS., so that it is not possible to say whether or not it was taken from the present work. The 1893 edition contains the tract on the 'Alkahest,' Antonie's 'Aurum Potabile,' Starkey's 'Oil of Sulphur-Vive,' Ripley's 'Bosome book,' all as in the above; the others are omitted, but it has a tract 'On the stone of the philosophers,' and one on the 'Preparation of the Sopheck Mercury,' which are not in the older edition.

COLLECTANEA Chymica Leidensia Maetsiana & Marcgraviana.

See LE MORT (JACOB), *Chymie Veræ Nobilitas & Utilitas*, 1698.

COLLECTANEA quædam ex Antiquis Scriptoribus.

See DORN (GERARD), *Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo*, 1600, p. 152.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 768.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 358.

COLLECTANEA ex Democrito.

See DEMOCRITUS.

COLLECTI Processus de Lapide Philosophorum præparando, aliisque secretis non vulgaribus. Oder von der Zubereitung des Steins der Weissen, und andern raren Kunststücken und Geheimnissen. Nebst einem Curiösen Wein-Büchlein. Jenæ, Apud Joh. Bielckium, Bibliop. Litteris Krebsianis. MDCCIV.

8°. Pp. 274 [13, 1 blank]. 3 small woodcuts of apparatus.

COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and Valuable Treatises upon Metals, Mines, and Minerals. Containing,

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. Curious Observations on Mines and the several Minerals produced; with plain Directions and Rules for finding them in all Countries.</p> <p>II. The Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying all Sorts of Metals, whereby any Person at a small Charge may try the Value of such Oars as shall be found, either by Rule or Accident. With Instructions for Sorting of Oar.</p> <p>III. Real Experiments, to try whether any Piece offer'd for Gold be true or counterfeit, what Colour any Berry, Leaf, Flower, Stalk, Root Fruit, Seed, Bark or Wood will give. With an infallible Method of preparing Colours, which shall neither stain nor fade like Ordinary Colours.</p> | <p>IV. The Common Way of Refining Silver by Quicksilver. With some new Rules added for the better Performance.</p> <p>V. An Invaluable Discovery of all Sorts of Mines from Gold to Coal. Also, The Compleat Miner, with the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire, in Fifty Nine Articles, being all that were ever made.</p> <p>VI. The Art of Dyalling, or Levelling Grooves, greatly desired by all Miners: Being a Subject never wrote on before, with an Explanation of the Miners Terms of Art, and several other curious Particulars.</p> |
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Being, A Translation from the Learned Alvaro Alonso Barba, Director of the Mines at Potosi, in the Spanish West Indies, and the Observations of several Ingenious Persons of our own Country, founded on many Years Experience. The Second Edition. London: Printed for J. Hodges, at the Looking-Glass on London-Bridge. 1740. Price bd. 3s.

12°. Pp. [16] 319 [page of advertisements]. Engraved frontispiece of apparatus for distilling mercury.

The present edition contains: Barba, *Art of Metals*, Book I., pp. 1-122, Book II., pp. 123-194; Gabriel Plattes' *Discovery of all sorts of Mines*, pp. 194-241; and Thomas Houghton's *Rara Avis in Terris: or the Compleat Miner*, with a separate title-page, pp. 243-319. The others run on continuously.

The English translation of Barba's *Art of Metals* was made by the Earl of Sandwich, and editions appeared at London in 1670, 1674, small 8°. (see BARBA (A. A.)) Plattes' *Discovery* was published as a thin small 4° tract in 1639 and 1679, and

Houghton's *Compleat Miner* at London, in 1681, in 16°.

The first edition of the present collection was printed by Oliver Payne at London in 1738, in 12°, under the title: *A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure; viz. Of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coal . . . the whole founded on the Experience of Mr. Gabriel Plattes*. This is not correct, however, for it contains the treatises of Barba and Houghton as well as that of Plattes. It was reissued in 1739, 12°, and then came this second edition in 1740.

COLLESSON (JEAN).

L'Idee Parfaicte de la Philosophie Hermetique. Ou l'Abregè de la Theorie & Practique de la Pierre des Philosophes. Seconde Edition. Augmentée d'Observations pour l'Intelligence des Principes & Fondemens de la Nature, & de la Philosophie Hermetique. Avec vne Meditation sur les Mysteres de la Sapience Diuine & Humaine. Par M. I. Colleson Doyen de Maigné. A Paris, Chez Herué du Mesnil, ruë S. Iacques, à la Samaritaine. M.DC.XXXI. Avec Privilece (*sic*) du Roy.

8°. Pp. 55 [3]. The second tract has a separate title-page, signatures, and pagination [10, 2 blank] 79 [1].

First edition, Paris, 1630, 8°. Third edition, Paris, 1719, 8°. Appended to the third edition is a short tract entitled 'Songe de l'auteur,' followed by some verses, pp. 20. Ladrage quotes a reprint of the second edition made in Russia, 1788, 8°, pp. 70, without the name of the place or printer.

Idea perfecta Philosophiæ Hermeticæ, seu Abbreviatio Theoriæ & Praxeos Lapidis Philosophici observationibus . . . aucta.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 140.

Colleson calls himself a native of Saint-Dizier, and Lenglet Dufresnoy says that he offered to teach the secret, but apparently it was not believed that he knew it, because persons of distinction refused to become his pupils. Nothing seems to be known about him.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1654, p. 64; 1656, p. 61.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. 137.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 507.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 385.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1132-34.

COLLOQUIA Chymica.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chymica*, 1606, p. 383.

COLLOQUIUM nuncupatorium, interloquentes Bonus et Lacinius.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), *Pretiosa Margarita Novella*, 1546, *iij verso.

See LACINIUS (JANUS), *Pretiosa Margarita*, 1714, p. 5 (in German).

COLLOQUIUM oder Gespräch zwischen einem alten vnd jungen Studenten [Senior & Adolphus].

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 1.

COLONNE (FRANÇOIS-MARIE-POMPÉE).

See LE CROM.

COLOURS to be observed in the Operation of the Great Work of Philosophers.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 93.

COLSON (LANCELOT).

Philosophia Maturata: an Exact Piece of Philosophy, containing the Practick and Operative part thereof in gaining the Philosophers Stone; with the wayes how to make the Mineral Stone, and the Calcination of Mettals. Whereunto is added, a Work compiled by St. Dunstan, concerning the Philosophers Stone, and the experiments of Rumelius and Preparations of Angelo Sala, all most famous Chymists in their time. Published by Lancelot Colson, Dr. in Phys. and Chym. London, Printed for G. Sawbridge, and are to be sold at his house upon Clerken-well-Green, 1668.

24°. Pp. [10] 142.

COLSON (LANCELOT). *Continued.*

Philosophia Maturata, oder ein ausführlicher Philosophischer Tractat, welcher in sich begreiffet die rechte Praxin, und den wirkenden Theil der Philosophie, zu Erlangung des Steins der Weisen. Nebenst den Wegen den Mineralischen Stein und die Calcination der Metallen zu verfertigen. Welchen beygefüget ist ein Werck des St. Dunstan, von dem Stein der Weisen, sampt den curieusen Experimenten des Rhumelii, und Bereitungen des Angeli Salæ, beyde sehr berühmte Chymici zu ihrer Zeit In Englischer Sprache an den Tag gegeben durch Lancelot Colson, der Artzney Doctor und Chymicus. Und nun den Liebhaber der Chymie zu gefallen ins Hochteutsche übersetzt, durch J. L. M. C. Hamburg, Verlegts Gottfried Liebernickel, Buchh. im Dohm, 1696.

8°. Pp. 92 [4 blank]. J. L. is Johann Lange.

There is a preface containing a very brief but so far correct notice of St. Dunstan "the author." The first tract purports to describe the preparation of the two tinctures for silver and gold, but the processes are rendered as little intelligible as possible by the names employed to denote the materials, the operations and the results. It looks however as if there was after all little more than the preparation of sulphuric and perhaps nitric acids and their action upon various substances.

The second tract (p. 82) is entitled, 'Dunstan of the stone of the philosophers with the experiments of Rumelius of New-Market,' and the last (p. 93), 'Some principall preparations of Angelo Sala.'

The preparations of Sala are for medical use, and consist of extracts, tinctures, balsams and distilled waters from various plants. They have nothing to do with the preceding part.

Colson, the editor, was an astrologer at the sign of the Royal Oak on Great Tower Hill, and published a series of Almanacs, 1660 to 1676.

Dunstan, the reputed author (924-988), after living at Glastonbury became Bishop of Worcester and of London, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury. As he was famous for his love of handicrafts,

Bale, *Illustrium Maioris Britannie Scriptorum . . . summarium*, 1548, f. 68 (not a flattering notice of St. Dunstan).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 44 (the German translation).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 319 (the German translation).

and skill as a smith and worker in metals, it was natural for him to be claimed as an alchemist. Stubbs apparently does not think that the book ascribed to him as his work, which appeared at Cassel in 1649, under the title 'Tractatus . . . de lapide philosophorum,' is genuine. I have not seen this work and do not know if it is the original of Colson's translation.

For my own part I am doubtful about Alchemy being cultivated in England in St. Dunstan's time, and, if it were, whether the language employed resembled what is used in Colson's tract. The pursuit of the philosopher's stone had hardly as yet begun in Europe. The mention of Alphidius in the text is suspicious. Though the exact date of that person is unknown he is generally placed in the twelfth century. His name and the quotation from him may of course have been inserted subsequently, but of that there is no evidence.

Still the belief that St. Dunstan had had to do with alchemy was older than 1649, for Dr. Dee in his *Diary* in the year 1587 makes mention of his book, and his companion, Edward Kelley, is credited with founding his practice upon it.

Lives of the Adepts in Alchymistical Philosophy, 1815, p. 72 and p. 209.

Dr. Dee's *Diary*, Camden Society, 1842, p. 25.

Stubbs, *Memorials of St. Dunstan* (Rolls Series, No. 63), 1874, Introduction, p. cix.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1887, xi. p. 406, and 1888, xvi. pp. 221-230.

COMBACH (LUDWIG).

See NUYSEMENT (JACQUES DE), *Tractatus de vero Sale*.

See FERRARIUS, *Chymische Abhandlung*.

Ludwig Combach was the son of Johann Combach, an architect, and brother of Johann Combach, professor of Theology at Marburg. He was born at Wetter, 5 May, 1590, and after school went to Marburg. He acted as tutor to the young Baron v. Bühren. He studied Medicine, and along with the son of Hermann Wolff, Hesse "Leibmedicus," visited Paris, Montpellier, Geneva, Italy, and graduated at Padua. On his return to Hesse in 1620 he succeeded H. Wolff as 'Liebmedicus,' and

was held in great esteem by Count Moriz and still more by Wilhelm V. and Wilhelm VI. He died 5 May, 1657, just 67 years old. He edited the works of George Ripley, Cassell, 1649, 8°; the present tractate of Nuysement, Cassell, 1651, 8°; Leyden, 1671, 12°; the 'Practica Medica' of Ort. Maroldus, 1650, 4°; and wrote 'Threnodia in obitum Mauriti Hass. L.-heroico Carmine Scripta,' 1632.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 64.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Göttingen, 1782, ii. pp. 262-265.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 146.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 337.

COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

Clara Fidelisq. Admonitoria Disceptatio Practicæ Manualis experimento veraciter comprobata. De duobus Artis, & Naturæ miraculis: hoc est de liquore Alchaest; necnon Lapide Philosophico, atque amborum materia operandi ratione, Difficultate, Viribus, ac inter se Conuenientia, & Discrimine. De Salis quoque Tartari Volatili, &c. In gratiam Hermeticæ Artis Studiosorum conscripta. Auctore Ludovico De Comitibus Macer. Phil. & Med. D. Ope Viri peritissimi Ord. trium Magorum Equitis in Viridi Cruce Symbolica. Ad Serenissimam, & Imperialem Celsitudinem Leopoldi Guilielmi Archiducis Austriae, &c. Venetiis, M.DC.LXI.

4°. Pp. [8] 46 [3, 1 blank]. Woodcut border to the title-page; full page woodcut, "Symbolum Adeptorum."

Colophon: Venetiis, Per Franciscum Nicolinum, 1661. Superiorum permissu.

Clara Fidelisque Admonitoria Disceptatio Practicæ Manualis experimento veraciter comprobata. De duobus Artis, & Naturæ miraculis: hoc est de Liquore Alchaest; nec non Lapide Philosophico, atque amborum materia, operandi ratione, Difficultate, Viribus, ac inter se Convenientia, & Discrimine, De Sale quoque Tartari Volatili, &c. In gratiam Hermeticæ Artis Studiosorum conscripta. Auctore Ludovico De Comitibus Macer. Phil. & Med. D. Ope Viri peritissimi Ord. trium Magorum Equitis in Viridi Cruce Symbolica. Francofurti, Apud Hermannum à Sande. M.DC.LXIV.

12°. Pp. [18] 116. Engraved title and symbolic frontispiece not included in the pagination.

Metallorum ac Metallicorum Naturæ Operum ex Orthophysicis fundamentis recens Elucidatio qua eorum omnium Principia, Causæ, Proprietates, Generationes; Generationumque modi apertè ac fideliter enucleantur. Indeque Artis Chemicæ, Theoricæ, ac Practicæ veritas & ordo revelatur. Methodo breviori, clariori, diligentiori ac firmiori, quam ab alio quocunque, seu ex veteribus seu ex Recentioribus hucusque scriptore præstitum fuerit. Opus sane cunctis veritatis Sectatoribus non minus utile quam gratum. Auctore Ludovico de Comitibus Maceratensi, Philosophiæ ac Medicinæ Doctore, Coloniz Agrippinæ, Apud Joannem Busæum Bibliopolam sub Monocerote. Anno 1665.

8°. Pp. 286 [2 blank]. Title red and black. Printer's device of a unicorn.

Added to this treatise is a short tract: 'Appendix symbolicæ Crucis aliqualem illustrationem exhibens,' with the symbolic woodcut of a cross, p. 265, which also occurs in the preceding works.

Tractatus de Liquore Alchaest, & Lapide Philosophorum.

Metallorum ac Metallicorum Naturæ Operum ex Orthophysicis Fundamentis recens Elucidatio.

Appendix Symbolicæ Crucis aliqualem illustrationem exhibens.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. pp. 764, 781, 840.

Luigi de' Conti, or de Comitibus, was a native of Macerata. Borrichius speaks highly of him from personal intercourse, but doubts his being

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 46.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 45.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2037.

an adept. Latterly he became blind. Of the *Disceptatio* there was a French version by Robert Prudhomme, Paris, 1669, 1678, 12°.

Beytrag zur Gesch. der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 620.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 21.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 159, 162.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 433.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvrard, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1220.

COMMENTARIA über Gebers Werke.

See GEBER, 1792.

COMMENTARIOLUM in quoddam Epitaphium Bononiæ Studiorum, . . .
lapidi insculptum.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAS).

COMMENTARIUS über den Bernhardum.

See BECHER (JOHANN JOACHIM), Chymischer Glücks-Hafen, 1726, p. 1.

COMMENTATIO de Pharmaco Catholico.

See RECONDITORIUM ac Recluserium opulentiae sapientiaeque numinis mundi
magni, 1666.

COMPENDIUM utile ad credendum meditationum experimentum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 659.

COMPOSITION des gebenedeyten Steins.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 1.

COMPOSITUM de Compositis.

See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

CONCORDANTIA Philosophorum.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

CONCORDANZ.

See KÖNIGLICHE HERMETISCHE Special-Concordanz, 1723.

CONCORDANZA de Filosofi.

See NAZARI (GIO. BATTISTA), Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre, 1599,
pp. 169-231.

CONCURSUS Philosophorum.

See MEDICES (CHRISTIAN DE), 1706.

CONDEESYANUS (HERMANNUS).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum de famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris
Particulari oder ungleiche Meynungen von des Kleinen Bawers Particular.
bestehende und vorgestellt in Funfzehen davon handelnden Processen.
Woraus der Kunstliebende Leser den Con- & Dissensum derer Autorum
derselben vernehmen wird nebst noch zweyen andern sehr curieusen
Particularien de Exaltatione Solis Ejusque Animae Extractione in über
30. der besten Processen bestehende. Mit grossem Fleiß aus vielen Manu-
scriptis zusammen getragen und den Liebhabern der Kunst zu Dienst auf
Ersuchung, zum öffentlichen Druck befördert denen curiositatis gratia des
Jacobi Tollii Coelum Chemicum noch beygefüget worden. Durch Einen
Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze. Leipzig,
bey Johann Herbord Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [10] 70; Brevis Tractatio, pp. [8] 76. Tollius' tract is wanting, but for
a separate copy see under Tollius.

CON- ET DISSENSUS. *Continued.*

The second tract has a separate title-page as follows :

Brevis Tractatio de antiquissimo atque certissimo illo Particulari quod per Exaltationem seu Gradationem Solis S. Auri parari solet. Oder kurtze, jedoch ausführliche und richtige, Handlung von dem uhralten und bewährtesten Particular welches durch Erhö- und Vermehrung des Goldes-Farbe verrichtet zu werden pfeget. Bestehende in einer swart kurtzen, doch deutlichen Beschreibung, was die Exaltatio s. Gradatio solis und derselben Nutzen sey, auch wie dieselbe verrichtet werden solle, welches letztere in 30. davon handelnden auserlesenen theils selbst probirten Processen accurat gelehret und gezeigt wird. Denen überdiefs noch, zum Dienst der Kunstliebenden, ein ander schön und bewährtes Particulare de Extractione Animæ Solis beygefüget ist, Woraus dieselbe, wenn sie darzu nöthige operationes und Hand-Arbeit recht verstehen und gebrauchen, ohnfelbar Gold-machen lernen können werden. Auf freundlich ersuchen guter Freunde also verfasst und zum Druck befördert. Durch Einen Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartzte. Leipzig, bey Johann Herbord Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [8] 76.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ounvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1436-37.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

See also BREVIS TRACTATIO.

CONGERIES Paracelsicæ Chemiæ de Transmutationibus Metallorum.

See DORN (GERHARD).

CONRAD.

See KHUNRATH.

CONRING (HERMANN).

De Morborum remediis Magicis & Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 613.

Conring was born at Norden in East Friesland, 9 Nov.; 1606. When he was five years old he was attacked by the plague, but he recovered after a long illness. In his earliest years he showed great capacity for learning, and in 1620 he studied at Helmstädt for three years. He went home for a short time, and in 1625 proceeded to Leyden, devoted himself to Theology and Medicine and took the first degrees in 1627. He went back to Helmstädt, was appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy in 1632, and in 1636 received the degree of doctor in philosophy and in medicine. He was next transferred to the Chair of Medicine, practised with success and was made private physician and councillor of the princess regent of Friesland in 1749. Christina of Sweden tried to induce him to remove to that country, but after some consideration he refused to leave Helmstädt, and in consequence of this resolution the Duke of Brunswick conferred on him the chair of law. He therefore studied jurisprudence and his learning and judgment were in much request in the settlement of many important disputes.

He died 12 Dec., 1681, with the reputation of being the most learned man of his time in Germany. He was a prolific writer, and he produced a multitude of dissertations and books on all sorts of subjects including one or two on chemistry, and

Froeling, *Leichenpredigt*, Helmstädt, 1681.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 407.

Conring, *In Universam artem medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687; Schelhammer's *Addit.*, p. 116 (controversy with Borrichius about Hermetic chemistry).

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1698, sig. Ssss, 3 recto, Anno 1682, Jan. 12.

many on medicine, philosophy, natural science, history, law, poetry, antiquities.

The book which specially concerns the student of the history of Chemistry is entitled: *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum veteri & nova Paracelsicorum Medicina*, Helmstadii, 1648, 4°; revised and enlarged, 1669, 4°. As was to be expected from an Aristotelian and a Galenist, he was opposed to the Paracelsists, and refused to acknowledge the existence of an Egyptian Hermes or of Egyptian medicine or chemistry. He was in turn criticized by Borrichius, who believed in the antiquity of chemistry on the ground of the Greek manuscripts.

The state of this question at the present time can be judged of by a consideration of the Leyden Papyrus, the Ebers Papyrus, Kopp's *Beyträge* and the historical writings of Berthelot. It is another illustration of the vanity of dogmatizing.

Another work of Conring's of much value for the study of medicine and the connected sciences during his time, which is repeatedly quoted in the notes of the present work is his *In universam artem medicam . . . Introductio*, Helmstadii, 1654, 4°, enlarged by his son-in-law Schelhammer, and published at Helmstädt, 1687, 4°.

His collected works were published at Brunswick, 1731, 6 vols. fol., with a life by Schmidt.

Reimmann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam litterariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, ii. p. 95; 1710, v. p. 246, etc.; 1713, vi. 120, etc., etc. (There are numerous references to Conring in his various capacities).

Heumann, *Poecile*, 1726, II. lib. i. p. 23.

Stolle, *Anleitungsur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 227, etc.; 1736, p. 763, etc., etc.; *Zusätze*, p. 248.

CONRING (HERMANN). *Continued.*

- Buddeus, *Isagoge historico-theologica*, 1730, i. p. 240 (controversy with Borrichius).
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 111.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 288, 289, etc., etc., etc. (numerous references).
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xix. pp. 249-286 (list of 201 writings).
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1733, vi. col. 1016.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 214.
 Jacob Brucker, *Ehrentempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, 1747, p. 159, with two portraits.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2059 (list of writings).
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 255 (a mere note); 1778, i. p. 697.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophia*, 1766, iv. p. 324.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 484.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 359.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 347.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. pp. 623-626 (list of his writings).
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 24.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 549.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 256, 674.
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 253 h.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 313 (list of writings).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 77, 361, 553.
 Deseimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1831, l. ii. p. 858.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 409.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 485.
 K. F. H. Marx, "Zur Erinnerung der ärztlichen Wirksamkeit Hermann Conring's," *Abhandlungen der Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, 1873, xviii. pp. 4-51.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 446.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1876, xix. p. 650.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1881, ii. pp. 114, 270, 386.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 366; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 853.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 67.

CONSIDERATIO oder Philosophische Betrachtung von der materia Lapidis, und seiner Bereitung.

- See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, *Triumph Wagen Antimonii*, 1624, p. 512.
 Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 864.

CONSILIUM conjugii seu de Massa Solis et Lunæ, libri tres.

- See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 429.
 See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 235.
 See STUDIUM Consilii Conjugii.

The tract was first published at Strasburg in 1567, 8°, and afterwards at Frankfurt in 1605, 4°. It is greatly praised by Borrichius, who says that parts i. and iii. are excellent, but if the reader does not understand part ii. he must be stupid or else fate stands in the way of his succeeding.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 389.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, Cap. xxxv.

According to Schmieder the anonymous author was possibly an Arabian alchemist, who flourished in the thirteenth century. He, however, brings no proof in support of this statement and Schmieder's dicta are to be accepted with caution. Maier styles him 'verus artifex.'

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 106.
 Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1247.

CONSTANTIA (LEONA).

See LEADE (JANE).

CONSUMMATA Sapientia.

See SCHAUBERDT (JOHANN), 1681.

CONTARENI (GASPARO).

Gasparis Contareni Cardinalis. ampliss. philosophi sua ætate præstantissimi de Elementis & eorum mixtionibus libri quinque, cum indice copiosiss. nunc primum in lucem æditi.

Scipionis Capitij de principijs rerum poema.

Non satis una tenet [*Device*] ceratas anchora puppis.

CONTARENI (GASPARO). *Continued.*

In geminam anchoram.

Fundabat satis Aonias una anchora puppes,

Dum tantum Ausoniis musa nataret aquis.

Nunc quum Palladiæ sulcunt maria omnia naues,

Visa q̄ una parum est anchora, facta duplex.

Lutetiæ Parisiorum per Nicolaum Divitem, uia sacerdotum, ad diuæ Genouefes, sub insigni geminæ anchoræ. Cum Privilegio Regis. 1548.

8°. Ff. [8] 9-119 [1 blank]. MS. notes. The device is two crossed anchors.

Gasparo Contarini, or Contareni, or Contarino, one of the old family of that name, was born at Venice in 1483. He began the study of Latin and Philosophy there and finished at Padua. He was deeply skilled in Latin, an eloquent and intelligent man; and acted as Venetian Ambassador to Charles V., a position he occupied for five years. He was made a Cardinal in 1535. In 1541 he was sent by Paul III. as legate to the Diet of Ratisbon, and afterwards to Bologna, where he died in 1542. He was buried at Venice in the Church of Santa Maria dell' Orto. His numerous works were collected and published at Paris in 1591, fol. For one of

Sleidanus, *De Statu religionis et reipublicae, Carolo quinto, Caesare, Commentarii*, 1555, f. 211 verso, &c. (biographical notes).

Paolo Gioiio, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere Imagini de gli Huomini Famosi in Lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 210.

Paolo Gioiio, *Elogia Virorum literis illustrium*, Basil, 1577, p. 118, and portrait.

J. M. Toscanus, *Peplus Italiae*, 1578, p. 56, No. xcii.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 66; 1656, p. 63.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum Eruditione Clarorum*, Norimbergæ, 1688, p. 30, and plate 2 for his portrait.

Du Pin, *Novvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs ecclesiastiques*, à Mons, 1703, T. xiv. p. 161; or in

them, *De Potestate Pontificis, quod divinitus est tradita*, which is said to have been written in one night, he was attacked by Cyriacus Spangenberg in his book *Wider die böse Sieben, ins Teufels Karnöffelspiel*, Eisleben, 1562, 4°; though he commends the book on the Magistracy and Government of Venice, Paris, 1543, 8°. Borel calls him "Alchimizæ scriptor," but that is not correct.

He was the uncle (?) of Luigi Contareni, author of *Il vago e dilettevole Giardino*, a collection of notes and data on a variety of topics.

Contareni's life was written by Giovanni de la Casa, "diffusely and without dates."

A New Ecclesiastical History of the Sixteenth Century, London, 1703, p. 429.

Nicol. Comnenus Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venetiis, 1726, ii. p. 47, No. lxxxiv.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, Paris, 1733, xxii. pp. 331-342.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2072.

Freytag, *Adparatus litterarius*, 1755, iii. p. 239.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*,

Firenze, 1809, VII. i. p. 296.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors),

253 u.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, ix. p. 111.

Novvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 646.

Ferguson, "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets";

Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow, 1890. N.S. i. p. 422.

CONTI (LUIGI DE').

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

COOPER (WILLIAM).

See c. (w.).

COPUS (MARTINUS).

See CEPHALUS (ARIPONUS).

CORDUS (VALERIUS).

Pharmacorum omnium quæ in usu potiss. sunt, componendorum ratio. Vulgo vocant Dispensatorium sive Antidotarium. Ex optimis autoribus tam recentibus quam veteribus collectum, ac scholiis utilibus illustratum, in quibus inprimis simplicia diligenter explicantur. Autore Valerio Cordo. Cum alijs pluribus ad hanc rem pertinentibus, quæ sequenti pagina indicantur. Opera et studio Collegii Medici inclytæ Reipub. Norimbergensis jam primum multo emendatius ac selectis compositionibus auctius in lucem editum. Cum copioso duplici indice: & Privilegio Imperiali. Norimbergæ, Apud Christophorum Lochnerum, & Johannem Hofmannum. Anno M D X C II.

Folio. Pp. [8] 292 [7, 1 blank]. Printer's device on the title-page.

CORDUS (VALERIUS). *Continued.*

Valerius, son of Euricius Cordus, a physician and botanist, was born 18 Feb., 1515, at Simmershausen (or Simmeshausen, or Simmetshausen, or Simsthausen), a village of Hesse, not at Erfurt. He was educated by his father, studied medicine at various universities and became a devotee of botany and *Materia Medica*, and ultimately one of the greatest botanists of his time. He travelled far and wide in Germany and other countries to see the mines and collect plants, and in 1542 went to Italy to learn the botany of that country. He did not spare himself, the result of which was that he died of fever at Rome 25 Sept., 1544, in the 29th year of his age. He is spoken of

Hieronymus Schreiber, *Vita Valerii Cordi*, Argent., 1563, fol.
 Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1594, pp. 155, 158, 159, 166, 176, 181, 186, 187.
 Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 42.
 Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis Libri duo*, 1637, p. 459.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 1034.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 264, 375.
 Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1228, and pl. 54.
 Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 765.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 47.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 116.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 627-630, 772, 773.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1737, xxxvii. p. 375.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 219.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2096.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, I. p. 259; 1778, I. p. 705.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, I. p. 281.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, II. p. 15.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 104.

in the highest terms by Conring, Haller, and others for the amount and quality of the work he did, and with regret that his life full of promise was so brief.

Besides the present work which was first published at Nürnberg in 1535, was the first work of its kind on Pharmacy, and went through several editions; he wrote also Annotations on Dioscorides, *Sylva rerum fossilium, historia stirpium*, and others, collected and published at Strasburg in 1561; on Spermacti, printed along with Gesner's book on minerals, Zurich, 1555, 8°, and an *Epistle de trochiscorum viperinorum adulteratione*, Francf., 1598.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Göttingen, II. 1782, p. 288. [Strieder gives a long account of his father Henricus Urban, called Euricius (*i.e.* ed [Hen]ricus Cordus, the late, or the last, because he was the youngest of thirteen children.)]

Stoeber, *Life of Sir C. Linnæus*, 1794, p. 55.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, I. p. 325.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-8, p. 47.
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, I. (authors), p. 2580.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), III. p. 327.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1831, I. II. p. 864.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, II. pp. 10, 113; 1847, IV. pp. 299, 300, 304, 312.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 416, etc.
 Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, IV. pp. 317-322.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, IV. p. 479.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1877, XX. p. 433.
 Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, II. p. 216.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, III. p. 414; and Series, 1898, III. p. 918.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, II. p. 78.

CORNACCHINUS (MARCUS).

Methodus, qua omnes humani corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia vel qualitate peccantibus genitæ, tuto, cito, et iucunde Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), Praxis Chymiatrica, 1647.

This tract, though appended to Hartmann's, has a separate fly-title and pagination (with four folding tables). The author was the son of Thomas Cornacchinus whose *Tabula medicæ* he, along with his brother Horatius, published in 1605, a pupil of Hieronymus Mercurialis of whom he edited the *Prælectiones pisana*, Francof., 1602, fol., and professor of Medicine at Pisa. Borel and Kestner say the *Methodus* was printed at

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis Libri duo*, 1637, pp. 344 and 449.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 66; 1656, p. 63.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 778 and 1022.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. II. p. 117.

Florence in 1619, 4°, but as the dedication to Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, is dated: Pisis, Id. Aprilis, M.DC.XX. there seems to be some discrepancy. Van der Linden & Mercklin quote an edition of Florence, 1629, 4°, but not one of 1619, and say that it is appended to Mylius' *Pharmacopœa Spagyrica*, Francf., 1628, 8°. This is probably this edition referred to by Haller, who however calls the author Marcus Antonius Cornacchinus.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 219.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, I. col. 2100.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1772, II. p. 564.

CORNELIUS ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS.

See ALVETANUS (CORNELIUS), ARNSRODIUS.

COROLLARIA.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 69.

CORRECTIO Fatuorum.

See ALCHIMIA (DE) OPUSCULA, 1550, ii. f. 1.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 349.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 475.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 165.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1750, i. p. 578.

See RICHARDUS ANGLICUS.

The German title is "Die reformirte Alchymie oder Bestrafung der falschen Alchimisten."

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, p. 458.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 23, § xxxi.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 63.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzarovoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1019.

CORTALASSEUS.

See GRASSHOF (JOHANN).

CORTESE (ISABELLA).

I segreti della Signora Isabella Cortese; ne' quali si contengono cose Minerali, Medecinali, Profumi, Belletti, Artifitij, & Alchimia; con altre belle curiosità aggiunte di nuovo ristampati, e con somma diligenza corretti. In Venetia, Presso Lucio Spineda. 1625.

8°. Pp. [16] 206 [2 blank]. Vignette.

Other editions mentioned are: Venice, 1561 (the first), 1565, 1584, 1642, 1677, 8°. There is also a German translation: *Verborgene heimliche Künste und Wunderwerke in der Alchymie, Medicin und*

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 48.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 140.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 330.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 267.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 138.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 303.

Chirurgia, Hamburg, 1592, 1596, 8°. Frankfurt a. M., 1596, 8°.

The authoress is called Cortesa, Cortese, Cortesi, but I have not met with any account of her.

Sprenghel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 535.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 214.

Ferguson, "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,"

Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glas-

gow, 1883, ii. p. 258; 1890, N.S. i. p. 225; 1896, ii. p. 390.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 236.

CORVINUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Geschichte der künstlichen Luft, zweiter Theil.

See ALLGEMEIN nützlich chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 1.

See SPIELMANN (JACOB REINBOLD).

The dissertation on factitious air was first (?) published at Strasburg: *Dissertatio sistens histo-*

riam aëris factitii, Argentor., 1776, 4°, Pars ii., 1777.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 317, 358, 369, 372.

COSMOPOLITA.

See PHILALETHES (ÆYRENEUS).

COSMOPOLITA (ANASTASIUS PHILARETUS).

See NOLLIUS (HENRICUS).

COSMOPOLITE.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

See KOSMOPOLIT.

COZZANDO (LEONARDO).

Leonardi Cozzandi Brixiani De Magisterio Antiquorum Philosophorum Libri vi Illustrissimo ac Ornatissimo Hippolito Fenarolo Dicati. Genevæ. Apud Samuelem de Tournes. M.DC.LXXXIV.

12°. Pp. [31, 1 blank] 421. [146, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Cozzando was born at Brescia, became a monk, and devoted himself to history and to philosophy, of which he was, for some time, professor. To enable him to pursue his own studies he withdrew into the country and finally went into the monastery, where in 1694 in the 74th year of his age, he was still writing books. He has left a number of works on history and philosophy, in Italian and in Latin, one of which is a short literary history of Brescia. He had nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry. This book contains an account of the

ancient schools of Philosophy. It was analysed and reviewed in the *Acta Philosophorum* in a manner complimentary to the author. The reviewer states what little he knows about him and tells us that the book was first brought under his notice by Stolle. From the fact that it is not referred to by Morhof, Moller, and other writers on philosophy, he infers that the book is rare and little known. There is a copy in the British Museum.

Bayle, *Nouvelles de la Republique des lettres*, Juin, 1685, p. 637 (reviews the present work).

Acta Philosophorum, Halle, 1716, ii. p. 319.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 353, 373.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2161.

CRAMER (JOHANN ANDREAS).

Joann. Andr. Crameri Elementa Artis Docimasticæ, duobus tomis comprehensa, quorum prior Theoriam, posterior Praxin, ex vera Fossilium indole deductas, atque indubitata Experimentorum, summa cum accuratatione institutorum, fide firmatas, ordine naturali & doctrina apertissima exhibet. Editio altera, emendatior, ac tum in Theoria, tum in Praxi, ab Auctore ipso multis modis aucta & locupletata. Pars Prima Theoretica. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Conradum Wishoff, et Georg. Jac. Wishoff, Fil. Conr. 1744. Cum Privilegio.

8°. Pp. [14] 366. Index [28]. Pars Altera, Practica, pp. [18] 380. Index [10]. 6 folding plates of apparatus.

Anfangsgründe der Probierekunst.

See GÖTTLING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST), 1794.

Cramer was born at Quedlinburg, 14 Dec., 1710. He taught assaying at Leyden and London for some years and was finally Councillor for mines and metallurgy at Blankenburg, from 1743 to 1773. He died of dropsy at Berggießhübel, Dresden, 6 Dec., 1777. There is a favourable notice of him in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, where he is called the greatest assayer of his time, and Baumer

a hundred years earlier said that he was justly reckoned among the best writers on the subject. He published his *Docimasia* at Leyden, 1736, and *Elementa Artis Docimasticæ*, Leyden, 1739, 2 vols., 8°. The English translation appeared at London, 1741; 2nd edition, 1764, 8°. The German translation was made by C. E. Gellert and published at Stockholm, 1746, 8°, and Leipzig, 1766, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 745.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 727.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 69.
Crell, *Annalen der Chemie*, 1786, ii. pp. 376-384.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 56, &c.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. p. 187.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 256, 413.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 44; 1847, iv. p. 157.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 549.

CRASELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO).

Das aus der Finsternifs von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht, in drey Italienischen Gesängen nebst seiner Auslegung, worinnen das Geheimniß des Steins der Weisen, nach physicalischen und vernünftigen Gründen deutlich vor Augen geleyet wird. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt von C. F. K. M.D. et P.P. Langensalza, 1772. in Johann Christian Martini Verlag.

8°. Pp. [14] 250.

CRASELLAME (MARC-ANTONIO). *Continued.*

Das aus der Finsterniß von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 106.

Extracts only.

La Lumiere sortant par soi-même des Tenebres, poeme sur la composition de la Pierre des Philosophes, traduit de l'Italian avec un Commentaire.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1741, iii. p. 322.

The original Italian poem is in three Canzoni of 7, 8, and 10 stanzas respectively, and the title runs: "A i veri Sapienti si discorre teoricamente sopra la compositione della pietra de Philosophi; di Fra Marc-Antonio Crassellame Chinese." I do not know if it was published separately, but it was printed face to face with the French translation. The commentator, describing his long continued labour in trying to understand the writings of the philosophers, says that an anonymous MS. in Italian fell into his hands and, finding it skilfully written, he translated it and added an exposition so that its light should be diffused as widely as possible. Of the author he knew nothing except his anagram, so that the name appears to be a made up one. The Commentary was apparently written in Latin, but this version I have not seen. It was translated into French, with the Italian poem included, and was published with the title: *La Lumiere sortant par soy même des Tenebres ou veritable theorie de la Pierre des Philosophes* . . . Paris, L. d'Houry, 1687, 12°. The second

edition "reveue et augmentée de CLIII. aphorismes chymiques," was published by d'Houry at Paris in 1692, 12°. I have not seen it. The translator says that he knows nothing about the author.

The translation and commentary, but not the Italian, were reprinted by Richebourg (q.v.).

The treatise is referred to by Tollius with grateful thanks to the learned translator, and the author is called by him Frater Antonius Crasselamius.

The present German version is from the French, but seemingly not from the edition of 1687. For instead of giving the assigned author's name as it appears there, the German translator, C. F. K., quotes it from Tollius and at the same time transcribes it incorrectly as "Marcus Antoninus Crastalamius."

Both translations are included by Kopp among alchemical books with 'light' for their title, but he has not noticed that one is translated from the other, and he makes no allusion either to the Italian verses or the reputed author.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 225.

Tollius, *Sapientia insaniens oder tolle Weisheit*, 1753. p. 72.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1285-1287.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 385.

CRASSEUS.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

CRATA REPOA. Oder Einweihungen in der alten geheimen Gesellschaft der Egyptischen Priester. 1785.

Without place and printer's name.

Small square 8°. Pp. 32.

This little pamphlet has nothing to do with alchemy or chemistry, but professes to give an outline of the ceremony of initiation into the various

degrees, taken from what is said about it by the ancients.

CRAWFORD (ADAIR).

Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat, and the Inflammation of Combustible Bodies; being an attempt to resolve these phenomena into a general law of nature. By A. Crawford, M.D. F.R.S.L. and E. and Member of the Philosophical Societies of Dublin and Philadelphia. The Second Edition, with very large Additions. London: printed for J. Johnson, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 491 [1 blank]. 4 engraved plates.

The author was born in Ireland in 1748, and died 1795. He was a physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, afterwards professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

Lists of his works are given by Watt, Reuss and

Poggendorff. Of the above book the first edition appeared in 1779. It is of importance as it discusses the subject of specific heat, especially of gases. It also deals with the chemistry of respiration. The German translation is by Crell, Leipzig, 1789, 8°.

CRAWFORD (ADAIR). *Continued.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 304, etc.
 Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum; Chemia*, 1803, pp. 17, 28, 188.

Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, vols. vi., vii., viii. 1805-08, *passim*.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, 1817, xiii. p. 393 (review of his experiments on the effect of tonics, etc., on the cohesion of animal fibre. The reviewer gives a brief estimate of the author's work in general).

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 268 r.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), iii. p. 352.

Deseimier, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1831, I. ii. p. 886.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, ix. p. 455.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1856, xi. col. 381.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 495.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1879, xxii. p. 733.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 494; 2nd Series, 1898, iii. p. 1012.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 103.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiii. p. 49 (article by Hunt).

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, oder: eine durch Rationes, viele Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelte Untersuchung, was von der Alchymia zu halten und vor Nutzen daraus zu schöpfen seye, nebst einem Zusatz von der Medicina Universali, Universal-Process und einigen Kunst-Stücken. aus der Alchymie. Tübingen bey denen Gebrüdern Cotta. 1730.

8°. Pp. [24] 424. Woodcut of the Prague Medal, p. 91.

This work appeared in the same year with a quite different title-page:—

Ehren-Rettung der Alchymie, oder Vernünftige Untersuchung, was von der herrlichen Gabe, welche die himmlische Weisheit denen Menschen geschencket, und inagemein mit dem verächtlichen Nahmen der Alchymie beleget wird, zu halten seye. Durch Rationes, auch viele curiosa Exempla und Experimenta abgehandelt. Wobey noch von der Medicina Universali Meldung geschiehet. Sammt einem Anhang des Universal-Processes zweyer alten wahrhaften Philosophorum, und kurzer Consignation etlicher Kunst-Stücke aus der Alchymie. Nicht nur denen Liebhabern dieser edlen Wissenschaften, sondern auch allen andern, was Standes sie seyn mögen, nützlich und vergnüglich zu lesen. Ehedessen geschrieben von einem bekannten Philosopho. Nun aber auf vieler Verlangen an Tag gegeben von einem Liebhaber der Chymie. Herrenstadt, bey Samuel Rothscoltzen, MDCCXXX.

Still another title without the author's name is given in the *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 663:

V. F. S. P. Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, nebst einem Zusatz von der Medicina universali, Universalprocess und einigen Kunststücken aus der Alchymie. Tübing., 1730, 8°.

The initials are explained at the end of the 'Vorrede'; they are taken from the words *Victrix Fortunæ SaPientia*.

The book is a defence of alchemy, based first upon natural principles, and secondly on the evidence of actual transmutations. It contains a good deal of interesting historical matter, but it has been injured by its fantastical title.

This work was published anonymously, and even Schmieder did not know the author's name, although it had been given both by Fuchs and by Gmelin.

Fuchs calls Creiling professor at Helmstädt, whereas Kopp says he was professor of chemistry at Tübingen: but he may have been both.

Meusel states that he was born at Löchgau, Würtemberg, 9 July, 1673, was professor of mathematics and physics at Tübingen from 1701 to 1745, when he resigned, and died at Tübingen, 13 Sept. 1752 (1750?). He wrote mathematical papers and the present work, but there is no reference to his being professor of chemistry anywhere.

Kortum calls him a famous teacher at Tübingen, a prodigy of learning, who spent the greater part of his life in his laboratory over alchemical pursuits, and wrote the *Ehrenrettung der Alchemie*. With

all justice he could say in his autobiography: *Quæsi et inveni, quot lapides sophiæ.*

The authorship is ascribed to Creiling also in the *Fama Mystica Hermetica*, 1772, p. 22, and in the *Sammlung der neuesten . . . Begebenheiten*, 1780, in the preface. He is called the author of the very rare *Ehrenrettung*, afterwards issued with the ludicrous title *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*.

Still more definitely is the subject discussed by Roth-Scholtz, who speaks of Creiling as his best friend and patron. He tells us that the MS. of the book was complete prior to 1727, and in that year he printed the title and contents from the MS. in his *Bibliotheca Chemica*. The book was eagerly looked for by the believers in transmutation, and in 1730 he expresses the hope that, as it deserved to be printed, the publication would not be delayed, for it would be a misfortune if the author did not live to see it finished. The title given by Roth-Scholtz is that of the *Ehrenrettung*. The publication actually took place in 1730, but it must have been after that of Roth-Scholtz's *Theatrum*, in which the above remarks occur. What pro-

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). *Continued.*

duced the change of title from what stood in the MS. in 1727 I have not discovered. The alteration must have been made almost at once and the *Ehrenrettung* title must have been quickly cancelled, or the copies withdrawn from circulation, for that form is certainly far less common than *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*. I have seen several copies of the latter, but only one of the

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 4-14.
- Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 827.
- Fictuld, *Probierr-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 28.
- Kortum *verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 94.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 324, 325.
- Hermetisches Journal*, 1801, I. i. p. 55 (interesting notice of Creiling).
- Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800*

former: and it is seldom that both titles are quoted. Thus while Gmelin mentions only the former, Fuchs, Schmieder, and Kopp seem to know the latter alone.

Besides the works in the present catalogue Creiling published Hannemann's commentary on Espagnet's *Enchiridion physicae restituta*, to which he prefixed a learned preface, Tübingen, 1718, 4°.

- verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1803, ii. p. 216.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 251.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 543.
- Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 495.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1455 (without the author's name).
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 244; ii. p. 382.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Dissertatio Academica de Aureo Vellere aut Possibilitate Transmutationis Metallorum hanc Præside Johanne Conrado Creilingio, Physicæ Experiment. Et Mathemat. Professore Ordinario, Senatus Universitatis Seniore, Contub. Academici Rectore, Et Facultatis Philosophicæ h. t. Decano. Defendent publice Magisterii Philosophici Candidati, Johannes Jacobus Erbe, Tubingensis. Johannes Fridericus Reinmann Tubingensis. Christianus Theophilus Gmelin, Tubingensis. Illustri Seminarii Ducalis Alumni. Ad D. H. L. C. Anno MDCCXXXVII. Tubingæ, Litteris Roebelianis.

4°. Pp. 88.

This part of the Dissertation is in three sections:
Sectio I. De Historia Aurei Velleris, et de Principiis metallorum, &c.

Sectio II. De Salibus metallicis . . . &c.
Sectio III. De Productione artificiali Ferri & Sulphuris, de Vegetatione metallorum, &c.

Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV. De Cautelis Quibusdam in Aurificio, Maxime Particulari, Utilibus. Hanc Præside Johanne Conrado Creilingio, Physicæ Experimentalis et Mathemat. Professore ordinario, Senatus Universitatis, nec non Facultatis Philosophiæ Seniore, et Contub. Academ. Rectore. Defendent Publice Magisterii Philosophici Candidati Albertus Christoph. Baumann, Keramio-Neohusan. Johannes Conradus Haas, Ar-Neohusanus. Illustri Seminarii Ducalis Alumni. Ad D. H. L. C. Anno MDCCXXXIX. Tubingæ, Litteris Roebelianis.

4°. Pp. 42 [2].

Abhandlung vom Goldenen Vliess oder Möglichkeit der Verwandlung der Metalle. Aus dem Lateinischen des Herrn Joh. C. Creiling, ordentlichen Lehrers der Mathematik und Physik &c. übersetzt. Tübingen bei Jacob Friedrich Heerbrandt. 1787.

8°. Pp. [16] 176.

This consists of the four parts of the two preceding dissertations. They contain matter bearing on the history of transmutation. Fuchs (*Reper-*

torium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 266) calls the second part "sehr hübsch."

CREILING (JOHANN KONRAD). *Continued.*

Das Goldene Vliess.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 1.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1748, iii. p. 142.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1196.

CRELL (LORENZ FLORENZ FRIEDRICH VON).

Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie. Gesammelt von D. Lorenz Crell, Herzogl. Braunschweig. Lüneburg. Bergrath. der theoret. Arzneygelahrtheit und der Materia medica ordentl. öffentl. Lehrer zu Helmstädt; der Röm. Kaiserl. Academie der Naturforscher Adjuncte; der Churfürstl. Maynzischen Academie der Wissenschaften, der Berlin. Gesellsch. naturforsch. Freunde, und der Herzogl. Braunschweig. deutschen Gesellschaft Mitglieder. Erster Theil. Leipzig, in der Weygandschen Buchhandlung. 1781.

8°. Pp. [12] 250. [2].

Zweyter Theil, [6] 3-284.
Dritter Theil, [16] 272.
Vierter Theil, 1782, [6] 282. Plate.
Fünfter Theil, [14] 274.
Sechster Theil nebst einem Register über alle sechs Theile, [8] 292.
Siebenter Theil, [18] 270.
Achter Theil, 1783, [6] 282. Plate.
Neunter Theil, xiv. [2] 258. Plate.

Zehnter Theil, [1-7] 8-286 [2].
Eilfter Theil, xviii. 268 [2].
Zwölfter Theil, 1784 [12] 254 [2]. Nebst einem Register über die letztern sechs Theile, pp. 177-210 (misprint for 257-290).
Dreizehnter Theil, 1786, [8] 5-299 [1 blank]. Plate. (This is vol. iv. of the *Auswahl*, and has a title-page to that effect.)

Crell was born at Helmstädt, 21 January, 1744. He had the usual University training and took the degrees of D. Phil. and D. Med., and was appointed professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Carolinum at Brunswick in 1771. In 1773 he removed to Helmstädt as professor of Philosophy and became professor of Medicine in 1774. He discharged the duties of these offices till 1810, when the University at Helmstädt was abolished. After that he acted as ordinary professor of Chemistry at Göttingen till his death, which happened there on 7 June, 1816. He had also been Brunswick Mining Councillor from 1780. His portrait is given in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, vol. LIX.

Crell made numerous chemical researches, which were published in various journals and in various languages, and he was diligent as a translator of chemical books, having turned Black's 'Lectures,' Crawford on Heat, and others into German, but he

is now remembered specially as the active editor of several series of chemical journals issued under his name between 1778 and 1803. Crell's 'Annalen,' 'Journal,' 'Archiv,' and 'Entdeckungen' are standard works of reference for the history of Chemistry during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, just at the birth of the modern period. Lists of his works are given by Meusel and Pütter. The following list of his journals may be useful:

'Chemisches Journal.' 6 parts. 1778-1781.
'Die neuesten Entdeckungen in der Chemie.' 13 parts. 1781-1786.
'Chemisches Archiv.' 2 parts. 1783.
'Neues chemisches Archiv.' 8 vols. 1783-1791.
'Neuestes Chemisches Archiv.' 1798.
'Chemische Annalen.' 40 vols. 1784-1803.
'Beiträge zu den Chemischen Annalen.' 6 parts. 1785-1799.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 3.
Meusel, *Das Gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt-lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, i. pp. 642-647.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 454, 455, 471, 473, 520, 524.
Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 269 p.

Pütter, *Versuch einer Academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus-Universität zu Göttingen*, iii. (1820, by Friedrich Saalfeld), p. 80.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 163 & passim.
Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 587 (article by Oppenheim).

CREMER (JOHN).

See MAIER (MICHAEL), *Tripus Aureus*, 1618, p. 183.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 533.

John Cremer, abbot of Westminster, lived early in the fourteenth century. He was devoted to Alchemy, and had worked at it for thirty years, but the more he read the more he felt himself misled by the conflict of opinion and directions for work, so he resolved to go to some adept of repute and be put by him on the right path. He went to

Raymund Lully in Milan in 1330, and from him he learned part of the mystery. On Cremer's persuasion Lully came to London where he remained two years. They worked together. Lully was presented to the King, Edward III., and promised to supply him with gold for a war against the Turks. The King received the gold

CREMER (JOHN). *Continued.*

but used it against France, and Lully, feeling that he had been deceived, departed suddenly to the great regret of Cremer, who never learned any more about transmutation.

Two difficulties are connected with this story, one, that the name of Cremer does not occur among the abbots of Westminster, the other is the

Michael Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, pp. 413, 480.

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, pp. 213, 465-67.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione Epistola*, 1673, p. 122.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 18.

doubt that hangs round Lully's visit to England, and Borrichius questions Cremer's share in the business.

A portrait of Cremer is given by Ashmole at the head of 'Hermes bird,' which Ashmole says was translated from Lully by Cremer. Cremer's story is quoted in most of the histories of alchemy.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 194.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 52.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 169, 172, 182.

Hoeler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 411; 1866, i. p. 435.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, pp. 339-359.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS).

Oswaldi Crollii Veterani Hassi. Basilica Chymica continens. Philosophicum propriâ laborum experientiâ confirmatam descriptionem & vsum Remediorum Chymicorum Selectissimorum é Lumine Gratia & Naturæ Desumptorum. In fine libri additus est Autoris eiusdem Tractatus Novus De Signaturis Rerum Internis. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Tampachii, Anno M.D.C.XX.

8°. Pp. 336 [47, 1 blank]. Pp. 177-180 dropped. 209-212 repeated. Tractatus de Signaturis, pp. 100. Index [28]. Elegia de Antiqua Medicina Virici Bollingeri, &c., pp. 16. The Tract de Signaturis has a separate title, included in the pagination.

An edition appeared at Geneva, 1631, 8°. Again 1658, 8°, with the notes of Hartmann & Michaelis.

D. O. M. A. Osualdi Crollii Veterani Hassi Basilica Chymica Continens. Philosophicam propriâ laborum experientiâ confirmatam descriptionem et usum Remediorum Chymicorum Selectissimorum é Lumine Gratia et Naturæ Desumptorum. In fine libri additus est Autoris ejusdem Tractatus Novus de Signaturis Rerum Internis. Cum Gratia et Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Tampachij.

Without date.

4°. Pp. [16] 283. Index [25]; Tractatus de Signaturis internis rerum, pp. [15, 1 blank], 80. Index [16]; Elegia De Vera Antiqua Philosophica Medicina, scripta à M. Virico Bollingero, etc., pp. 24. The title page is an elaborate symbolic engraving, with portraits of Hermes, Morienus and Lully on one side, and Geber, R. Bacon and Paracelsus on the other. This undated edition is a reissue of that of 1609, with some modifications which are seen in the poems at the end. Sheet aa has been reprinted; it contains catchwords not in the earlier edition, the inner lines of the border go down to the bottom; the title-page also is different. Sheet bb is the same in both; but cc has also been reprinted with catchwords and bordering lines prolonged; the poem ends on cc 4 verso instead of cc 4 recto, and the register, imprint and date have been omitted.

D. O. M. A. Crollius Redivivus. Das ist, Hermetischer Wunderbaum, warinn zu sehen, wie die wunderbahre Werck Gottes von Liebhabern wahrer Chymischer Artzney, recht zu verstehen, vnd zu erkenen; vnd wie ein jeder Gottsfürchtiger Artist, vnd Spagyryus derselben nachfolgen, auff dafs er dermal einest mit eigener gesegneter Hand-arbeit im Philosophischen Acker nicht nur ein Füncklein, sondern wol gar ein starcken Strahlen defs Liechts der Natur, ohne sondere Mühe aufswürcken vnd erlangen mag. Aufs dem grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in sieben Büchlein abgetheilet. Durch Anonymvm von Feldtaw.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). *Continued.*

Syr. 14. 18. Wer sich mit seiner Arbeit nehret, vnd läst ihm benügen, der hat ein fein ruhwig Leben, das heist, ein Schatz vber alle Schätze finden.

Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Anthoni Hummen. In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwettters. M.D.C.XXXV.

4°. Pp. [10] 66. 30 engravings in the text.

This is followed by Oswald Crollius' *Errinerungs Vorrede*, pp. 1-113, and the *Basilica Chymica*, pp. 114-248, and Index [15, 1 blank]. There is no title-page.

After this comes the tract on Signatures, with the following title-page:

Oswaldi Crollii Von Wetter aufs dem Fürstenthumb Hessen, weyland Fürstlichen Anhaltischen wolverordneten Leib Medici Tractat von den jnerlichen Signaturen, oder Zeichen aller Dinge. Oder von der wahren vnd lebendigen Anatomia der grossen vnd kleinen Welt. Von dem Authore erstlichen beschrieben vnd zu vnterschiedlichen malen in Truck verfertigt: Nunmehr aber auff das fleissigst vnd trewlichst verteutsch. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Caspar Rötzel, in Verlegung Gottfridt Tam-pachs. Im Jahr 1629.

Pp. 72. Index [7, 1 blank].

Though it has a separate title-page, signatures and pagination, it obviously forms part of the preceding.

This seems a made-up book. Whether this 1629 (?) edition of Crollius' *Basilica*, wanting the title-page, was issued with Feldtaw's later work, or whether this is a defective copy which happens to have been merely bound along with the other, I am not sure. Judging however from them having

been all issued together in 1647, with notes by Johann Hartmann (*q.v.*), I conclude that they form parts of one volume, and that owing to some publishing arrangement the title-page of Feldtaw's tract has been made to do duty for the whole. I have had no opportunity for ascertaining whether there are other copies like this, or if there be any of the *Basilica Chymica*, 1629 (?), with Feldtaw's *Crollius redivivus*, 1635, at the end.

D. O. M. A. Osvaldi Crollii Weterani Hassi Chymisch Kleynod. Hiebevör zwar aufgangen jetzo aber durch den Hochgelehrten Johann Hartmannum M.D. gemehrt verbessert, mit nothwendigen Notis spagyricis zu Erläuterung der Artzneyen, geziert, vnd zum Ersten mal, neben dem Hermetischen Wunderbaum, in Truck aufgangen allen Doctoren, Apoteckern, Laboranten, Balbierern und männiglichen sehr dienlich vnd nützlich. Cum Gratia et Priuilegio S. Cæs. Maiest. Francofurti, Impensis Godefridi Schönwetteri. 1647.

This is followed by a printed title-page:

Hermetischer Probiert Stein, darauff nicht allein alle vnd jede in defs Osvaldi Grollii (*sic*) intitultirten Alchymistischen Königlichen Kleynod befindliche procefs vnd Chymische Artzneyen examiniret vnd auff die Prob gesetzt, sondern dieselbe auch mit vnterschiedlichen andern schönen vnd nützlichlichen durch selbst eygnen Handgriff vnd tägliche Erfahrung approbirten Artzneyen vor diesem in Lateinischer Sprach vermehret vnd verbessert worden. Von Johann Hartmann, der Artzney D. Fürstlich-Hessischen gewesenem weitberühmbten Leib Medico vnd Professorn zu Marburg an jetzo aber auff vielfältiger begehren. Neben angehengten Crollischen Tractätlein von den jnerlichen Signaturen oder Zeichen aller Dinge vnd dem Hermetischen Wunderbaum, dem gemeinen Nutzen zum besten ins Teutsche versetzt. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Johann Gottfried Schönwettters. M.DC.XXXXVII.

4°. Pp. [8] 392 [16]; *Crollius redivivus*, 83 [1 blank]; Von den Signaturen, no title, pp. 61 [10, 1 blank]. General engraved title with symbolic drawings and portraits of Hermes, Geber, Morienus, R. Bacon, R. Lullius, Paracelsus. Engravings to '*Crollius redivivus*,' printed in the text. That tract has separate pagination and a title-page as follows:

D.O.M.A. *Crollius Redivivus*. Das ist, Hermetischer Wunderbaum, warinn zu sehen, wie die wunderbahre Werck Gottes von Liebhabern wahrer Chymischer Artzney, recht zu verstehen, vnd zuerkennen; vnd wie ein jeder Gottsfürchtiger Artist, vnd Spagyryus derselben nachfolgen, auff das er dermal einest mit eigener gesegnetter Handarbeit im Philosophischen Acker nicht nur ein Füncklein, sondern wol gar ein starcken Strahlen defs Liechts der Natur, ohne sondere Mühe aufzwtrecken vnd erlangen mag.

Aufs dem grossen Hermetischen Lustgarten zusammen getragen vnd in siel'en Büchlein abgetheilet. Durch Anonymum von Feldtaw.

CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS). *Continued.*

Syr. 14. 18. Wer sich mit seiner Arbeit nehret, vñnd lãst ihm bentügen, der hat ein fein ruhwig Leben, das heist ein Schatz vber alle Schãtze finden.

Druckert zu Franckfurt am Mãyñ, bey Hans Friederich Weifs. M.D.C.XXXXVII.

Pp. 83 [1 blank].

The statement on the engraved title-page that this is the first publication of these tracts together, would indicate that the volume entitled *Crollius reditivus*, &c. was a made up one.

[Another Copy.]

It wants the engraved title.

The *Basilica Chymica* consists of three parts: an admonitory preface, in which Crollius discusses the doctrines of Paracelsus; the practical part, which is really a treatise on pharmacy and therapeutics; and the treatise on Signatures. The remarks made by Conring and by Schelhammer are not much in commendation of either Crollius or his book, but it must be remembered that Conring was opposed to Paracelsus and his system and his followers.

Stolle notices the work favourably. The 'Admonitory Preface' and Paracelsus' views in general are severely criticized by Libavius in his *Examen Philosophiæ novæ*, 1615, pp. 35-87, forming part of his *Appendix Necessaria Syntagmatis Arcanorum Chemicorum*, q.v.

On his Chemistry see Kopp.

A German translation, altered from Hartmann's, q.v. was brought out again at Nürnberg in 1684, by Johann Hiskias Cardilucius, with a commentary. The French translation was executed by J. Marcel de Boulene, Lyons, 1627, 8°.

Bollinger, *Encomium Wetteræ Nachrichten v. Wetter*, p. 148, and *Basel. Lex. 1 Suppl.*

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 378.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 68; 1656, p. 65.

Mereklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 859.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 135, p. 324, p. 370.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. G4 recto, Ann. 1609.

Paschius, *De Novis Inventis Tractatus*, 1700, pp. 401, 403.

Reimann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, iii. 1709, p. 480.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 48.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 693, 780.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 233.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 143.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2210.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 267; 1778, i. p. 736.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 106.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, Göttingen, ii. (1782)

In English it appears as *Royal and Practical Chemistry, in Three Treatises*, London, 1670, small folio. Besides Crollius' *Basilica* it contains Hartmann's *Practice of Chymistry*.

The 'Admonitory Preface,' 'made English by H. Pinnell,' was published in *Philosophy Reformed and Improved in Four Profound Tractates*, London, 1657, 8°.

The *Treatise of Signatures* (which is dated 1669) may sometimes be found separate from the *Basilica*. It is noticed by Paschius when tracing the history of Amulets and Talismans.

Croll, or Crollius, was born at Wetter in 1580, studied at Marburg, Heidelberg, Strasburg, Geneva, travelled, and became physician of Prince Christian of Anhalt-Bernberg. In medicine he was an adherent of Paracelsus, and invented several remedies. The first edition of the *Basilica Chymica* was published at Franckfurt, 1608; again in 1609, and afterwards in numerous editions. Crollius died in 1609.

p. 424 (Pedigree of the Croll family); v. (1785) p. 286 (notice of O. C.).

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1783, pp. 517, 591.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 140.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 90-92, 560.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806, p. 94.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 358.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 528.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1829, xx. 169 (short article by Baur).

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 174.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 112 & passim.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1599-1600.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1876, iv. p. 604.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1879, xxiii. p. 401.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 99, 108, 215, 226.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 521; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 1044.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 107.

CROM.

See LE CROM.

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS).

De Compositione Medicamentorum, hodierno aevo, apud Pharmacopolas, passim extantium: et quo Artificio eadem rectè parari queant cum

CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS). *Continued.*

Simplicium atque Aromatum (quibus consistunt) expositionibus, ac plerorumq; omnium delectu, Libri X. Non Medicis & Pharmacopœis tantum, sed omnibus insuper rerum cognoscendarum studiosis, utilissimi pariter ac necessarij. Ubi singula ad ipsissimam veritatem expenduntur, plurimi errores aperiuntur, & controuersiae frequentes conciliantur, Autore Bernardo Dessennio Cronenburgio, Doctore Medico Coloniensi.

In Invidiam Autor :

Docta manus Medici, tractat genus omne malorum,
Ast mordax liuor, spernit opem medicam.

Quid unoquoq; libro continetur, uersa pagina indicat. Cum Indice locupletissimo, Latino ac Germanico. Cum Gratia, & Privilegio Imperiali nouo, ad octennium. Francoforti, Apud Hæred. Chr. Egenolphi, M.D.LV.

Folio. Ff. [18] 154. Egenolph's device on the title-page and f. 154 verso.

This physician is described by some authorities under the name of Cronenburgius, by others under Dessenius, which is perhaps more correct. I have, however, followed Adami, Van der Linden, Van der Aa, and other writers, and called him Cronenburgius. He was born at Amsterdam in 1510, studied medicine at Louvain, went to Bologna, and, in 1539, became M.D. there; returned to Holland, and, after practising in various places, settled as professor of medicine at Gröningen

for nine years. He then went to Cologne, where he taught medicine, received a pension, and, with great fame as a physician and botanist, died in 1574. He wrote a defence of the old medicine against George Phædro and the Paracelsists, Cologne, 1573, 4°, a treatise on the plague, Cologne, 1564, 4°, and a letter to Matthiolus.

Of the present work there was also an edition: Lyons, 1556, 8°.

Adami, *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 217.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 85.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 78; 1656, p. 74 (under Dissenius).

Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 128.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 375.

Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione Clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1268 (under Dessenius).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 316.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 111 (under Dessenius).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 144.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 135.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 233.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2213.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 280; 1778, ii. p. 33 (under Dessenius).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 255 (under Dessenius).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 62 (under Dessenius).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 358.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 223.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1858, iii. p. 868.

CROSSET de la Haumerie.

See LE CROM.

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL).

D. O. M. A. Accipe, quod sentitur, antequam discitur. Michaelis Crugeneri, P.M.C. Chymischer aufgewickelter Gebrauch und Bereitung seiner Elixiren, welche zu heilsamer Cur der vornehmsten und bekantesten und aus ihren darinn beschriebenen Ursachen und Zufällen entspringenden Kranckheiten, so dem Menschlichen Leibe von Fuß an bis auf die Scheitel, begegnen können: Zu erhaltung des Lebens, langwieriger Gesundheit, und zu

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

- verhüttung des Liebes und Gemüthes Beschwehung dien- und nützlichen, Dem beygefügt ein besonderer Philo-Medico Chymischer Anhang, oder kurtzer Tractat, in welchem gelehret und gehandelt wird, worzu der Mensch von Gott dem Herrn tüchtig erschaffen sey. Item was er verrichten kan, und was er, wenn er von Gott zu einem Philo-Chymischen Medico beruffen, nothwendig können und wissen soll, Darbey werden etliche wenige doch besondere nutzbahre und tieffnachdenckliche Medicamente ersehen, und nebenst einem zwiefachen Register, so wohl der Capitum earumq; sectionum als der rerum & verborum allen Liebhabern der Warheit und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney gefliessen zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag gegeben.

Augustin. lib. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est: Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.

Dresden, in verlegung Christian Bergen, gedruckt in Seyfferts Druckerey, 1662.

4°. Pp. [36] 242. Register, etc. [42].

- D. O. M. A. Michaelis Crügeri, P.M.C. Neu vermehrter Chymischer Frühling. Das ist: sonderbarer Medico-Chymischer Tractat, sambt einer Astrologischen Continuation. Die Gewächse zu samblen, und zu gewissen Kranckheiten recht zu bereiten. Darinnen insonderheit kürztlich und treuffleissig dargethan wird, welches nicht allein irrige Meinungen und falsche Proceffe, sondern auch im Gegentheil, richtige, kurtze und waare Proceffe, mit sonderbaren Handgriffen, auch beygefügtem Gebrauch und Nutz gewiesen wird. Alles mit höchstem Fleiß, eigner Erfahrung, und mühsamer Erforschung observiret, probiret, demonstriret und beschrieben vom Autore in Dresden. Vornemlich allen Liebhabern der Warheit, und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney gefliessen zu Nutz und Gefallen. Welchen vorher gesetzt Informatorium Medico-Chymicum oder Unterricht, was ein recht Chymischer oder Hermetischer Medicus sey, und was von ihm erfordert werde.

Augustinus l. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est; amicus autem si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolffgang, defs Jüngern, und Johann Andreae Endter, Anno M.DC.LIV.

4°. Pp. [16] 488 [19, 1 blank]. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

- D. O. M. A. Harmonia ad omnium Mysteriorum Cognitionem, Deo singulariter sic ordinante, certissima via est. Michaelis Crügeri, P.M.C. Chymischer Garten-Baw, das ist: Spagyrische Beschreibung Vier- und dreissigerley Gewächs und Krauter, nach rechter Fundamental und Hermetischer

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Anleitung: Welche aufs der Putrefaction- und Transplantation sich Generim, vom stetssuchenden Autore fleissig observiret. Allen Liebhabern zum Anlaß, zur fernerer Speculation und Observation dem Menschen zum besten heraufgegeben. Nebenst Angehängter kleinen Haliographia.

August. lib. 8. de Trin.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori veritatis. Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus: Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est: Amicus autem, si errat, docendus est, & audiendus.

Symbolum Autoris.

Wer Gott zum Freunde hat, der darff sich vor den Menschen nicht fürchten.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang, des Jüngern, und Johann Andreæ Endtern, Im Jahr 1653.

4°. Pp. 286 [2 blank]. [Table in black and red. This, however, belongs to Crügnér's tract *Chymischer Sommer*.] MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

D. O. M. A. Michaelis Crügeneri, P.M.C. Chymischer Sommer. Das ist: sonderbarer Medico-Chymischer Tractat, darinnen insonderheit kürztlich und treuffeissig dargethan wird, wie die Gewächse nach rechter Influentz, und rechtem Mafs des himmlischen, recht eingetheilten Zodiaci zu samblen, und dann ferner Chymicè und Astrologicè recht zu præpariren seyn, so wol rechter Gebrauch und Nutz gewiesen wird. Alles mit höchstem Fleiß, eigner Erfahrung, und mühesamer Erforschung observirt, probiret, demonstriret und beschrieben vom Autore in Drefsden. Vornemlich Allen Liebhabern der Warheit, und der rechten Hermetischen Artzney Geflissenen zu Nutz und Gefallen an Tag geben.

Augustinus l. 8. de Trinit.

Nullus reprehensor formidandus est amatori Veritatis: Etenim aut inimicus reprehensus est, aut amicus. Si inimicus insultat, ferendus est; amicus si errat, docendus est & audiendus.

Nürnberg, In Verlegung Wolfgang dess Jüngern, und Joh: Andreæ Endtern, Anno M.DC.LVI.

4°. Pp. [12] 435 [1 blank, 10]. Table at p. 97, and the folding table in red and black, p. 181, will be found in Crügnér's *Chymischer Gartenbau*. MS. notes.

[Another Copy.]

Crügnér, or Crugener, flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century, lived in Dresden, and was a chemist and a medical practitioner of the school of the Iatro-mathematicians or Iatro-astronomers. He devised a number of medicines and specifics, in particular the "materia perlata," of which he gives an account in a separate

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam dorer Teutschen*, Halle im Magdeburg, 1713, vi, p. 592.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 51.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 234.

treatise, Gosslar, 1669, 8°; in German, Frkf. a. M. 1702, 8°. Besides those above mentioned he wrote also *Chymischer Tannenbaum*, Dresden, Nürnberg, 1650, 4°; *Astronomia parva*, Osnabrück, 1670, 4°; *Eclipsigraphia*, Ibid. 1673, 4°; *Chymischer Herbst*, and *Chymischer Winter*, but it is a question if the last two were actually published.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii, p. 225.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 623.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii, p. 359.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, pp. 379, 391.

CRÜGNER (MICHAEL). *Continued.*

The 'materia perlata,' which the inventor sold for 24s. the ounce, and about which a good deal has been written, is, according to some, 'Antimonium diaphoreticum,' apparently the oxide of the metal. The question was discussed in an academic dissertation by Peter Gericke (*præses*) and Arthur Conrad Erusting (*resp.*): *Dissertatio de Materia perlata*, Helmstadii, 1737 (or 1738, for the date is blurred), 4°, and the authorities there quoted.

Kerner, *Tetras Chymiatrica*, 1618, Sect. iv., sig. P 2 recto.

Roth, *Anleitung zur Chymie*, 1721, p. 228.

Boerhaave, *Elementa Chymie*, 1731, ii. processus ccxx.

The 'materia perlata' here described is not to be confounded with the 'perlated salt' of Proust, which was investigated by Scheele and described in Crell's *Chemical Journal*, 1791, i. p. 120 (English translation).

Haller quotes three editions of the tract on this topic in German: Hudissin, 1667, 8°; Ratisbon, 1676, 8°; 1679, 8°.

Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. pp. 531, 534, § 1092, q.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 147.

CRUSIUS (DAVID).

Theatrum Morborum Hermetico-Hippocraticum seu methodica morborum, et curationis eorundem dispositio: multis elegantissimis problematis ac Hermetice medicinæ flosculis illustrata. Operâ & studiô D. Davidis Crusij, Crimnicensis, Philosophi & Medici. 1615. Erfurti typis Nicolai Schmuckij, Impensis Johannis Episcop. Bibliopolæ Erfurtens:

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 249. Index [8]. Appendix [12] [3 blank]. Folding table containing a scheme of diseases.

2nd Part: 1616. Erfurti. Typis Mechlerianis, Impensis Johannis Episcop.

Bibliopolæ. Pp. [16] 284. Index [11, 1 blank]. Folding table with another scheme.

This part has a separate title, signatures, and pagination.

The notices of Crusius are rather discordant. According to one account he was born at Crimnitschau near Altenburg, 29 January, 1589, graduated master of arts at Erfurt, studied at Jena and other universities, and became M.D. of Basel in 1609. He practised privately at Erfurt, and declined many offers to become private physician of various princes. He accepted, however, the post of "Rathmeister" and "Ober Schloss Herr" at Erfurt. His death took place on 15 July, 1640.

Another version is that he was a native of Grimme, private physician of various princes and counts, and burgomaster of Erfurt. This is affirmed on the authority of Witte's *Diarium biographicum*, but Stolle remarks that there is not a word about Crusius in that work, and further that there is evidence that Erfurt at that time was

not a municipality, so that there was no burgomaster.

Stolle is right so far as the 1688 volume of Witte's *Diarium* is concerned. But there was another part issued in 1691, and Crusius' name may possibly be in it. I have not seen this part.

By Borel there is quoted also a Daniel Crusius, author of "Methodica Phisicæ peripatetico-Hermeticæ delineatio, Erphord. apud Birkner, 1617, in 8°."

Whether Daniel is a misprint for David, or whether they are distinct authors, I am unable to decide.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, followed by Gmelin, refers to Daniel only and his book.

Van der Linden calls him Crimnicensis, and mentions the *Theatrum morborum* only.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 131.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 71; 1656, p. 86.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 240.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 154.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 274.

Motschmann, *Erfordia literata contin.*, p. 99.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 235.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 144.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, i. col. 2233.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, i. p. 739.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 519.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 360.

CRUX.

D. O. M. A. | Crux absq; Cruce : | Das ist : | Wolvermeynte | Defension, deren, inter | Mundi calumnias blühenden Teutschen | Gesellschaft ad S. Sanctum | Genannt | Vom Rosencreutz. | [Vignette.] Autore | Vito del Capo dela bona speranza. |

CRUX. *Continued.*

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed no|mini tuo da gloriam. |
M.DC.XVII. |

No place, printer, or publisher.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]. The vignette is a falcon standing on the winged Earth ball, with a wreath in its beak, and an open book in its right foot, and the motto: Gloria Virtute Paratur.

This is a Rosicrucian tract of which Borel (*Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1654, p. 71) speaks of a MS. It is mentioned also in *Missiv an die . . . Brüderschafft des Ordens des Rosenkreutzes*, 1783, pp. 83-4, and by Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 183, No. 2499.

D. O. M. A. | Crux absq̄; Cruce : | Das ist : | Wolvermeynte | Defension, deren, inter Mun-|di calumnias blühenden Teutschen | Gesellschaft ad S. Sanctum | genannt | Vom Rosencreutz. | [Vignette.] Autore | Vito del capo dela bona speranza. |

Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini | tuo da gloriam. |
M.DC.XVIII. |

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]. The vignette is as in the 1617 edition, but the two issues are quite different throughout, not merely in the title-pages. The concluding lines in the two editions are as follows:

Edition of 1617: Da- | bam inter invidias & versecutiones (sic) me- | dius in capite bonæ spei. Mense Sep- | tembri, Anno 1617. | Vitus del capo dela bona speranza. |

Edition of 1618: Da- | bam inter invidias & persecutiones me- | dius in capite bonæ spei. Mense | Septembri, Anno 1617. | Vitus del capo dela bona speranza. | The final ornaments are different.

CRUX Symbolica.

Symbolica Crux.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 840.

See COMITIBUS (LUDOVICUS DE).

CULPEPER (NICHOLAS).

See SENNERT (DANIEL), 1660.

Culpeper, born 1616 at London, was at Cambridge in 1634, and was a good scholar. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, in 1640 he set up as astrologer and physician, and was much esteemed in the latter capacity. His translation of the *Pharmacopœia* of the College of Physicians excited their indignation. His 'English Physician,' 1653, was a

very successful manual. He wrote a number of medical books, and his hard work as a practitioner and author injured his health, and he died in Jan. 1653-4, aged 38.

His portrait is in the 'Last Legacy,' and in the 'Directory,' or translation of the *Pharmacopœia*.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 477; 1772, ii. p. 150.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 8 (several works).

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1797, lxvii. part 2, p. 563.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 234.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, xi. p. 130.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors) 276 a.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 365.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1880, xxiv. p. 374.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 467.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 557; and Series, 1898, iii. p. 1072.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 113.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiii. p. 286.

Sidney Peel, "Nicholas Culpeper, soldier, physician, astrologer, and politician," *Nineteenth Century*, London, 1898, xliii. pp. 755-763.

CULTOR.

Cultor Spagiricæ Medicinæ.

See ZWEY schöne Chymische Tractätlein.

CULTOR. *Continued.*

Gründlicher Spagyrischer Wissenschaften Cultor.

See COELUM Philosophorum, 1739.

CUNRAD (CONRAD).

See KHUNRATH (CONRAD).

CURIEUSE Anmerckungen.

See DELICLÆ Medicæ, 1706.

CURIEUSE Gedancken, von der wahren Alchymia, insonderheit dessen Prima Materia, nebst völliger Anweisung zu Präparirung des Lapidis Philosophorum und Universal-Medicin, mit allen darzu nöthigen Handgriffen und Observationibus treuhertzig entdeckt, von einem Liebhaber der curieusen Wissenschaften und Membro des Collegii Curiosorum in Teutschland. Gedruckt im Jahr 1702.

Without place and printer's name.

8°. Pp. [60]. Folding engraved frontispiece, with portraits of Basil Valentine and Paracelsus.

The first chapter contains short notices of reputed authentic cases of transmutation, the second treats of the character of a true alchemist, and the third of the first matter and how it is to be prepared, and how 'projection' is to be made.

The historical notes are of some interest. The anonymity of this tract seems to have been well preserved, for it was not known to Gervasius, the editor of the work of Abraham Eleazar (*q.v.*) Vorrede, sig. X 4 *recto*.

CURIEUSE Untersuchung etlicher Mineralien, Thiere und Kräuter, insonderheit derer sich die Sophisten in præparirung des Lapidis bedienen. Nebst Entdeckung der meisten hierbey vorkommenden Sophistereyen und falschen Processen, wie auch völliger Anweisung zu der wahren Materie, und rechten Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins, mit allen darzu nöthigen Handgriffen und Observationibus treuhertzig mitgetheilet, von einem Liebhaber der curieusen Wissenschaften und Membro des Collegii Curiosorum in Teutschland. Gedruckt im Jahr 1703.

8°. Pp. [72]. Folding frontispiece as in the *Curieuse Gedancken*. It is a revised and enlarged edition of that tract.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1242.

CURIOSE CHYMICUS (DER).

Der Curiose Chymicus, oder curioses Laboratorium Medico-Chymicum, &c.
 Der Curiose Medicus, oder sonderbare curiose Anleitung zur Medicin, &c.
 Der Curiose Chirurgus, oder curioser Begriff der Wund-Artzney, nebst einer vortrefflichen Frantzosen-Kur, Bericht von Aderlassen, Schröpfen, &c. Mit Beyfügung eines curiosen Urin-Büchleins, wie die Wasser der Kranken zu besehen. Drefsden und Leipzig, Verlegtens Joh. Christoph Mieths Erben. 1719.

8°. Pp. [2]. Medicus, 48; Part ii. 202. Laboratorium, 185, Index [7]. Chirurgus, 122, Index [5, 1 blank]. Urin-büchlein, 31 [1 blank]. Each tract has an elaborate title-page included in the pagination. The above is the general title, which is printed in red and black.

CURIOSÉ CHYMICUS (DER) *Continued.*

Der Curiose Chymicus, oder curioses Laboratorium Medico-Chymicum, &c.
 Der Curiose Medicus, oder sonderbahre curiose Anleitung zur Medicin, &c.
 Der Curiose Chirurgus, oder curioser Begriff der Wund-Artzney, nebst einer
 vortrefflichen Frantzosen-Cur, Bericht von Aderlassen, Schröpfen, &c. Mit
 Beyfügung eines curiosen Urin-Büchleins, wie die Wasser derer Krancken
 zu besehen. Dresden und Leipzig, Bey Gottlob Christian Hilschern,
 privil. Hof-Buchführer, 1745.

8°. Pp. Laboratorium, 185 [7]; Medicus, 1743, 48; Part ii. 208 [mistake for 199],
 Chirurgus, 122 [1 blank]; Urin-Büchlein, 31 [5, 1 blank]. The general title is misplaced
 in front of Part ii. of the Medicus, which has no separate title of its own. The other
 tracts have separate titles. This is a reprint of the 1719 edition. The book does not
 treat of chemistry or alchemy, but of medicine and surgery, and the preparation and
 application of drugs.

CXXX Grund-Sätze.

See HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

D. (M. C. M.), *i.e.* Martinus Copus, Medicinæ Doctor.

See CEPHALUS (ARIOPONUS).

D. (W. G. L.).

See s * * * *

D * * * *

See Respour.

D. (H. V.).

See TUMBA SEMIRAMIDIS.

D. (R. E. J.).

Elias der Artist, eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metallverwandlung.

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEF WILHELM), Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek, 1771, I. i. p. 181.

D. . . .

Le Grand Livre de la Nature, ou l'Apocalypse Philosophique et Hermetique. Ouvrage curieux, dans lequel on traite de la philosophie occulte, de l'intelligence des hiéroglyphes des anciens, de la Société des Freres de la Rose-Croix, de la transmutation des métaux & de la communication de l'homme avec des êtres supérieurs & intermédiaires entre lui & le grand architecte. Vû par une Société de Ph. . . . Inc. . . . & publié par D. . . . Depuis I, jusqu' à l'an 1790. Au Midi, et de l'Imprimerie de la vérité.

8°. Pp. 115 [1 blank]. Woodcut.

"Oeuvre d'un imbécile ou d'un mauvais plaisant," is Ladrague's comment (*Bibliothèque Osnoroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 601). Possibly. It seems to be an allegorical account of initiation and transmutation. The dictionary of hermetic terms which it contains is a mere synonymy. At the end are receipts to produce recondite things: a water to soften metals, the lamp of life, and so on.

DALE (SAMUEL).

Samuelis Dalei, M. L. Pharmacologia, seu Manuctio ad Materiam Medicam: in qua Medicamenta Officinalia Simplicia, hoc est Mineralia, Vegetabilia, Animalia eorumque partes in Medicinæ Officinis usitata, in Methodum naturalem digesta succincte & accurate describuntur. Cum Notis Generum Characteristicis Specierum Synonymis, Differentiis & Viribus. Opus Medicis, Philosophis, Pharmacopœis, Chirurgis, &c., utilissimum. Ad calcem

DALE (SAMUEL). *Continued.*

adjiciuntur Indices necessarii. Quarta Editio, Indice Gallico, Germanico, Belgico aucta.

ὁ βίος βραχὺς, ἢ δὲ τέχνη μακρὴ. Hipp. Lib. I. Aphor. I.

Lugduni Batavorum. Impensis Joh. Arnold. Langerak. M DCC. XXXIX.

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Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv, p. 126.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 206.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i, (authors) p. 280 v.

Journal of Botany, 1883, xxi, pp. 193-7; 225-231 (article by G. S. Boulger).

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiii, p. 385 (article by G. S. Boulger).

DANDOLO (VINCENZO).

Trattato Elementare di Chimica presentato in un ordine nuovo dietro le scoperte moderne; con Figure: del Sig. Lavoisier dell' Accademia delle Scienze, della Società Reale di Medicina, delle Società d'Agricoltura di Parigi, e di Orleans, della Società Reale di Londra, dell' Istituto di Bologna, della Società Elvetica di Basilea, di quella di Filadelfia, Harlem, Manchester, Padova, ec. Recato dalla Francese nell' Italiana favella e corredato di Annotazioni da Vincenzo Dandolo Veneto Edizione seconda corretta, ed ampliata di due Dissertazioni inedite dell' Autore sulla respirazione e sulla traspirazione, e di nuove annotazioni del Traduttore. Tomo Primo. In Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta e Figli. MDCCC.XCII.

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DAUSTEN (JOHN). *Continued.*

Others term him a monk who reduced himself to poverty by his search for transmutation, while Bale and Tanner and Pits declare him to have been the very foremost alchemist of his time—Tanner says: "Alchemisticæ artis ætate sua primus, et in Angliâ magister unicus"—in which case Ashmole thinks that "if he were master of so much learning as they confess him to be, and his poverty were not voluntary, he might have advanced himself to riches when he pleased."

Several works appear under his name in the notices given by Pits and by Borel, and a list of

- Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 458.
 Pitseus, *Relationes Historicæ de Rebus Anglicis*, 1619, i. p. 871.
 Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 257, and Notes, p. 472.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1654, p. 73.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 569.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxvii.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 54.
 Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ ætatis*, 1734, Lib. iv. p. 39.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 227, 468; iii. p. 145.
 Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 219.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 64.

his MSS. with the places where they are preserved is given by Tanner.

Maier's statement that Dausten "left behind him a considerable Chemical tract, which Janus Lacinius hath put in his Collections," could not be checked by Ashmole, as he had not been able to see Lacinius' *Pretiosa Margarita novella*, which he supposed might be the book meant, nor could he say which of Dausten's writings were printed there. The name of Dausten does not occur in that collection, and it is not easy to identify any writing by him, which, besides, might possibly have been taken from a MS.

- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 53.
 Ritson, *Bibliographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets*, London, 1802, p. 181.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 164.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 410; 1866, i. p. 434.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 151.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 149.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 786.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 340, 353, 376.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 89.
 Bale, *Index Britannia Scriptorum*, edited by R. L. Poole and Mary Bateson (*Anecdota Oxoniensia*), 1902, p. 196.

DAVID (GOTTFRIED).

Godfridi Davidis, Unnensis, Phil. et Med. Doct. Reverendiss. et Sereniss. Elect. Colon. &c. &c. Ducatus Westphalici Medici, Discursus Medico-Chimicus De Medicina Magnatum.

Sirac. c. 38. v. 3.

Disciplina Medici in conspectu magnatum collaudabitur.

Tremonia, Typis Johannis Friderici Rühlhii, Anno M.DC.LXXXI.

8°. Pp. [4 blank] [12] 150 [1, 1 blank].

Nothing is known about the author, except that he was a physician at Unna, in Westphalia, whence called Unnensis, and had a *frater Germanus*, David David, a lawyer, and "Consul Unnensis."

This book, which appears to be all that he wrote, contains a Præloquium and three articles. The Præloquium is a short history of all the deities, kings, nobles, and other persons of rank who have practised or patronised medicine.

Art. I. De Magnatum Medicina, quam Magnates vel ipsi præparare vel titulo condecorare dignati sunt.

Art. II. De Medicamentis, quæ virtute & precio

- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 355.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 162.
 Restner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 243.

à celeberrimis Medicis Magnatibus commendantur; and these are grouped under certain classes.

Art. III. De aureo electorali pulvere.

The book therefore contains some curious historical matter, and is an almost unique one on the subject.

Haller, followed by Gmelin, gives the place of publication as Bremæ, 1681. Such simultaneous publication is not impossible, but it seems more probable that Bremæ is a misprint for Tremonia which besides may have been a less familiar name. I am not aware of any other mention of such an edition.

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 495.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 259.

DAVISSON (WILLIAM).

Commentaria in Idæam Medicinæ Philosophicæ Petri Severini Dani, Medici incomparabilis & Philosophi sublimis: Ad faciliorem difficultatum enodationem, quæ in ipso, propter Lectoris in Philosophia Veterum parum forsan

DAVISSON (WILLIAM). *Continued.*

versati defectum, apparere videntur, aditum præbentia. Operâ & studio Willielmi Davissoni Nobilis Scoti; Christianissimi Galliarum & Navarrae Regis Consiliarii & Medici; domûs portique Plantarum Medicinalium, qui Parisiis in suburbio S. Victoris est, olim Præfecti: Nunc autem S. Regiæ Majestatis Poloniæ & Sueciæ senioris Archiatri & Chemicici; S. Reginalis itidem Majestatis Personæ Medici. Hagæ-Comitis, Ex Typographia Adriani Vlacq. M.DC.LXIII.

4°. Pp. 259. [1 blank].

This is the commentary. In 1660, same place and printer, there had appeared *Commentariorum . . . Prodromus*, 4°, pp. 708, along with the *Idea*

of Severinus, and a later edition, Rotterdam, 1668, is mentioned. The present work and the *Prodromus* are quite different.

See SEVERINUS (PETRUS), *Idea Medicinæ Philosophicæ*, 1660.

Davidson, Davison, Davisson, D'Avissonne or D'Avissonus, Davidsoune, for the spelling varies, was born about 1593 in Aberdeenshire. According to his patent of descent he was well connected and could fairly call himself 'Nobilis Scotus' (*Prodromus Comment.*, p. 424). After graduating as doctor of Medicine he went to Paris about 1620. When the Jardin des Plantes was founded he was appointed the first Professor of Chemistry, a position he acquired doubtless by the reputation he had for his knowledge of the subject, and he was also Councillor and physician to the king, and keeper of the garden in 1648. Writing in 1652 Sir Thomas Urquhart says: "The excellency of Doctor William Davisson in Alchymy, above all the men now living in the world, whereof by his wonderful experiments he giveth daily proof, although his learned books published in the Latine tongue did not evidence it, meriteth well to have

his name recorded in this place: and after him." In 1650 he resigned these appointments to become physician to John Casimir, King of Poland. He died in that country about 1669. His portrait painted by D. Schultz was engraved by P. Lombart. It was reproduced in Small's paper.

Besides the commentary on Severinus, he wrote also a text book on Chemistry: *Philosophia Pyrotechnica*, 1633-35, 1640-42, 1641, 1646, 1657; the French translation by Hellot in 1657, and one by Davidson himself in 1675. If there be such an edition it must have appeared after his death. *Oblatio Salis*, Paris, 1641, 8°; *Observations sur l'antimoine*, Paris, 1651; *Plicomastix*, Danzig, 1668; *Collectanea Chimica Medico-Philosophica*, Antwerp, 1698.

One of the most notable sections in the *Philosophia Pyrotechnica* is that on crystallography, which is illustrated by an engraved plate of crystals.

Granger, *Biographical History of England*, 1824, v. p. 228.

Catalogues of Scottish Writers, Edinburgh, 1833, pp. 82, 115.

The Book of Bon-Accord, Aberdeen, 1839, p. 316.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 242; 1869, ii. p. 234.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 18.

Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F. R. S., 1850, i. p. 254.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 217.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 518.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 527.

John Small, "Notice of William Davidson, M.D.," *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x. 1872-73, p. 265.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1^{re} Série, 1882, xxvi. p. 49.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 182. (Article by F. F. Henderson.)

Biographical notices are given also in the *Prodromus*, pp. 407, 424, etc.

Sir Thomas Urquhart, *The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel*, London, 1652, p. 213.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 372.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, Addit. p. 136. The 'Prodromus' was attacked by Schelhammer.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire Historique*, 1730, Art. Morin, iii. p. 424, note B.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 163.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 243.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 3, 145.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 52.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 484.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 12.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. pp. 25, 97.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 604.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 402.

D. D. K. DESTILLIR-KUNST, worinnen die raresten bereitesten künstlichen Stücke, nebst einem Anhang einiger chymischen approbirten Kunst-Stücke, welche bisher sehr geheim gehalten worden, wie auch etlicher bewährten und curieusen Experimenten. Leipzig, Verlegts Adam Wilhelm Kiefsling, 1753.

8°. Pp. 120. Woodcut of a furnace.

Both parts consist of a number of methods for preparing compounds of gold, antimony, mercury, copper, etc., etc., partly for medical and partly for technical purposes, and partly also for what was called or thought to be transmutation.

DEAN (EDMUND).

See NORTON (SAMUEL), 1630, 1667.

DEE (JOHN).

Monas Hieroglyphica.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 178.

Rogerii Baconis Angli Epistola de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturae et de Nullitate Magiae Opera Johannis Dee . . . ad sensum integrum restituta Nunc vero cum notis quibusdam partim ipsius Johannis Dee, partim edentis.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 287.

See also RACON (ROGER).

John Dee was born at London 13 July, 1527, was educated there and at Chelmsford, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1542, was B.A. in 1544-5, and fellow 1545-6. He was one of the original fellows of Trinity, and taught Greek. In 1547 he visited Holland, and on his return brought some astronomical instruments which he gave to Trinity. He graduated M.A. in 1548. Thereafter he studied at Louvain and went to Paris in 1550 and taught Mathematics. He returned to England and shortly after he was tried on a charge of attempting to poison Queen Mary. He was acquitted and set at liberty. In 1562 he went to Antwerp to arrange about printing the *Monas Hieroglyphica*, proceeded to Venice and later to Presburg in Hungary, to present the dedication copy to the Emperor, Maximilian II., and on his return to England he explained the meaning of it to Queen Elizabeth. She seems to have had a partiality for Dee and his occult science, for she had interviews with him more than once and held discourse with him about it, but—like Cornelius Agrippa—Dee got more promises of preferment than actual appointments from those who had such in their gift. When he was unwell, however, the Queen sent her own physician to him. In 1574 the Queen visited him at Mortlake and was shown his magic crystal, in 1577 he went to Windsor to deliver his views on a comet which had appeared, and again in 1578 he was consulted about the Queen's health and was sent to Germany to discuss her symptoms with physicians there. In 1580 he received another visit from the Queen, and in 1582 he was busy with the alteration of the Calendar. Dee's reputation as an alchemist brought him into contact with Edward Kelley, or Talbot, and for a couple of years they carried on experiments and began those conferences with spirits which were recorded and published long afterwards by Meric Casaubon in 1659, in a folio volume. They went off in company to Cracow, and no sooner were they gone than a mob broke into his house at Mortlake and destroyed books and instruments. Dee tried to find favour with Rudolph H. and Stephen of Poland, but to no purpose. They went to Prague, then to Erfurt and Cassel, and at last to Trübau in Bohemia. In 1586 he declined the offer of an appointment in Russia, and continued his spiritual conferences. Finally Dee and Kelley parted company in 1588-89, Kelley returned to Prague and Dee came on to England, where he was once more favourably received by the Queen. In 1595-96 he was installed at Manchester as warden of the College, but he did not succeed in

this office. He had already tried to be purged from the charge of being a conjuror and 'invocator of divels,' and he once more applied in 1604 to King James for justification from the accusation. He could not have gone to a worse person for this purpose, and his request was refused when the royal witch-hunter knew the nature of his studies. He left Manchester, returned to Mortlake, where he lived in poverty till his death in 1607.

The first edition of the *Monas Hieroglyphica* was printed by Gulielmus Silvius at Antwerp, 1564, small 4°, ff. 28. The title-page is highly ornate with pillars, symbols, mottoes, and in the centre the 'Monas' itself enclosed in an oviform receptacle. The book is dedicated to the Emperor Maximilian II., and there is also a letter to the printer in which he is requested to set up the book in as close an imitation of the manuscript as possible, in so far as the diagrams, marks, capital letters, and so on are concerned. Apparently Dee attached importance to such details, as they formed part of the significance of his symbol.

There was a reprint: Francofurti, Apud Ioannem Wechelium & Petrum Fischerum consortes, 1591. It is a small 8°, pp. 107 [1 blank] in which the diagrams and peculiarities of printing are retained. Otherwise it is very plain; the title-page has a meagre reproduction of the 'Monas,' but is devoid of ornament and is unattractive. Copies of these editions are extremely rare. In the British Museum Catalogue there are three copies of the 1594 edition only, none of that of 1591 or any other apart from collections.

Halliwell says (Dr. Dee's *Diary*, p. 3) that it was frequently printed, but these are the only editions I have met with. He also says that he tried to explain the meaning of the tract in a paper to the Society of Antiquaries. I do not know whether or not that paper was ever printed.

The edition of Roger Bacon's *Epistola* with Dee's corrections and notes was first (?) published: "Hamburgi, Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Anno 1510. CXVIIII." It forms a little square octavo, pp. 80, with an address to the Rosicrucian Brotherhood. There followed an English version: "Frier Bacon his Discovery of the Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magick, Faithfully translated out of Dr. Dee's own copy, by T. M., and never before in English. London, Printed for Simon Miller at the Starre in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1659." It is a small narrow duodecimo, pp. [12] 51 [7 of book advertisements] [1 leaf, blank? wanting]. Both of these editions are extremely rare.

DEE (JOHN). *Continued.*

- Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, p. 478.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1654, p. 74.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 154.
 Kern Hoppuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst, 1702, pp. 109, 114.
 Thomas Smith, *Vita quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum*, London, 1707, 4°. No. viii, pp. 102.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1729, i. p. 345.
 Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 73, 99.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, iii. p. 735 & sqq. (Portrait as frontispiece.)
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1734, vii. col. 392.
 Weidler, *Historia Astronomia*, 1741, p. 398.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermdique*, 1742, i. pp. 310, 312, 473; iii. p. 146.
 Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 222.
Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. p. 1633.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 64.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, iv. p. 75.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1776, ii. p. 12.
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 493.
 Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1789, vii. p. 1.
 Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 1793, v. p. 32.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 311 (does not know the difference between John and Arthur Dee).
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 56.
 Beloe, *Anecdotes of Literature*, 1807, ii. p. 263 (about Dee's *Art of Navigation*).
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, xi. p. 378.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1832, xxiii. p. 319.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 303, 306, 308.
A Collection of Letters illustrative of the Progress of Science in England. . . . Edited by J. O. Halliwell for the Historical Society of Science, 1841, p. 20.
 D'Israeli, *Amenities of Literature*, 1841, iii. p. 186.
 Mackay, *Memoirs of extraordinary popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. p. 114; 1852, i. p. 152.
 Dibdin, *Bibliomania*, 1842, p. 262 (sketch based upon Hearne's remarks in his edition of *Chronica Joannis Gloucestriensis*, Oxford, 1726, ii. p. 498).
The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, edited by James Orchard Halliwell, for the Camden Society, 1842, 4°.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 267.
 Rose, *A New General Biographical Dictionary*, 1853, vii. p. 43.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiii. col. 347.
 Cooper, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, 1861, ii. p. 497.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 534.
 Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 939, 940.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 230, 234.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xiv. p. 271 (article by Thomson Cooper).

DEFINITIO, das ist: Eigentliche Beschreibung der vortrefflichen und verborgenen Kunst Alchimie.

See BENEDICTUS (LIBERIUS), Liber Aureus, 1630, p. 76.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 54.

DEHNE (JOHANN CHRISTIAN CONRAD).

D. Joh. Christ. Conr. Dehne Stadt- und Land-Physikus zu Schöningen. Versuch einer vollständigen Abhandlung über die scharfe Tinktur des Spießglaskönigs und ihre grossen Heilkräfte: nebst der Art, aus andern Metallen ähnliche Tinkturen zu bereiten. Helmstedt verlegt, Johann Heinrich Kühnlin Universitäts-Buchhändler. 1779.

8°. Pp. [8] 156.

Dehne was born at Celle, became a physician, and was appointed Stadt- and Land-Physikus at Schöningen, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, where he died in July, 1791. He wrote several

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 495-497, 765 (the above work), 781, 783, 797.
 Mcusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800*

verstorbenen Teutschen Schriftsteller, 1803, ii. p. 299.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 526.

DELARVATIO Tincturæ Philosophorum.

See LEONHARD von Altenburg.

DELICIÆ MEDICÆ.

Volumen Primum Deliciarum Medicarum, Chirurgicarum et Chymicarum, oder: curieuse Anmerckungen, darinnen sich diejenigen, welche Medicinam und

DELICIE MEDICÆ. *Continued.*

Chymiam lieben, nützlich ergötzen können, so bisanhero in zehen Præsenten herausgegeben, nunmehr aber mit cinem völligen Register versehen. Leipzig, Verlegt Christoph Hülße, 1706.

8°. Pp. 16 [6, 1-89, 1 blank], [8] 91-830; [29, 1 blank]. Frontispiece. Title red and black. Divided into 10 parts with title-pages, all except the second, being included in the pagination. The preface is signed: Moneton. The title-page of the first part is dated 1703; those of the second, third, fourth, and fifth—all in the second edition—are dated 1705; of the sixth, 1704; of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, 1705. To parts 5-10 there is added a supplement by Alitophilus Chrysander. In parts 5-7 it has a title-page, but not in parts 8-10. The title in part 5 is as follows:

Anhang Chymischer Ergützigkeiten, darinnen vieler bisanhero in grosser Herrn Cabinetten und Laboratoris, wie auch Schriften der Artisten geheim-gehalten, ja sehr hoch verkauffte Secreta und Real-Processus von Goldmachen enthalten, allen Liebhabern der edlen Alchymie zur höchsten Ergötzung entdecket von Alitophilo Chrysandro, Anno 1704.

DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

Discursus de Universali.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705: Ali Puli, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, p. 39.

"Martinus de Delle ex oppido Vitri in Ducatu Mediolanensi" is the description given of the author. He tells in the above how he was visited in 1589 by a person from Görlitz, who finding him engaged in the perusal of alchemical books asked him if he understood what he read, and afterwards taking him out to the country showed him the 'Spiritus Mundi' and the 'Materia universalis.' It is a singular story.

In *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia* the author tells us that he had seen in manuscripts curious processes ascribed to him, but that there was some uncertainty about his name as it appeared both as Martinus and Mardocheus. He is called a Cammer-diener of the Emperor Rudolph II., and

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 73, 105, 107.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 67, 79, 201.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 65.

perhaps he assisted him in his alchemical experiments.

He seems also to have been the de Delle who wrote a chronicle in verse of the adventures of alchemists whom he had heard of or encountered at Court. On this account Schmieder has styled him Court-poet.

Extracts from this manuscript were first published in the *Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, and relate to Denis Zachaire, Gassenhauer, and Edward Kelley. They are so quaint and so tersely dramatic, that it is to be lamented the manuscript was not printed in full, if the rest of it was as direct as these extracts. They were reprinted afterwards in *Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, in the *Beytrag* and by Schmieder.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der Chemie, 1785, pp. 269, 489, 494.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 274, 301, 307, 332.

DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).

Éléments de Chymie, suivant les Principes de Becker & de Stahl, traduits du Latin sur la II^e Edition de M. Juncker, avec des Notes: Par M. Demachy, Apothicaire Gagnant-Maitrise de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Paris. Tome Premier. Six vol. broch. 12 liv. A Paris, chez Siméon-Prospér Hardy, Libraire, rue S. Jacques, au-dessus de celle de la Parcheminerie, à la Colonne d'Or. M DCC LVII. Avec Approbation, & Privilège du Roi.

12°.

T. i. pp. xxiv. 526. Two plates of symbols.

T. ii. pp. viij. 623 [1 blank].

T. iii. pp. viij. 599 [1 blank].

T. iv. viij. 392.

T. v. viij. 412.

T. vi. vij. [1 bl.] 283 [4, 1 blank].

Though this is in reality a translation of Juncker's *Conspectus Chemia* (see JUNCKER (JOHANN)) sufficient has been added to it in the way of notes to make it so far an independent work.

Demachy, born 30 August, 1728, studied natural history and literature, then devoted himself specially to materia medica and pharmacy, and rose to be director of the central department for the hospitals. He was author of several works on

Pharmaceutical Chemistry, translated Pott's and Marggraf's collected papers and wrote a great deal of verse, essays and academic eulogues, which appeared in various periodicals. He died 7 July, 1803. As was to be expected from a chemist who had been trained in the doctrines of Becher and Stahl, he never adopted the views introduced by Lavoisier.

DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 604.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panchoucks (1820-25), iii. p. 418.
 Quéard, *La France Littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 467 (list of numerous chemical works).
Journal de Chimie Médicale, Paris, 1843, 3^e Sér. ix. p. 344.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, x. p. 359.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1855, xiii. col. 512.
 Philippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, pp. 636, 900.
 Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 547.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Médecine, 1882, xxvi. p. 556.

DEMOCRITUS.

Democritus Abderyta Græcus de Rebus Sacris Naturalibus et Mysticis, Cum Notis Synesii & Pelagii.

Tumba Semiramidis Hermeticae Sigillatae [*sic*], quàm si Sapiens aperuerit, non Cyrus, ambitiosus; avarus, Regum ille thesauros, divitiarum inexhaustos, quod sufficiat inveniet. H. V. D. Norimbergæ, Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi, M.DCC.XVII.

8°. Pp. 63 [1 of book advertisements]. Title red and black.

This is Tauber's reprint of Pizimenti's translation of Democritus 'De Arte Sacra Magna,' which he made from a Greek MS. that was brought to him by a native of Corfu. Pizimenti's translation was published at Padua in 1572, and was reissued with the date altered to 1573. One copy of the 1572 edition is known and about a dozen of the issue of 1573. The edition of 1717, like the others, is rare. The translation was printed as a supplement to Mizaldus' *Memorabilia*, Colon., 1572, 1573, 1574, and Kopp reprinted it in his *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, pp. 137-143. The Greek text as it exists in the MS. in St. Mark's Library at Venice was printed by Berthelot in his edition of the Greek alchemists, Paris, 1888, 3 vols., 4°.

For an exhaustive discussion of all that has been

said about Democritus, see Kopp, *Beiträge*, 1869, pp. 108-136; Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 202, 219, ii. p. 319, and for the editions of Democritus, see my own papers in the *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society*, Glasgow.

To the list there given should be added other two copies of the 1573 Padua edition, one in the University Library, Cracow, uncut in the original covers; and another in the Library at Munich.

Compare with one another the remarks on Democritus made respectively by Wiegleb (*Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 176-9) and by Kortum (*Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 76).

For 'Tumba Semiramidis' see notes under that title.

Collectanea.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 167.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 776.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 361.

Summaria declaratio eorum, quæ dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per ænigmata.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 194.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 792.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 367.

DEMOCRITUS (CHRISTIANUS).

See DIPPEL (JOHANN CONRAD).

DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL).

Geber Redivivus, das ist: Warhafftige Practica des Steins der Weisen, welche der König Geber klar in seinen Büchern, jedoch Stückweis, zerstreuet, hin- und wieder beschrieben. Hernach von einem Philosopho in Ordnung gesetzt, und Lateinisch vor etlichen Jahren in Druck ausgegangen, jetzo aber verteutschet, und mit fruchtbaren annotationibus, und abgekürtzter Praxi, Beschreibung von dem Mercurio Philosophorum, wie auch mit einem Appendice uñ Corollario vermehret worden, dem gemeinen Nutzen zum besten ausgegeben von Arsenio Bachmiele Densinger. Im Jahr Christi, 1683 (P).

24°. Pp. 57 [1 blank]. The date is partly cut off.

DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL). *Continued.*

Of this author I have not found any record. The present book is cited both by Schmieder and by Kopp, but they give the date as 1643, and they

spell his name Bachmiel. Roth-Scholtz and Fictuld on the other hand quote an edition of 1683, which confirms the present one.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1787, p. 87.
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii, p. 66.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1838, p. 93.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1806, ii, p. 327.

DESCRIPTIO Philosophici Adrop.

See MONTE (GUIDO MAGNUS DE).

D'ESPAGNET (JEAN).

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

DESSENIUS (BERNARD), Cronenburgius.

See CRONENBURGIUS (BERNARDUS DESSENIUS).

DESTILLIR-KUNST.

See D. D. K. Destillir-Kunst.

DETHARDING (GEORG).

Chymischer Probir- Ofen, darinnen alle Proceffe und Handgriffe, die in Johannis Agricolæ P. & M.D. Commentarijs und Notis, über Johan: Poppij Chymische Medicin enthalten, und von ihm, (D. A.) für grosse, geheime, und gantz neue Künste ausgerufen werden; Ein jeder absonderlich, nach denn Principijs Chymicæ Artis examiniret, erörtert, und ferner tam Ratione quàm Experienciâ, auch zum öfftern, aus D. Agr. eigenen Worten, hell und klar erwiesen wird: Dafs in gedachten Commentarijs und Notis, nichts neues noch Geheimes, das etwas wehrt, sondern vielmehr Alte verlegene Waaren und Sachen, die bisweilen nur von ihm etwas verändert, verkehret, ja oft mehr verderbet als verbessert worden; Nebst vielen groben, Handgreifflichen, schädlichen Erroribus und Contradictionibus zu finden seyn; Allen Liebhabern der wahren, unverfälschten Chymicæ, insonderheit aber denen, die von sothanen falschen, Chymischen Proceffen, nicht wollen verführet seyn, wie auch denn angehenden Studiosis dieser Kunst, hochnützlich zu lesen und anzuwenden, Mit sonderlichem Fleifse, und nicht geringen Vnkosten abgewartet und an Tag gegeben durch Georgium Detharding, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stetin.

Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum!

Gedruckt bey Georg Götzken. In verlegung Jeremiæ Mamphrasen, im Jahr 1648.

4°. Pp. [16] 38. 344 [misnumbered for 324]. Index [37, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

An edition of this work, published at Stettin in 1656, 4°, is mentioned in Leupold's *Prodromus*.

Kurtzer Discurs vom Auro Potabili, was es sey, vnd was es vor Eyyenschafften an sich haben mufs, dadurch man das Falsche von dem Wahren vnterscheiden

DETHARDING (GEORG). *Continued.*

könne. Darauß deñ hell vnd klar zu sehen ist, dafs das schwartzbraune, dicke, stinckende Oel, welches Johannes Hintzius vor Aurum potabile verkaufft, falsch vnd Betrug sey. Aus erheblichen Vrsachen (die in der Vorrede enthalten) abgefasset vnd männiglichem zur Warnung sich vor solchen vnd dergleichen betrieglichen medicamenten zu hüten, in öffentlichen Druck verfertigt durch Georgium Dethardingen, Bürgern vnd Fürstlichen gewesenen Hoff-Apotecker in Alten Stettin. Gedruckt, bey Georg Götzken Anno 1642.

4°. Pp. (38, 2 blank) [48].

Georgii Dethardinges, Bürgers und Apothekers in Alten Stettin, Nohtwendige Antwort und gegen-Bericht, auff die Ehrenrührige, lästerliche schmäh- und Lügen-Schrift, mit welcher D. Johannes Agricola, Stadt-Physicus zu Breslau, ihn, an staat, das er auff das Scriptum Illusivum andworten, und den falschen Lügen-Proceß, die calcinationem & veræ Tincturæ Auri extractionē, mit Hirschhorn, Bruntz und Brandtwein betreffend, verificiren und wahr machen solte, wider alle Christliche Liebe und Billigkeit beleget hat.

Plaut.

Bacchæ Bacchanti (Agricolæ) si velis adversarier,
Ex insana insaniorem facies, feriet sæpius.

Gedruckt in Alten Stettin.

4°. Pp. [2] 26. At the end: Gedruckt im Jahr 1684, bey Georg Götzken.

Scriptum Elisivum oder Rechtmässige Antwort und Gegenbericht, darinnen die Nichtige, in der Natur, Vernunft und Chymischen fundamenten ungegründete Apologia, welche H. Augustus Hauptman Dresdensis, zu Erhaltung der von H. D. Agricola in seinen Commentarijs über Poppium pag. 27. beschriebenen, und aus dem Auro mit Urin und Brantwein vermeinten Extrahirten Tincturæ, Animæ, &c., wieder den Discurs de Auro Potabili ohnlängst geschrieben, mit bestandt und darbietung Augenscheinlicher Demonstration, wiederlegt und annihiliret wird. Durch Georgium Dethardingen, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stetin.

M. T. C.

Nulla est capitalior injustitia, quàm eorum, qui tùm, cùm maximè fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur.

Senec. lib. 2, de Clement. c. 2.

Maluerim veris offendere, quàm placere adulando.

Gedruckt zu Alten Stetin, bey Gorg Geötzken (*sic*). Að 1645.

4°. Pp. [52].

Scriptum Illusivum contra Hauptmannianum famosum scriptum Collisivum. Das ist: Vnumbgängliche beandwortung und wider-Rede, in welcher, D. Johannis Agricolæ Phantastische Tinctura, Anima Auri, nach Chymischen Grunden Examiniert, verworffen, und was Augustus Hauptmann, Dresd. in dem Newgeschmiedeten Collisiv- oder Famos-Libell, dieselbe zu

DETHARDING (GEORG). *Continued.*

Behaupten, vorgewandt, refutiret und so viel nöhtig, beleget wird durch Georgium Dethardingen, Bürgern und Apothekern in Alten Stettin.

Multitudo Errantium, errori non parit patrocinium, & quod in Misnia erratum est, in Pomerania Rectum Verumq; esse nequit.

Stettin, Gedruckt bey Georg Götzken. In verlegung Jeremiæ Mamphrasen, Buchhändlern daselbst, und Caspar Klofsman Jun. in Breslaw. Anno 1647.

4°. Pp. [8] 136.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the title and preliminary matter (sheet A).

The preceding controversial works are directed against the writings and views of Johann Agricola (*q. r.*) and Augustus Hauptmann. They are of interest as a criticism of theories and of modes of preparation.

Little seems to be known of the author beyond what he himself tells us, namely, that he was Court Apothecary in Old Stettin, flourished in the middle of the 17th century, and was devoted to chemistry and alchemy from his youth up. On the authority of Jænicke, Jöcher has distinguished him from another person of the same name who lived in Stralsund, and afterwards went to Gustrow as town physician in 1680, and who wrote some medical works and a Latin-Greek vocabulary for students of surgery. By Jourdan, however, these

two are identified, and another George Detharding is described by him as living between 1671 and 1747, who was a member of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, and the author of a great number of academic dissertations on medical topics. Poggendorff takes this view also. There were besides a George Christopher, a George Gustav and a George William Detharding, so that some attention is required not to confuse them, especially as the second name is sometimes omitted. I suspect that the present man did not write some of the books and papers attributed to him by later biographers who have not observed the dates of publication with sufficient attention, but the confusion is very great, and I am not at all certain that the following references apply to the same person.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 168.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 47.

Joh. David Jaencke, *Gelehrtes Pommerland*, Alt-Stettin, 1734.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 148.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 94.

Adelung, Supplement to Jöcher.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 47.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 511.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, iii. p. 442; iv. p. 54. (These do not refer to the present writer apparently.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 241.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 455.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 564 (quotes Jöcher, but does not follow him).

DEUSING (ANTON).

Sympathetici Pulveris Examen: quo superstitiosa ac fraudibus Cacodæmonis implicita Vulnerum et Ulcerum curatio in distans, per Rationis trutinam, ad ipsas Naturæ Leges expenditur; subversis Curæ Sympatheticæ Fundamentis, ab Illustriss. Comite Digbæo, nec non D. D. Papinio, & Mohyo, positis. Autore Antonio Deusingio, Med. ac Philos. Doct. Illiusque in Acad. Gron. & Oml. Prof. Prim. Celsissimi Principis Gubernatoris ac Provinciæ Archiatro. Groningæ, Typis Johannis Cölleni, Bibliopolæ & Typographi, 1662.

12°. Pp. [12] 660.

Anton Deusing was born in 1612. He had a long training, and was a man of great learning. He studied classics and philosophy at Harderwyk, and at Leyden mathematics, Arabic under Golius, and also Persian and Turkish. He then passed to medicine, graduated in 1637, and began practice in 1638. He was chief physician of the Duke of Nassau. After professing mathematics at Meurs,

he held professorships at Harderwyk and Groeningen, where he was created D.Phil., and ultimately became rector. He died at Groeningen in 1666, in his 54th year. He wrote numerous works on medicine, anatomy, physiognomy, cosmography, astronomy, physics, natural history, philosophy, and a number of controversial tracts, especially with De le Boe Sylvius.

DEUSING (ANTON). *Continued.*

- Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 63.
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1403, and plate 64.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Yyy 2 recto, 1666 (no other date is given, but Deusing was said to be then 54 years of age).
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1727, p. 55.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 171.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 280, 507.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1733, xxii. pp. 24-43.
 Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. pp. 71-75.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 247.
 J. F. Weidler, *Historia Astronomiae*, 1741, p. 479.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, iii. col. 258.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 281; 1778, ii. p. 41.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 672.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 434 (a long account).
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1776, i. p. 388 (projected edition of Avicenna); 1777, ii. p. 701.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 728 (controversy with De le Boe Sylvius).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 461.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 187.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 83.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 423.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1858, iv. p. 137 (and references).
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, I. col. 564.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1882, iii. p. 711; and Series, 1899, iv. p. 179.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1883, xxviii. p. 453.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 170.

DIALOGI DUO.

See BRACESCO (GIOVANNI).

DIALOGUE CHYMIQUE de la Pierre physique.

See TRES-ANCIEN Duel des Chevaliers.

DIALOGUE (Le) de Marie & d'Aros, sur le Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1780, i. p. 77.

DIALOGUS de Arte Chymica.

See CHRYSORRHOAS.

DIALOGUS (Ein) vom Stein der Weisen, Præceptoris Georgii, und Alberti Discipuli; darinnen der vierdte Theil des Grafen Bernhardi, von der Practica Lapidis Philosophici ausgeleget und erkläret wird.

See CHYMISCH-UNTERIRDISCHER Sonnen-Glantz, 1728, p. 333.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Chymische Schriften*, 1746 (1747), p. 212.

DIALOGUS inter Naturam et Filium philosophiæ.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 326.

DIALOGUS MERCURII, Alchymistæ et Naturæ.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

DIALOGUS PHILOSOPHIÆ.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus, Tractatus* iii., 1598, p. 145.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymicæ*, 1610; Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 238.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 272.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstkammer], p. 238.

See also ENTRETIEN.

See also GESPRÄCH.

DICKINSON (EDMUND).

Edmund Dickinson Phil. & Med. Reg. de Chrysopoeia sive de Quintessentia Philosophorum. Juxta exemplar Oxoniense editio hoc exemplari longè castigatior. Accessit ob argumenti analogiam Anonymi Christiani de Medicamentis Universalibus Dissertatio.

No place or date (17—?).

8°. Pp. [4] 183 [1 blank]; 56. MS. notes.

Schreiben an Herrn Theodor Mundan von der Goldkunst, oder Quintessenz der Filosofen.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, I. i. p. 1.

See MUNDANUS (THEODORUS).

Dickinson, son of the rector of Appleton in Berkshire, was born 26 Sept., 1624. He was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1647, M.A. 1649, and finally M.D., 3 July, 1656. He practised in Oxford for upwards of twenty years, was elected to the College of Physicians in London, and settled there in 1684. He was appointed physician to Charles II., and continued in the same position under James II. till 1688. He then retired, occupying himself with writing books and the practice of chemistry, till his death, 3 April, 1707.

His chief work, upon which he spent many years, is entitled *Physica vetus et nova*, London, 1702, 4°, reprinted on the Continent. His only contribution to chemical literature is the present epistle, the

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 56.
Buddeus, *Isagoge Historico-Theologica*, 1730, i. p. 245.

Buddeus, *Compendium Historie Philosophicæ*, 1731, pp. 300, 301, 391, 496, 497.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, vii. col. 790.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 363, 570.

W. N. Blomberg, *An Account of the Life and Writings of Edmond Dickinson, M.D., Physician to King Charles II. and King James II.*, London, 1737; 2nd edition, 1739.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 248.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 481; iii. p. 148.

Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. p. 1693.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 110.

Fabricius, *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, 1760, pp. 39, 61, 312, 386, 517, 688.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophicæ*, 1766, IV. i. p. 617.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 13.

first edition of which was published at Oxford in 1686. Of Mundanus, to whom it is addressed, little apparently is known, but he it is who is credited with having directed Dickinson's attention and energy to the science. Dickinson laboured at it for years and seems to have believed in the reality of transmutation as having himself witnessed it. It is also said that the king—who certainly had a fancy for chemistry—had a private laboratory where he found pleasure in watching Dickinson

"Grind away, moisten and mash up his paste,
Pound at his powder . . ."

His devotion to Chemistry led to his acquaintance with others equally interested in it, and so we find Becher, for example, dedicating to him his *Tripus Hermeticus fatidicus* (q.v.).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 47.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 97.

Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 1793, v. p. 175.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 319.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 252-255.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, App. IV. p. xxvii.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 302 i.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 477, and see vol. I. (1813), p. xlix. & *passim*.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 459.

The Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, 1850, ii. p. 375.

Munk, *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i. p. 370.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1214.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 99, 207; ii. p. 344.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xv. p. 33 (article by R. Harrison).

DICTA Sapientum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 857.

DICTIONAIRE Hermetique, contenant L'Explication des Termes, Fables, Enigmes, Emblemes & manieres de parler des vrais Philosophes. Accompagné de deux Traitez singuliers & utiles aux Curieux de l'Art. Par un Amateur de la Science. A Paris, Chez Laurent D'Houry, ruë Saint Jacques, devant la Fontaine Saint Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCV. Avec Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [12] 216.

DICTIONAIRE Hermetique. *Continued.*

The two tracts which follow have a title-page :

Traité Philosophique de la triple preparation de l'or et de l'argent. Par Gaston le Doux dit de Claves, Amateur des Veritez Hermetiques. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, rue Saint Jacques, devant la Fontaine Saint Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.D.XCV. (*sic*). Avec Privilege du Roy.

Pp. 119 [1 blank].

The second tract (p. 49) is entitled : De la droite et vraie maniere de produire la Pierre Philosophique, ou le Sel argentifique & aurifique.

Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie Hermitique*, 1742, iii. p. 148), says the dictionary is not bad, but as it was drawn up by Salmon, who was not an adept, the proper explanations have failed sometimes to be given. This is true only to a limited extent. The dictionary may be based on the short vocabulary which Salmon added to the first volume of his *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, Paris, 1672, and Richebourg inserted afterwards in his edition of 1754 (*q.v.*), but there are very great additions to it, as can be readily judged from the fact that, while Salmon's short list fills only twenty pages, the *Dictionnaire* occupies two hundred and sixteen.

DICTIONARIUM PARACELSI.

See DORN (GERHARD), *Theophrastische Practica*, 1618, p. 396.

DICTIONARY.

A Chymical Dictionary explaining hard places and words met withal in the writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors.

See F. (J.), *A New Light of Alchymy, etc.*, 1674, p. 303.

It is a translation of the preceding.

DICTIONNAIRE Abregé des Termes de l'Art et des Anciens Mots.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1754, iv. p. 570.

DIDACUS GERMANUS.

Judicium Philosophico-Ethico-Chymico-Medicum de illa Veteri toties jam ventilata & necdum resoluta Controversia An detur Lapis Philosophorum? Et ejusdem indefinita in Morbis tam praeservandis quam curandis Virtus. Leviter mota a prænobili & excellentissimo D. Jacobo J. W. Dobrzensky de Nigroponte Phil. & Medic: Doctore, ejusdemq; in Univer: Pragensi Professore Extraordinario. Acriter defensa (Tit:) à D. Joanne Friderico à Rain ad Stermoll & Radelsegch, Inclyti Ducatus Carnioliae, Causarum Aulicarum Provincialiumque Assessore. Germanè id est candidè formâ Epistolari conscriptum à Didaco Germano Philosoph: & Medicinæ Doctore. Anno Domini M.DC.LXXXII.

No place or printer.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank].

Compare Dobrzensky's tract on the *Præservativum Universale Naturale*. This was directed against the belief in the philosopher's stone. It is mentioned by Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 35), but he does not supply the author's real name. *Beytrag*, 1785, p. 551.

DIE mit dem Marte genau-vereinigte Venus.

See TRACTATUS Physico-Chymicus, 1706.

DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG).

Medicina Universalis.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 7.

DIENHEIM (JOHANN WOLFGANG). *Continued.*

Dienheim was Doctor of Laws and of Medicine, and was Professor at Freyburg in Breisgau. In 1603 while returning from Rome, he met a fellow traveller, with whom he sailed from Zurich to Basel. In the latter place, after getting hold of Dr. Jacob Zwinger, they went all three to a goldsmith's,

where in their presence the stranger turned some lead into gold. The person who is reported to have done this was Alexander Seton, known as the Cosmopolite. It is one of the most circumstantially narrated episodes in the history of transmutation.

Paschius, *De novis Inventis . . . Tractatus*, 1700, p. 343.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 56.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 206.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 249.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 116.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 413.

Güldenfalk, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutations-geschichten*, 1784, No. 35.

Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, 1789, p. 163.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514;

1798, ii. p. 4.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 327.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 88; ii. p. 338.

DIETZE (DAVID GOTTLÖB).

De Generatione Metallorum consensu amplissimi philosophorum ordinis disputabunt Præses M. Johannes Zacharias Platner, et Respondens David Gottlob Dietze, Stolberg, Misn. D. Aug. Anno MDCCXVII. H. L. Q. C. Lipsiæ, Literis Andreæ Martini Schedii.

4°. Pp. 46 [1, 1 blank].

The above is not quoted in *Leopold's Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1732, p. 47, but another appears under his name: 'Disputatio juris metallici de jure Senioratus metallici, metallicolis in

tractu ad metalla effodienda concessio concurrentibus, von Aeltern und Jüngern im Felde. S.p. 4°. Erford, 1727.'

DIGBY (KENELM).

Of Bodies, and of Mans Soul, to discover the Immortality of Reasonable Souls. With two discourses of the Powder of Sympathy, and of the Vegetation of Plants. By Sir Kenelm Digby Knight.

Ψυχῆς φύσιν ἀξίως λόγῳ
Κατανοῆσαι οἷον δυνατόν εἶναι,
Ἀνεὺ τῆς τοῦ ὅλου φύσεως;

Animæ naturam, absque totius natura,
Sufficienter cognosci posse existimas?

Plato in Phædr.

London, Printed by S. G. and B. G. for John Williams, and are to be sold in Little Britain over against St. Buttolphs-Church, M.DC.LXIX.

4°. Pp. [55, 1 blank] 439 [1 blank]; [10] 231 [1 blank]. The second treatise and the two discourses have separate title-pages included in the pagination.

Wood quotes editions: Paris, 1644, fol.; London, 1658, 1665, and 1669, all in 4°. Alexander Ross wrote a reply to Digby in *The Philosophical Touchstone*, London, 1645, 4°.

Aufserlesene, seltzame Philosophische Geheimnisse und chymische Experimente, wie auch sonderbahre und zuvor nie eröffnete Artzneyen, Menstrua und Alkaheste, sampt dem wahren Geheimniß das Sal Tartari flüchtig zu machen: welche alle von dem Wohlgebohrnen Herrn Kenelm Digby Rittern, und weiland Cantzlern Ihr. Majest. der alten Königin von Engeland, mit vieler Mühe und Fleiß zusammen gelesen, und bißhero nach seinem Tode verborgen gehalten, jetzo aber dem gemeinen Besten zu Nutze ans Tages Liecht gebracht worden durch Georg Hartman. Aus der Englischen in

DIGBY (KENELM). *Continued.*

die Deutsche Sprache zum ersten Mahl übersetzt von J. L. M. C. Mit Chur Sächsischer Freyheit, nicht nachzudrucken. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, 1684.

8°. Pp. [8] 269 [11]. Portrait of Digby on p [8]. 4 separate plates of apparatus.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.

Oratio de Pulvere Sympathetico.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1660, p. 1.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1661, p. 1.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 72.

Vermehrung des Theatri Chimici, oder der eröffneten Thür zum Heimlichkeiten in der Scheide-Kunst.

See BLANKAART (STEVEN), *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1700.

Digby was born 11 July, 1603. At the age of 14 he accompanied his relative Sir J. Digby, who went as ambassador to Spain. In 1618 he entered Worcester College, Oxford, and there probably was inoculated with a fancy for the Occult Sciences by his tutor, Thomas Allen. He left in 1620 and went once more to the Continent, and in 1622 was again at Madrid, and was there presented to Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.), and the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted a few days later by King James I. at Hinchinbrooke.

In 1627-28 he went on a filibustering expedition to the Mediterranean and destroyed the French and Venetian ships at Scanderoon, and returned the following year. His tutor's books and MSS. having been left to him, he presented them in 1632 to the Bodleian Library. On the death of his wife in 1633 he withdrew to Gresham College and spent two years in retirement, occupying himself with chemical experiments. After some difficulties and troubles connected with his religion and politics, he was allowed to depart to France and while there published in 1644 his treatise "Of Bodies and of the Immortality of Man's Soul."

In 1651 Evelyn witnessed at Paris some of his chemical experiments and attended the lectures of Nicholas Lefebvre, who afterwards settled in London. In 1658 appeared the lecture on the Powder of Sympathy delivered, as he tells us, before a distinguished audience at Montpellier. After the Restoration he returned to England and was well received. He continued his experimental work and was on the Council of the Royal Society when it was incorporated in 1663. He died 11 June, 1665 (but Witte says 11 July, 1655).

The lecture on the Powder of Sympathy appeared at Paris in 1658, and it was translated at once into

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, Sign. Uuu 3 verso; Ann. July 11, 1655.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 60.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 290.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1731, p. 47.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, vii. col. 898.

English by R. White and published in 1658, 12°, pp. [2 blank, 10] 152, [1, 3 blank]. The second edition, corrected and augmented with the addition of an Index was published also in 1658, but it was entirely reset and is quite different from the first edition. The third edition was published in 1660, the fourth in 1664. In my "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets," written before I had seen the first English edition or any notice of it, I suggested that the French edition might have been regarded as the first, and that the English translation might have been called the second edition, though it was the first of the translation. That, however, was incorrect, for there is really a first English edition, although it is very rare. It is curious that the author of the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* should have made practically the same statement: that the 'second' edition of 1658 is the only one known and is probably the original.

Besides the edition of 1658, the *Discourse* in French was published also at Paris in 1660, 1681; La Haye, 1700, 1715; Paris, 1749; Utrecht in 1681; in Dutch in the *Theatrum Sympatheticum*, Leeuwarden, 1697, Amsterdam, 1727; in German, Frankfurt, 1664 (3rd Ed.), 1700 (5th Ed.). The literature on this subject, which is very extensive, was described by me in a paper read to the Archæological Society of Glasgow.

No account of Digby's chemical experiments was published by himself, so far as I know. They were probably conducted in an empirical fashion, and they either failed of their expected result or Digby was not able to interpret what they did lead to. Anyhow he cannot be classed with either the experimental pharmacists, the scientific chemists, or even the alchemists of his time. What remains of his experimental labours was published by Hartmann, his operator, in 1683.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 251.

Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. pp. 1701-1714.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1750, Letter D, p. 24.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lex.*, 1750, ii. col.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 473 (nobilis vir, sed credulus).

DIGBY (KENELM). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 352.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 52.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 25.
 Kippis, *Biographia Britannica*, 1793, v. pp. 184-199.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 658; 1798, ii. pp. 4, 300, 338.
 Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix No. iv., p. xxi.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1813, xii. pp. 70-78.
 Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813-20; iii. col. 688 & *passim*.
 Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, i. (authors), 303 w.
- Mackay, *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. p. 290; 1852, i. p. 266.
Biographie Universelle, 1852, xi. p. 54.
 Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, 1854, iii. pp. 301, 592.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiv. col. 166.
 Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 50a.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 572.
 Rémusat, *Histoire de la Philosophie en Angleterre*, 1875, i. p. 296.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 342, 351.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1888, xv. p. 60, and the references (article by S. L. Lee).
 Ferguson, "Notes on . . . Books of Secrets," Part vi., *Transactions of the Archeological Society*, Glasgow, 1896, N.S., ii. p. 18.

DIPPEL (JOHANN KONRAD).

Analysis Cramatis Harmonici Hyper- Metaphysico- Logico-Mathematica, das ist: Chymischer Versuch zu destilliren per decensum, per ascensum & per latus, und in ihr Sal, Sulphur & Mercurium zu resolviren die drey harmonischen Systemata der heutigen Philosophie, nemlich des Cartesii, Spinosæ und Leibnitzens; aus welchem so wol die Bauren, als die aller-subtilsten Ontologi und Mathematici, so sie wollen, erkennen können, wo sie zu Hause sind; welches gewislich nichts geringes ist. In aller Freyheit, und nicht gezwungen, heraus gewickelt und wiederum gehörig zusammen gerollt durch Christianum Democritum, Theologum, Medicum, Juridicum, Mathematicum, Logicum, Metaphysicum, & Ontologum per ignem. Zweyte Edition, durch den Auctor selbst von den Druck-Fehlern, so in die erste gekommen, gesäubert, und hie und da mit kleinen Zusätzen erläutert. Anno MDCCXXXIV.

4°. Pp. [2] 86.

Christiani Democriti Theologi, Philosophi, Physici und Medici Aufrichtiges Glaubens-Bekänntniß und kurtze Nachricht was mit einem Schwedischen Studioso in den Waysen-Hause zu Halle wegen einiger Theologischen Streit-Fragen vorgegangen ist, nebst dessen Vorbericht und Beantwortung selbiger Fragen. Ezech. 3. v. 27. 1732.

8°. Pp. [18] 7-110, and wants all after. Title red and black.

Christiani Democriti Kranckheit und Artzney des Animalischen Lebens, wie beyde in einer Physisch-Medicinischen Untersuchung ihrem wahrem Ursprunge wieder zugeeignet, zugleich aber die Thorheiten des Mechanismi und Spinosismi aus dem Grunde entdeckt, mit augenscheinlichen Beweifs-Gründen aus dem Bezirck der gesunden Vernunft verstossen, und ein völliges Systema aller Bewegung in einem kurtzen Zusammenhange dargestellt worden. Aus dem Lateinischen von neuen übersetzt, mit umständlicher Beschreibung aller Chymischen und Medicinischen Experimenten des Autoris, die vorhin in diesem Tractat nur mit wenig Worten bemerckt gewesen, wie auch mit einem angehängten curiosen, und nach den Becherischen und Stahlischen Grundsätzen ausgeführten Bedencken von dem einfältigen und wahren Grunde der Zerlegung, Zusammensetzung,

DIPPEL (JOHANN KONRAD). *Continued.*

Verbesserung und Veränderung der Metallen: nebst dem dazu gehörigen Experimental-Beweise, wie ein ehrlicher Mann, ohne Dienst und Amt seinen Unterhalt vor sich selbst jederzeit erwerben könne: vermehret, und mit einem zureichlichen Register versehen. Von einem unpartheyischen Liebhaber der Wahrheit. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Verlegts Johann Leopold Montag, Buchhandler in Regensburg 1736.

8°. Pp. [32]412. Register [76]. The title is printed on two leaves of the first sheet.

Vitæ Animalis Morbus et Medicina. Suae vindicata origini disquisitione Physico-Medica, quâ simul Mechanismi & Spinosismi deliramenta funditus deteguntur, & mathematicâ evidentiâ ex sanæ rationis circulo deturbantur, & integrum universi motus Systema concinnis vinculis nequitur. Auctore Christiano Democrito M.D. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Luchtmanniana 1711.

8°. Pp. 160.

Johann Conrad Dippel, or Christianus Democritus, as he called himself (not Christianus Dippelius, as he appears in Arnold's *Historie*) was born near Darmstadt in 1672 or 1673, studied theology at Giessen and Strassburg, medicine at Amsterdam, and graduated at Leyden; a man of brilliant powers and of original views, but such as did not gain him any good will, of agreeable manners, but vehement in his writings. On account of his opinions he led an unsettled life, being now in Holland, then in Denmark, Sweden, and back to Germany. He worked at Chemistry with considerable success, and he is remembered to

this day by the 'oil' which bears his name and which was obtained by the distillation of bones. From the investigation of this oil by modern chemists some of the most important discoveries have taken their rise. He was a voluminous writer on theological subjects. Though he asserted he should live to 1808, he died in 1734.

Whether or not he is to be considered an "illuminated fanatic," or a man of "no fixed character" as regards his philosophy and theology must be left for individual consideration. Materials for arriving at a conclusion will be found in the following.

Fabricius, *Historia Bibliotheca Fabriciana*, 1721, iv. pp. 483-489 (under Christianus Democritus).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 100 (note on his portrait).

Buddeus, *Isagoge Historico-Theologica*, 1730, ii. p. 1198.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 226, 228.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 256.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1742, iii. p. 121, &c.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 149.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 53.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 81 ('celebris chemicus et heterodoxus homo').

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 61.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 36.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1783, iii. pp. 89-135.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1785, i. p. 314. (It would be well while accepting

Adelung's mere narrative, not to attach his own value to his comments and opinions. He quotes lives of Dippel by Ackermann and by Hofmann, and for his works Strieder's account of the learned men and authors of Hesse).

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 456, 543.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 329, 330, 339, 371, 383, 423; 1799, iii. 16 (gives him some praise as a chemist).

Schnieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 486, 491, 501, 510 (a not unfavourable notice).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 576.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 79-83.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 135 (describes Dippel's intercourse with Caetano. He refers also to articles on Dippel by Karl Buchner in v. Raumer's *Historisches Taschenbuch*, 3 folge, ix. Jahrg. 1858, p. 207, and by Gustav Baur in *Theologisches Literaturblatt zur allgemeinen Kirchenszeitung*, 1858, No. 17, p. 377).

DISCEPTATIO de lapide Physico, 1668.

See PANTALEON.

DISCOURSE (A), between Eudoxus and Pyrophilus upon the Ancient War of the Knights.

See HERMETICAL (The) Triumph, 1723, p. 26.

DISCOURSE of Fire and Salt.

See VIGENERE (BLAISE DE), 1649.

DISCURSUS Chymicus quo disseritur: Deo summo trismegisto in chymicis omnia unicè deberi, per quendam Philo-chymicum, primâ quidem & rudi Minervâ, pij cujusdam exercitij gratiâ, ex ejusmodi studio hactenus cum Deo primitus conceptus, postmodum verò divinâ adspirante Gratiâ ulterius perficiendus.

Anno

HÎC eXtat: sVperIs referat qVI ars CVncta sophorVM:
FaXIIt, Vt & frVCtVs hæC tIbI sCrIpta ferant.

[1662.]

4°. Pp. 24.

DISCURSUS de Universali.

See DELLE (MARTINUS DE).

DISCURSUS Philosophicus.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM: ALI PULI, Centrum Naturæ Concentratum, p. 49.

Initialed *J. J. F.*, but whether these denote the author or not does not appear. Anyhow he is ninety years earlier than the editor of *Der Hermistische Nord-Stern*.

DISPENSATORIUM Pharmaceuticum Austriaco-Viennense, in quo hodierna die usualiora Medicamenta secundum artis regulas componenda visuntur, cum Sacræ Cæsareæ Regiæque Catholicæ Majestatis Privilegio. sumptibus Collegii Pharmaceutici Viennensis. Viennæ Austriæ, Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ M.DCC.XXIX. Reimpressum apud Gregorium Kurtzböck, Universitatis Typographum, M.DCC.XLIV.

Folio. Pp. [34] 273 [19]. Nova Pharmacopoeorum Taxa [12] 72 [1, 1 blank]. Folding engraved Title, and one large portrait of the Austrian Emperor Charles VI.

There is another edition of this work: Vindobonæ, 1756, fol. quoted by Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 114.

DISQUISITIO de Helia Artium.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL), 1606.

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS A).

DISTINCTIONES XXIX supra librum Turbæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 57.

DIVERS Traitez de la Philosophie Naturelle. Sçavoir, la Turbe des Philosophes, ou le code de verité en l'Art. La Parole Delaissée de Bernard Trevisan. Les deux traitez de Corneille Drebel Flaman. Avec le Tres-Ancien Duel des Chevaliers. Nouvellement traduits en François, par un Docteur en Medecine. A Paris, chez Jean d'Houry à l'Image S. Jean, au bout du Pont-neuf, sur le Quay des Augustins. M.DC.LXXII.

12°. Pp. [8] 298 [5, 1 blank].

La Turbe des Philosophes, p. 1.
La Parole Delaissée, Traité de Bernard Comte de la Marche Trevisane, p. 97.
Deux traitez philosophiques de Corneille Drebel, p. 175:—
I. De la Nature des Elemens, p. 191.

II. De la Quinte Essence, p. 245.
Le Tres-Ancien Duel des Chevaliers ou Dialogue Chymique de la pierre physique, p. 275.
An edition of this collection seems to have come out at Paris, in 1618. Compare Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 234, No. 4.

DIVES Sicut Ardens S * * *.

See LIMOJON DE ST. DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

See DYDACUS SENERTUS.

DIVI Leschi Genus Amo.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

DIVINATIONUM Genera Septem, in Compendio scilicet: Physiognomia, Chiromantia, Astrologia, Oniromantia, Teratoscopia, Geomantia, Onomantia. oder kurtze Anweisung, wie man aus dem Gesicht, Händen, Sonn- und Monds-Lauff, Träumen, Wunderzeichen, Punctiren und des Menschen Nahmen, von bevorstehenden Glück und Unglück ein Prognosticon stellen, und andere Autores, so von dergleichen Materie geschrieben, desto leichter verstehen könne. Anno M.DCCVII.

No place or printer.

12°. Pp. 139 [1] [4 blank].

This work is not concerned with alchemy or chemistry, but deals solely with divination. It contains, pp. 59-87, the interpretation of dreams, alphabetically arranged; and, pp. 90-102, of natural portents similarly arranged. The author's name is not given.

DOBRZENSKY (JACOB JOHANN WENCESLAUS).

Præservativum Universale Naturale || Augustissimo Romanorum Imperatori Leopoldo I. humillimè oblatum; sinè pretio pretiosissimum; sinè labore facillimum: contra omnem in Aura serpentem Contagionem, maximorum occasionem Morborum. naturâ stimulante, sensu obsequente, experientiâ observante ratione confirmante in artem deductum || & pro bono publico patefactam a Jacobo Joanne, Wenceslao Dobrzensky de Nigro Ponte, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore, ejusdémque in Alma Universitate Cæsarea Regiâque Carolo-Ferdinandea Pragensi Professore Extraordinario.

Anno, qVo patrIos affLICta VIenna penates
VIDerat, InVIso pestIs ab Igne MorI.

[1679.]

Colophon: Excusum Pragæ, Typis Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandæ in Collegio Soc. Jesu ad S. Clementem. Anno M.DC.LXXIX.

8°. Pp. [1] 31.

In this pamphlet the even paging is on the recto, the odd on the verso. The above title occupies three pages, indicated by the division lines.

Gmelin speaks of him inaccurately as "J. Wilh. Dobrzensky in Polen." Though his name seems to be known, I have been unable to find any details of his life, but he was a professor at Prague, and it seems more probable that he was a Bohemian.

He wrote about a dozen papers on various topics
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 486.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 184.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 149.

connected with medicine and natural history which appeared in the *Ephemerides* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, but he was not himself a member of it. Mercklin quotes an edition of the *Præservativum Universale*, "cum experimento medico D. Johannis Baptistæ Alpruni de Contagione Viennensi in fine adjecto," Pragæ, 1680, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 397.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 581, 709.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 623.

Allgemeines natürliches Præservativ- oder Verwahrungs-Mittel wider alle . . . ansteckende Seuchen.

See ZIMARA (MARCO ANTONIO), Magische Artzney-Kunst, 1685.

This is a translation of the preceding tract.

DOBRZENSKY (JACOB JOHANN WENCESLAUS). *Continued.**See also* DIDACUS GERMANUS.*See also* SCHWARTZENWALD (JOANNES VALENTINUS VON).

DÖRMER (AUGUSTUS MICHAEL).

Gott hilf gnädig! Medicinalischer Bericht, welcher von der jetzo weit und breit grassirenden, und immermehr herannahenden gefährlichen ansteckenden Seuche, Natur, und Eigenschaft, wie auch Vorsorge, und Curation handelt, jedermänniglich sey Reich oder Arm, &c. zum besten aufs deutlichste mit wenigem zu Papier gebracht, Anno 1680. durch Augustum Michaelem Dörmer, Med. Doct. und Practicum In Northausen, Verlegt von Jeremia Gottern.

12°. Pp. [16] 74.

The author and book are quoted by Haller (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 477). but not quite correctly: Aug. Mich. Dörner (*sic*) *Bericht von der ansteckenden Seuche*, Northausen,

1680, 12°. I have met with no other mention of the book, and nothing about the author. The work seems to be rare and unknown.

DOLÆUS (JOHANN).

Johannis Dolæi Tractatus novus nunquam antehac editus de Furia Podagræ Lacte victa & mitigata, propriâ experientiâ conscriptus. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio Waesbergios. M DCC VII.

12°. Pp. [21, 1 blank] 135. Index [2]. [Catalogue of medical and Chemical books, 7]. Title red and black.

Dolée, or Dolæus, was born at Hofgeismar, 8 Sept., 1650, studied at Heidelberg, travelled, and became a doctor of medicine of Heidelberg, 1673. He was councillor and physician of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, 'decanus perpetuus' of the Collegium Medicum, Member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 15 June, 1680, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He died in 1707 at Cassel.

In the *Ephemerides* of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum there are one or two chemico-physical papers by him. He wrote an *Encyclopædia medica theoretico-practica*, Francofurti, 1684, 4°, Amst. 1688, 8°; Venet., 1691, 1695, 4°; collected works, Frankfurt, 1703. This contains a portrait and a biography by Christian Franciscus Paullini (*q.v.*), but the biography has been considered too ornate.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 186-192. (P. 191 contains a review of the present work.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelährtheit*, 1731, p. 354.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, ed. Brückmann, 1732, p. 48.

Büchner, *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum . . . Historia*, 1755, p. 470, No. 91.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 37.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 77.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 406.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1783, iii. pp. 169-179.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 138.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix, No. IV. p. xxix.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 502.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 395.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. 115.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. 255.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 586.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 380.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1884, xxx. p. 363.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 200.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 2nd Series, 1899, v. p. 461.

DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS).

Lapis Animalis Microcosmicus. Oder, die höchste Artzney, aus der Kleinen Welt des Menschlichen Leibs. Sampt einem Tractätlein vom Vrin oder Harn des Menschen. Strafsburg In Verlegung Georg Andreas Dolhopffen. Im Jahr M.DC.LXXXI.

8°. Pp. [16] 80.

DOLHOPFF (GEORG ANDREAS). *Continued.*

The publisher is also the compiler of this small collection of observations upon animal products and upon urine (chiefly), and of the salts and other substances obtainable from it. The authors, from whose works excerpts are made, are Joh. Starycius, Martin Schmuck, Th. Kesler, Ripley, Samuel Norton or Edmund Dean, Arnald of Villanova, Basil Valentin, Paracelsus, P. J. Faber, Conr. Khunrath.

At the end of his preface he asks for hitherto unpublished chemical tracts, as he was minded to bring out a seventh volume to Zetzner's *Theatrum Chemicum*. That intention was never carried out so far as I know.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1271.

DOMINUS in limo, non malo malo.

See ZWEY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1759.

DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE).

Teatro Farmaceutico, Dogmatico, e Spagirico del Dottor Giuseppe Donzelli Napoletano, Barone di Dogliola. Opera, che nella xix. Edizione arricchita con la sua dovuta vaghezza, tanto di alcune Aggiunte in molti, e più luoghi del suo disteso, oltre le già compilate dal proprio Figlio dell' Autore, D.F. Tomaso Donzelli, quanto maggiormente, per obbedire agli riveriti Ordini dell' Illustre Collegio de' Farmacopei Napoletani, colla sempre Inclita Autorità del quale pompeggia di' un Appendice, o sia di una intera Quarta Parte, rispetto alle Trè sue antecedenti, ridondante di varie accurate Addizioni di molti altre Composizioni le più opportune, e le più utili, che potevansi mai desiderare in tutto il suo corso, registrate dal M. P. Niccolo' Ferrara-Aulisio.

Anzi vieppiù ormai divien celebre, mercè al parteciparsi da Essa una esattissima Pratica di compor il maggior numero di diversi Arcani Chimici sian i più virtuosi, sian i più sperimentati dagli Autori, e adesso già ricevuti, in ordine alla totale debellazione di quei Malori, che infestar sogliono di continuo la nostra non men fragile Umanità: Come pure non solamente essa Opera per tale dassi a divedere nella descrizione di ogni altra Composizione, che viene ammessa già dalla Medicina d' oggidì: Ed ancora nella distinta, curiosa, e profittevole Storia di cadanno suo specifico Ingrediente.

Finalmente dimostrasi, oltre le sue solite figure de' Semplici, ricolmata da ben Sette copiosissimi, e riordinati Cataloghi, ovvero Tavole, & Indici e degli Santi Medici, e degli Semplici, e degli Autori, e delle Composizioni Nuove, ed Antiche, e de' Morbi con le loro Cure, e delle Cose più notabili; ed in ultimo evvi un Diario di tutto ciò, che vel corso d' ogni Mese devesi raccorre, e conservare da qual si sia diligente, e zelante Farmacopeo. Edizione Ventesima. In Venezia, MDCCXXVIII. Presso Andrea Poletti. Con Licenza de' Superiori, e Privilegio.

Folio. Pp. [52] 599 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette of pharmaceutical apparatus.

Haller quotes this book, mentions some of the editions, and gives a brief list of the contents. He ascribes to him also tracts *De opobalsamo* and *De theriaca*, published in 1640. Another work by him is the *Antidotario Neapolitano corretto*, Napoli, 1649, 4°.

Toppi, *Biblioteca Napoletana*, 1678, p. 171.
Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 709 (only the 'Liber de Opobalsamo').

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 197.

Gmelin has taken what he says from Haller, but he has misnamed the author 'Johann.'

The 'Vita' prefixed to the present work is an euloge and not a biography.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 460.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 649.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 673.

DONUM Dei.

See BARUCH (SAMUEL).

According to Fictuld (*Probiar-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 67), this tract, which describes the great secret of the Hermetic Art is assigned to Baruch, who went into the Babylonian captivity. But whether it is quite so old as that Fictuld does not venture to decide, but he is of opinion that in any case it had the same author as the book of Abraham the Jew, and the *Clavis Artis* of Zoroaster, which is very likely.

DORN (GERHARD).

Chymisticum Artificium Naturæ, Theoricum & Practicum: cuius Summarium versa pagella clariùs indicabit: Liber planè philosophicus, in gratiam omnium veræ Philosophiæ naturalis studiosorum æditus per Gerardum Dorn. M.D.LXVIII.

Without place and printer's name.

8°. Pp. [1-11] 12-156. [4 blank.] Vignette and 5 woodcuts.

A second and third part were published the following year.

Clavis Totius Philosophiæ Chymisticæ, per quam obscura Philosophorum dicta referantur. Compendium tres libros continens, partim physicos, medicos, & pro maiori parte chymicos. Cuius Summarium versa pagella indicabit. Per Gerardum Dorn. Lugduni, Apud hæredes Iacobi Iunctæ. M.D.LXVII.

16°. Pp. 302. Four full page woodcuts of apparatus. MS. notes.

Another edition: Herbornæ, apud Christophorum Corvinum, 1594, 12°.

Clavis totius philosophiæ chemicæ.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 192.

Schlüssel der Chimistischen Philosophy: mit welchem die heimliche vnd verborgene Dicta vnd Sprüch der Philosophen, eröffnet vnd aufgelöset werden. Deme das Artificium supernaturale, sampt sein angehörigen Stucken vnnnd Theilen, wie in nachfolgenden blettern Sumarie zubefinden hinzu gethan worden, Anfangs durch den Ehrenvesten vnnnd Hochgelehrten Herrn Gerardum Dornæum beider Artzney Doctorn lateinisch beschrieben, Jetz aber durch ein Liebhaber der Edlen Philosophy in Teutschsprach gebracht, vnd zu besserm Verstandt mit etlichen Fragen gemehret. Strafsburg, In Verlegung Lazari Zetzneri Buchhändlers. Anno M.DCII.

8°. Pp. [16.] 414. Register [14.] Errata [1.] [1 blank] [1 blank leaf wanting.]

Title red and black. Four woodcuts of Apparatus in the text.

[Another Copy.]

This copy has the final blank leaf.

This is a translation of the *Clavis*.

Commentaria in Archidoxorum Libros X. D. Doctoris Theophrasti Paracelsi, Magni, Terquemaximi Philosophi ac Medici præ cunctis excellentissimi: Antea nunquam in luce data. Quibus accessit Compendium Astronomiæ Magnæ eiusdem autoris, in amplam Operum eius declarationem, etiam Latine priùs nunquam editum. Per D. Gerardum Dorneum. Cum locuplete Indice. Cum gratia & priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis. Francoforti, M.D.LXXXIII.

8°. Pp. [24] 538. Index [36] [4 blank].

Astronomia Magna begins at p. 401 with a title-page included in the pagination. Without publisher's name, but doubtless Christopher Corvinus.

DORN (GERHARD). *Continued.*

Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemiæ de Transmutationibus Metallorum, ex omnibus quæ de his ab ipso scripta reperire licuit hactenus. Accessit Genealogia Mineralium, atq; metallorum omnium, eiusdem autoris. Gerardo Dorneo interprete. Francofurti Apud Andream Wechelum. M.D.LXXXI.

8°. Pp. 277 [1].

Colophon: Francofurti Excudebat Andr. Wechelus, Anno Salutis M.D.LXXXI.

[Another Copy.]

Congeries Paracelsicæ Chemiæ de transmutationibus metallorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 491.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, p. 423.

Genealogia Mineralium atque metallorum omnium.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 568.

The *Genealogia mineralium* and the *De transmutationibus metallorum* appeared together, Francofurti, 1581, 8°.

Hermetis Trismegisti Tabula Smaragdina cum Expositionibus Gerardi Dornei.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 362.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 389.

Monarchia Physica.

See PARACELUS (THEOPHRASTUS), Aurora, 1577.

De Naturæ Luce Physica, ex Genesi desumpta, juxta sententiam Theophrasti Paracelsi, Germani Philosophi ac Medici præ cunctis excellentissimi, Tractatus. Cui annexa est modesta quædam admonitio ad Thomam Erastum, Germanum etiam Philosophum atque Medicum, de retractandis calumnijs, & conuitijs in Paracelsum & suos perperam ac immeritò datis in lucem per quatuor Tomos, De noua Medicina. Gerardo Dorneo autore. Francoforti, Apud Christophorum Coruinum. M.D.LXXXIII.

8°. Pp. 431 [really 433] [1]. Index [13, 1 blank].

The *Admonitio ad Erastum* begins on p. 355. *Philosophia Chymica*, p. 159; *Philosophia Meditativa*, p. 199.

In Part I.: *Physica Genesis*, p. 18; *Physica Hermetis Trismegisti*, p. 77; and *Tabula Smaragdina*, p. 82; *Physica Trithemii*, p. 135; *Philosophia Meditativa*, p. 314; *De Tenebris contra Naturam et Vita brevis*, p. 282; *De Duello Animi cum Corpore*, p. 314; *De Lapidum preciosorum structura*, p. 342.

Liber de naturæ luce Physica, ex Genesi desumta, in quo continetur *Physica Genesis*, *Physica Hermetis Trismegisti*, *Physica Trithemij*, *Philosophia Meditativa*, *Philosophia Chemica*.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 326.

The second part, *Tractatus Alter*, contains: *De Tenebris contra Naturam et Vita Brevis*, *De Duello Animi cum Corpore*, and *De Lapidum Preciosorum Structura*.

Theophrastische Practica, das ist, auferlesene Theophrastische Medicamenta, beneben eigentlicher Beschreibung derer Præparation: Auch richtigem Nutz vnd Gebrauch, weyland durch Herren, Gerhard Dorn, in Lateinischer Sprache beschrieben, ins Teutsch versetzt, vnd nunmehr in Druck befördert durch Michaelem Horingium Zittaviensem, Medic. Practicum zu Hall. Gedruckt bey Peter Schmidt, In vorlegung Michael Oelschlägers. Anno M DC XVIII.

8°. Pp. [8] 491 [11]. A I has been added to the date making it appear M DC XVIII.

DORN (GERHARD). *Continued.*

The *Dictionarium Paracelsi* goes from p. 396 to the end; it was published separately at Frankfurt in 1583, 8°, and was translated in a contracted way into English by J. F. (*q.v.*).

Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo quod Lapidem Philosophiæ appellant. Dionys. Zecharius Gallus de eodem. Auctoritatibus varijs Principum huius artis, Democriti, Gebri, Lullii, Villanovani, confirmati & illustrati per Gerardum Dorneum. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæs. Maiest. Basileæ, Typis Conradi Waldkirchii. Anno c1510c.

8°. Pp. [5, 1 blank] 198 [4 blank].

The tracts in this collection are the following :
Bernhardus Trevisanus, De Alchimia Liber, p. 1.
Dionysius Zecharius, Opusculum Philosophiæ Naturalis Metallorum, p. 49.

Annotata quedam ex Nicolao Flamello, p. 117.
Testamentum Arnaldi Villanovani, p. 126.

Alia quedam Annotationes ex variis authoribus, p. 127.

Collectanea quedam ex antiquis Scriptoribus, p. 152.

Collectanea ex Democrito, p. 167.

Summaria Declaratio eorum, quæ dicta sunt hactenus ex Democrito, per ænigmata, p. 194.

The first edition is that of Basel, 1583, 8°.

This collection was reprinted in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1602, i. pp. 773-901, and again in 1659, i. pp. 683-794; but although in the table of contents they are run together inaccurately, the mistake is not made in the book itself of deliber-

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis, libri duo*, 1637, p. 178.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 350.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 58.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1727, p. 539.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 197.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 48.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 263.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 284, 472; iii. p. 150, & *passim*.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1743, iv. pars i. p. 673.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 193.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 54.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 168 (Haller inadvertently calls him *Georgius*).

ately describing the *Annotata ex Flamello* as if they formed a commentary on Denis Zachaire's tract.

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, i. pp. 60-61) seems to have misunderstood the title of the tract as given both in this Collection (p. 117) and in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, i. p. 748. The error was apparently introduced by Manget, of entering Flamel's *Annotata* as if they were written upon Denis Zachaire. See note on Zachaire.

Gerard Dorn flourished in the latter half of the xvi. century at Frankfurt a. M. He was a devoted adherent of Paracelsus and defended him from the attacks of Erastus and others, while he himself had a controversy with Jacques Gohory. He translated several of the works of Paracelsus into Latin, and besides those in the present collection wrote a good many others.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 10.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 208, 508, 577.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 129.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 264, &c.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 512.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 321.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 596.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1884, xxx. p. 402.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 220; ii. pp. 344, 352, 363, 389.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Berlin, 1894, i. *passim*.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 2nd Series, 1899, iv. p. 477.

DOSSIE (ROBERT).

Robert Dossie geöffnetes Laboratorium: oder entdeckte Geheimnisse der heutigen Chemisten und Apotheker. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt. Zweyte mit Zusätzen vermehrte Auflage von Johann Christian Wiegleb. Altenburg, in der Richterischen Buchhandlung. 1783.

8°. Pp. [28] 452. Register [8].

Of Robert Dossie little or nothing seems to be recorded. He was an apothecary in London, and the date of his death is given as 20 Feb., 1777. He helped to found the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, which first met in 1754. The works ascribed to him are the following :

Laboratory laid open, London, 1758, 8°. Translated into German by G. H. Königsdörfer, Alten-

burg, 1760; and the above, Altenburg, 1783, by J. Chn. Wiegleb.

Institutes of Experimental Chemistry, London, 1759, 2 vols., 8°. German translation, Altenburg, 1762, 2 vols., 8°. An edition of 1763 is mentioned.

Theory and practice of chirurgical pharmacy, London, 1761, 8°.

Papers in the *Memoirs of Agriculture and other oeconomic arts*, London, 1768-1781.

DOSSIE (ROBERT). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 479.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 476.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 551.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 42.
 J. D. Reuss, *Das gelehrte England*, 1791-1804.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 356.
 32, 460-1, 696.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-8, p. 336.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iii. p. 517.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 120.
 Philippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 639.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 597.

DREBBEL (CORNELIUS).

Cornelii Drebellii von Alckmar in Nord-Holland Tractat oder Abhandlung von Natur und Eigenschaft der Elementen, ingleichen des Donners, Blitzes, Hitze, Kälte, Windes, Regens, Hagels und Schnees, &c., so sich in der obern und untern Region erzeigen und wozu sie Anlaß geben. Deme vorgefüget einige Merckwürdigkeiten, so man hin und her von diesem weisen Mann angetroffen, nebst einem Anhang von der Quint-Essenz oder 5ten Wesen in allen drey Reichen der Natur. Und einer Zueignungsschrift, von dem Primo mobili oder erstbeweglichen Dinge. Wie auch Herrn Edmund Hallei Erzehlungen von denen Winden, zusammen gesammelt und herausgegeben von Polycarpo Chrysostomo. Leipzig, verlegt Johan Sigmund Straufs, Buchhändler in Hoff. 1723.

8°. Pp. [28] 106. [List of books, etc., 5, 1 blank]. Title red and black. 1 woodcut. 2 engraved leaves.

Halley's tract on the winds begins on p. 65 with a separate title, but the signatures and pagination are continuous.

Cornelii Drebelli von Alkmar, des sehr berühmten Philosophi und fürtrefflichen Adepti, Gründliche Auflösung, von der Natur und Eigenschaft der Elementen, und was die Ursache daß Donner und Blitz, Hitz und Kälte, Winde, Regen, Hagel und Schnee, sich in der obern und untern Region erzeugen, und worzu selbige Anlaß geben? Mit einem Anhang und klaren Beweifs, die von so vielen gesuchte Quint-Essenz aus allen dreyen Reichen zu haben, auch herrlichen Dedication vom Primo Mobili, sambt andern raren Physicallischen Fragen, von einem Liebhaber der Hermetischen Kunst herausgegeben. Franckfurt am Mäyn, verlegt Margaretha Gertraud Isingin im Jahr Christi 1715.

8°. Pp. 118.

Abhandlung von der Quintessenz.

See SCHRÖDER (FR. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, I. ii. p. 291.

Deux Traitéz Philosophiques :

I. De la nature des Elemens.

II. De la Quinte-Essence.

See DIVERS TRAITÉZ de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1672, p. 175.

Drebbel was born at Alkmaar in Northern Holland in 1572. Though only a peasant he was wealthy, but in the wars he was taken prisoner and lost his property. On being set free he came to London, where he died in 1634. He constructed a submarine boat in which he sailed from Westminster to Greenwich, and he seems to have been an ingenious mechanic and maker of apparatus, and a clever optician, and he has been even

credited, though inaccurately, with the invention of the thermometer. He discovered, in part accidentally, the lake formed when a tin salt is added to cochineal, which was used for dyeing scarlet, and as an alchemist he was in communication with Rudolph II. In the present work on the elements he describes experiments to illustrate the formation of the wind.

His tracts were written in Dutch, and printed

DREBBEL (CORNELIUS). *Continued.*

at Rotterdam in 1702. They were translated into Latin by Joachim Morsius (Hamburg), 1621; Geneva, 1628. The French translation appeared at Paris, 1673, 12°. Hoefler mentions

Borel, *De vero Telescopii Inventore . . . Historia*, 1655, pp. 19, 22, 37, 56, 57 ('vir circa naturæ secreta curiosissimus').

Becher, *Närrische Weisheit*, Frankfurt, 1682, p. 149. (The submarine boat.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 226.

Paschius, *De inventis nov-antiquis Tractatus*, Lips., 1700 (refers p. 624 to the thermometer, p. 651 to the submarine boat with which he sailed under the Thames, p. 698 to his Perpetuum Mobile, and p. 700 to various optical instruments).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, Lubecæ, 1732, ii. p. 326 (Drebbel's telescope); p. 337 (tract on the Elements). Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, Halle u. Leipzig, 1734, vii. col. 1412.

Weidler, *Historia Astronomiæ*, 1741, p. 437.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 472; iii. p. 152.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1750, ii. col. 212.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 68 (extolled for his piety).

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, iv. p. 245 (list of his inventions).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 499.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 80.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1786, ii. p. 125 (calls him a charlatan).

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfün-*

dungen, Erfurt, 1624, and Schmieder says it was reprinted in Kleeblatt's *Chymische Tractätlein*, Frankf. u. Leipz., 1768, 8°.

dungen, Leipzig, 1792, iii. p. 43 (gives an account of the discovery of scarlet).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1797, i. pp. 308, 309, 358.

J. C. Fischer, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1801, i. pp. 183, 200 (on the microscope), 215 (thermometer).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 399.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1836, xxvii. p. 357.

Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1841, iv. p. 193 (about the thermometer).

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, Paris, 1843, ii. p. 133; 1869, ii. p. 128.

Biographie Universelle, 1852, xi. p. 299.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1855, xiv. col. 745.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek*, Haarlem, 1858, iv. p. 322 (and the references).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. p. 602.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 922-23.

Poggendorff, *Geschichte der Physik*, 1879, pp. 257 (thermometer), 259 (life), 260 (microscope, various machines).

Mittheilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und Naturwissenschaften, herausgegeben von der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften, 1902, No. 3, p. 143 (article by E. Wohlwill on the early history of the Thermometer).

DRECHSZLER (JOHANN GABRIEL).

Q. D. B. V. Disputatio I. De Metallorum Transmutatione, et imprimis de Chrysopoeia oder Goldmachen, Qvam Ex benevolo Indultu Ampliss. Facult. Philos. in Acad. Lips. Posterioris Disputationis vice Pro Loco in Eadem consequendo, Die II. April. Anno Christi M.DC.LXXIII. P. P. M. Joh. Gabr. Drechsler, Gymnas. qvov Halæ floret, Coll. des. Lipsiæ, Vypis Tiduæ (sic) Joh. Wittigau.

4°. Pp. [16].

Q. D. B. V. Disputatio II. De Metallorum Transmutatione, et imprimis de Chrysopoeia oder Goldmachen, qvam Superiorum indultu, præside M. Joh. Gabr. Drechsler, Gymnas. qvov Halæ floret, Coll. des. Præceptore suo sincerè colendo, P. P. Abraham Christophorus Platz, Lipsiensis, Philos. Stud. Die III. April. A. M.DC.LXXIII. H. L. Q. C. Lipsiæ, Typis Viduæ Joh. Wittigau.

4°. Pp. [16].

M. Gabriel Drechslers Curieuser Tractat von Goldmachen, aus dem Lateinischen ins Deutsche übersetzt von M.M. Drefsden und Leipzig, Bey Johann Christoph Miethen, 1702.

8°. Pp. 44.

This is a translation of both Drechsler's disputations.

Drechsler of Wolkenstein was a Mag. Philosophie, Baccal. Theol. and teacher in the gymnasium at Halle. Besides the above, he wrote on such

subjects as Hebrew poetry, David's harp, the language of brutes, etc., etc. He died 20 Oct., 1677.

DRECHSZLER (JOHANN GABRIEL). *Continued.*

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. Nnnn
3 verso, Ann. 20 Oct., 1677.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*,
ed. Brückmann, 1732, p. 48.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii.
col. 213.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 55. (He
mentions a tract on gold-making, Frankfurt &

Leipzig, 1751, calls the author a great philosopher,
but has a very poor opinion of his knowledge of
alchemy.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 25.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p.

419.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 344.

DREY CURIEUSE . . . Chymische Schriften.

Drey curieuse bisfher gantz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern
der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als

I. Nicolai Soleæ Philosophische Grund-Sätze,

II. Herrn C. L. v. L. Chymischer Catechismus.

III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt
von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.

Leipzig, verlegt Johann Sigmund Straufs, Buchhändler in Hoff, 1723.

8°. Pp. 40. Title red and black. Vignette of Dee's 'Monas Hieroglyphica.'

The CXXX. *Grund-Sätze* is a translation of the *Centum viginti novem propositiones*
by Braccoco (*q.v.*), which precede his *Dialogi duo*. The hundred and thirtieth
proposition is the extra one.

Drey curieuse bisfher gantz geheim gehaltene nun aber denen Liebhabern
der Kunst zum besten an das Tages-Licht gegebene Chymische Schriften, als

I. Nicolai Soleæ Philosophische Grund-Sätze,

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III. CXXX. Grund-Sätze aus dem Toscanischen in das Teutsche übersetzt
von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse.

Franckfurt am Mayn, auf Kosten eines Liebhabers denen Kindern der
Weifsheit zum Nutzen wieder gedruckt. 1733.

8°. Pp. 40. Vignette of Dee's 'Monas Hieroglyphica.'

DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein.

Drey Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, betittelt: Ambrosii Müllers, Paradeis-
Spiegel, darin zu besehen die höchste Medicin, Gold und Menschen damit
zu curiren. Der Teutschen Schützen-Hoff, so der allererste Philosophus
Adam, unser aller Vater ausschreiben und ausrufen lassen, an alle Schützē
so Lust nach der Scheibe zu schiessen haben. Beschreibung des grossen
Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen, als der von Gott erbethenen und
erhaltenen Weifsheit des Königs Salomonis. Von einen (*sic*) Q. J. R. V.
M. D. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung, Christian Liebezeits.
Lauenburg, Gedruckt bey Christian Albrecht Pfeiffer. 1704.

8°. Pp. 128. 4 plates.

The second and third tracts have separate titles, pagination and signatures, viz. :
Das Andere Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, genandt: Der Teutschen Schützen-
Hoff, so der aller erste Philosophus Adam, unser aller Vater ausschreiben und aus-
ruffen lassen, an alle Schützen, so Lust nach der Scheibe zu schiessen haben.
Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung, Christian Liebezeits. Lauenburg, Gedruckt
bey Christian Albrecht Pfeiffer. Im Jahr 1704.

Pp. 60. Folding table, printed on both sides; folding plate.

DREY CURIEUSE Chymische Tractätlein. *Continued.*

Das Dritte Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, genannt: Beschreibung des grossen Geheimnisses des Steins der Weisen, als der von Gott erbethenen und erhaltenen Weisheit des Königs Salomonis, von einem Q. J. R. V. M. D. Franckfurt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Christian Liebezeits. Im Jahr 1704.

Pp. 16.

This consists of three pieces from GÜLDENE ROSE, viz.: 'Jesus,' 'Eine sophistische Aria von der Weisen Stein,' 'Rätzel.' See v. (J. R.).

Drey Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, Das Erste, betitult: Guldene Rose, das ist, einfältige Beschreibung des allergrössten, von dem Allmächtigsten Schöpffer Himmels und der Erden Jehovah in die Natur gelegten, und dessen Freunden und Auserwehnten zugetheilten Geheimnisses, als Spiegels der Göttlichen und Natürlichen Weisheit. Das Ander Bruñ der Weisheit und Erkänntnis der Natur, von einem unvergleichlichen Philosopho gegraben. Das Dritte Blut der Natur, oder: Entdeckung des allerheimsten Schatzes derer Weisen, seyende nichts anders, als der rothe Lebens-Safft davon alle Geschöpfe nach dem Willen des Allmächtigen herstañen, erhalten und fortgepflanzt werden. Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1706.

8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece extra. Title red and black. A fragment containing *Guldene Rose* only.

The title as given above is repeated on a separate page; but after the word 'Weisheit' there is added: Ans Licht gebracht durch J. R. V. M. D. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Im Jahr 1706. See further under v. (J. R.).

The second and third of these tracts are also

edited by a person calling himself ANONYMUS VON SCHWARTZFUSS, q.v.

This collection was reissued at Frankfurt, 1774, 8° (*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 676), and the tracts were included in FÜNF CURIEUSE CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN, 1767, q.v.

DREYFACHES Hermetisches Kleeblatt.

See MONTE CUBITI (VIGILANTIUS DE), 1667.

See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 338, for titles in which 'Kleeblatt' occurs.

DREY kleine Schriften als Beyträge zur Naturlehre und der höheren Chymie, erstlich einzeln gedruckt, nun aber zusammen gezogen und herausgegeben von dem Verfasser selbst. Anno 1778.

8°. Pp. 56. No place (Danzig?) or printer.

The three articles are:
Chemia in Nuce, oder: kurze doch aufrichtige Anweisung zu der Wissenschaft der Zerlegung der Körper, 1777, p. 5.

Versuch über die allgemeine Verwandtschaft der drey Naturreiche, Danzig, 1777, p. 19.

Sendschreiben eines Meyerianers an einen Blackianer in Ansehung der fixen Luft und der fetten Säure, 1778, p. 43.

DREY unterschiedliche . . . Tractätlein.

See KIESER (FRANZ), *Cabala Chemica*, 1606.

DREY vortreffliche und noch nie im Druck gewesene Chymische Bücher. als I. Johannis Ticinensis eines Böhmischen Priesters opusculum, genandt Processus de Lapide Philosophorum. II. Anthonij de Abbatia eines erfahrenen Münches in der Kunst, aufgefärtigtes Send-Schreiben. III. Des weltberühmten Engelländers Edoardi Kellæi aufsführlicher Tractat dem Käyser Rudolpho zugeschrieben. Allen der Geheimen und Hohen Kunst Liebhabern zu nutz und mercklichem Unterricht in Teutscher Sprach. übersetzt, herauf

DREY vortreffliche, etc. *Continued.*

gegeben, durch Einen der niemals gnug gepriesenen Wissenschaftt sonderbahren Beforderer. Mit einer Warnungs- Vorrede wieder die Sophisten und Betrieger. Hamburg, In Verlegung Johan Nauman, 1670.

8°. Pp. 160.

Petræus' 'Vorrede,' pp. 3-38.

Dedicatory Verses, pp. 39-41.

Johannes Ticinensis' tract in verse is in Latin and German on alternate pages, p. 42.

Antonius de Abbatia, p. 85.

Edwardus Kellæus, p. 113.

Petræus was the editor of this collection; see his 'Vorrede' to Basilius Valentinus' *Schriften*, 1769, sig. k 5, *verse*.

[Another Copy.]

DUCHESNE (JOSEPH).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS).

DUCLO (GASTON).

Philosophia Chymica Tribus Tractatibus comprehensa. Quorum seriem sequens pagina indicat. Opus doctissimum, et nunc primùm integrum in lucem editum. Auctore Gastone Dulcone Claveo, Subpræsidente Nivernensi Gallo. Colonix Allobrogum. Apud Iohannem Vignon. M.DC.XII.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank]; 151 [1 blank]; 94 [2 blank].

The three tracts are:

I. *Apologia Chrysopœia et Argyropœia adversus Doct. Thomam Erastum, in qua disputatur et docetur, An, quid, et quomodo sit Argyro-Chrysopœia.*

II. *De triplici præparatione Auri et Argenti hinc Arti summè necessaria, vera et non fucata demonstratio.*

III. *De vera et recta ratione progignendi Lapidis Philosophici, . . . explicatio.*

To these are added *Canones decem*, which are the foundation of the whole work, and Penotus' epistle, preface, and marginal annotations.

Other editions of the *Apologia*, Nevers, 1590, 8°; Geneva, 1598; Ursel, 1602; of the *De triplici præparatione*, Nevers, 1592; Ursel, 1601; Frankfurt, 1602; in French, Paris, 1695, 12°; German, Halle, 1617; *De recta & vera ratione*, Nevers, 1592.

Apologia Chrysopœiæ et Argyropœiæ adversus Thomam Erastum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, ii. p. 6.

Canones seu Regulæ decem, de Lapide Philosophico.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 414.

See FILET (Le) d'Ariadne, 1695.

De recta et vera Ratione progignendi Lapidis philosophici, seu Salis Argentifici et Aurifici.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 388.

De triplici præparatione Auri et Argenti.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 371.

Traité Philosophique de la triple Preparation de l'Or et de l'Argent.

See DICTIONNAIRE HERMETIQUE, 1695.

Almost every authority gives the name of this author as Gaston Dulco Claveus, or Gaston de Clave called Dulco or Le Doux. But this, according to Gobet, is a 'horrible disfigurement of his real name, which is Gaston Duclo. This was Latinised to Claveus, and afterwards it was re-

translated as Gaston de Clave. Gaston Dulco is a transposition which gave rise to Le Doux, itself a translator's error. Duclo was born in the Nivernois about 1530, as on his portrait dated 1590 he is said to be 60 years of age. He studied law, and was an advocate at Nevers, but from a comparatively

DUCLO (GASTON). *Continued.*

early age he seems to have taken also an interest in chemistry. Having read Erastus' attack on Paracelsus, he wrote the above *Apologia*, and published it at Nevers in 1590. It was dedicated to the Duc de Nivernois, and in it he calls himself Gaston Duclo, with the date, Calends of April, 1590.

Gobet says that Roth-Scholtz is the only one who has given Duclo's name correctly, but he seems to have made a mistake, for in Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca* the present writer appears under Claveus, and the person who is entered under du Clos flourished nearly a hundred years later, and besides is called Dominic, and is well known as the author of a

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 62.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 42.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 317, 318, 474; iii. p. 154.
 Gobet, *Les Anciens Mineralogistes du Royaume de France*, 1779, i. pp. 15-22.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 89 (Gasto Dulco Claveus).
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 570, 595.

treatise on mineral waters and other writings. After such a mistake one is a little doubtful of the accuracy of Gobet's views on this subject, and I have not been able to check them by reference to the editions he quotes, but I have assumed that what he says is correct, and have given the author's name as Duclo. It may be observed that although Ladrague quotes Gobet's opinion, he adheres to the form Dulco.

Hoefler admits the possibility of *Dulco* being a corruption of *Duclos*, in which case an alchemical MS. in the Library of the Arsenal by Duclos may have been by the present person.

There is no mention of the date of his death.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 307.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 99.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 206.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, ii. p. 123; 1869, ii. p. 118.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 578, 963-965.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 54; ii. p. 343 (under Claves).

DUCROTAY DE BLAINVILLE (HENRI-MARIE).

See JOURNAL de Physique, etc.

Ducrotay de Blainville was born at Argues, near Dieppe, 12 September, 1778. He became M.D. of the Faculty of Paris, Assistant-Professor of Zoology, Anatomy and Comparative Physiology in the Faculty of Science, Assistant of Cuvier in the Jardin du Roi and College of France, and Professor of Natural History in the Athenæum of Paris. He belonged to various scientific societies, and was a member of the Academy of Sciences. He

died in 1850 in a railway carriage during a journey between Paris and Rouen.

His work was confined to Natural History. He wrote only a few books, but the number of memoirs which he read to the Societies and the papers which he published in journals is very great indeed. In addition, he was editor for a time of the above journal.

Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1830, ii. p. 635.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1862, vi. col. 171.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 207.

DUEL DES CHEVALIERS.

See TRES-ANCIEN DUEL des Chevaliers.

DUELLUM Equestre.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 529.

See STERNHALS (JOHANN).

This is different from the preceding.

DÜTTEL (PHILIP JACOB).

D. Philippi Jac. Düttelii, Reipublicæ Meffingensis, Physici Senioris, Demonstratio Sincera, de Alchimistarum Vanitate, oder Aufrichtiger Beweifs der Eitelkeit der Goldmacher, da selbige ohne Grund vorgeben, mit dem Stein der Weisen nicht nur Gold zu machen, sondern auch mit dem Menstruo Universali das Gold radicaliter zu solviren, und mit denen Gold Tincturen, theils fast alle, ja sonsten incurable Zustände zu curieren, theils den Menschen vor Kranckheiten zu præserviren und zu einem hohen Alter zubringen. Welchem beygefüget ist, eine Anweisung und Information, wie ein Mensch, durch observirung einer guten Diæt, und Gebrauch einiger gar wenigen aufserlesenen Medicamenten, ohne die Gold-Tincturen, sich gesund

DÜTTEL (PHILIP JACOB). *Continued.*

conserviren, zu einem hohen Alter gelangen, und vor allerhand Arthen Kranckheiten, auf das möglichste præserviren, und sein eigner Medicus sein könne. Augspurg, Zufinden im Mertz und Mayrischen Buch-Laden. MDCCXXXVII.

8°. Pp. [12.] 98. [4.] MS. notes.

I have not succeeded in finding anything about this author. He is not mentioned by writers on the history of alchemy. His attack, however, on alchemy is such an uncompromising one that it merits consideration in order to learn what a contemporary considered the weak points of the pursuit.

Haller (*Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 181) quotes by Düttel: *Tractatus de virulentia plantarum indole*, August. Vindel., 1722, 8°.

The present author must not be confused with Al. J. Düttel, author of a *Dissertatio de corpore Gummoso*, Argentin., 1767, 4°, quoted by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 701.

DUFRESNOY.

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

DULCO CLAVEUS (GASTON).

See DUCLO (GASTON).

DU MONSTIER.

See LEFEVRE (NICOLAS), 1751.

DUNSTAN.

See COLSON (LANCELOT).

DURASTANTES (JANUS MATTHÆUS).

See MANLIUS DE BOSCHO (JOANNES JACOBUS), *Luminare Majus*, 1566.

For this work Durastantes has contributed a dedication to the Senate of Macerata, indices, and a commentary on Manlius' text.

He belonged to Justinopolis (Capo d'Istria) but I have not succeeded in finding any details of his life. He flourished in the middle of the sixteenth century and was a voluminous author. A list of his writings is contained in his own work: *Libellus*

de Voluminibus, & in Rhetorica, & in Poesi, & in Dialectica, & in Philosophia & Medicina tam Theoriæ, quàm praxios, à se conscriptis. This enumeration is reprinted in the present work, f. 142, after his "Encomium in nonnullos Italos, Picanos, Maceratenses, Sanctoiustanos, et Medicos, et Pharmacopæos, et Viros."

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1677, p. 237.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 504.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 205.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. pp. 164, 312.

Adelung, Supplement to Jöcher's *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xv. col. 443.
 Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1884, xxx. p. 678.

DU ROY (JEAN LUCAS).

See BEGUIN (JEAN).

DU TEIL.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), *La premiere partie de l'œuvre Minerale*, 1674.

DUUM Viri Hermetici Foederati Epistel.

See also FREUNDLICHES Send-Schreiben eines Adepti an die . . . Duumviros Hermeticos Fœderatos, 1684.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), *Fasciculus*, 1719, p. 262.

DUUMVIRATUS Hermeticus.

See BECHER (J. J.), *Opuscula Chymica Rariora*, 1719, No. II. p. 63.

DUVAL (ROBERT).

See VALLENSIS (ROBERTUS).

DYDACUS SENERTUS.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 224.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 15.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 61.

See LIMOJON DE SAINT DISDIER (ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT DE).

Dydacus Senertus is a reading of Dives Sicut Ardens S * * * which stands for Sanctus Desiderius, *i.e.* Sanct Disdier.

DYRRACHIUM Philosophicum.

See XAMOLXIDES.

E. C. D. M.

See c. (E.), D.M.

E. (H. v.).

50 von verschiedener Art, ganz neu erfundene und bewährte Kunststücke zur angenehmen Unterhaltung und Zeitvertreib für junge Leute, und andere Liebhaber von H. v. E. Zweyte verbesserte Auflage. Augsburg, 1798. In Verlag C. F. Bürglen, Buch- und Kunsthändler.

8°. Pp. 59 [5 blank]. Title red and black.

I have not found the date of the previous edition. It is a collection of trivial experiments, without any special plan or end in view. Some of them will succeed, others certainly will not. The explana-

tions given are very curious, considering the date of the book. The author can have known nothing of the science of the time. Does H. v. E. stand for Hans von Eitner?

EBERHARD (JOHANN PETER).

Abhandlung von der Magie.

See WIEGLEB (JOHANN CHRISTIAN), *Die natürliche Magie*, 1782, p. 1.

Eberhard, son of Christopher Eberhard in the Russian service, who invented an instrument for geographical measurements and wrote on magnetism, brother of Johann Paul Eberhard, Stolberg-Wernigerode, Architect, was born at Altona, 2 Dec., 1727. He took the degree of M.D., acted as Docent from 1749, and Professor of Medicine from 1756, of Mathematics from 1766, and Physics from 1769 at Halle, and Büchner says extraordinary professor of Philosophy there. He was the Electoral Assessor of the Academy of useful

Sciences at Mayence, and was chosen a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 20 Sept., 1753. He died at Halle, 17 Dec., 1779.

He was the author of a number of books and papers on physical subjects, light, colour, heat, electricity, thunder storms, the Aurora borealis, general principles of nature, and the application of mathematics to the construction of machines, to optics, to mining, etc., which were published at Halle, and in the Acts of the Academy.

Büchner, *Académie . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 515, No. 580.
Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1804, iii. p. 12.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 640.

EBERLEIN (CASPAR).

Oleum Antimonii: Die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essen.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 293.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 579.

Respecting the name of this person it may be observed that in the contents of the books he is called Eberlein, and in the text Oberlein; but which of these is the correct form I do not know.

ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAUL).

Clavis Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 1007.

ECK DE SULTZBACH (PAUL). *Continued.*

The only person who has taken special notice of this chemist is Hoefler, and he has, perhaps, read more into the above tract than its author could have had any knowledge of. Hoefler states that he is omitted by Lenglet Dufresnoy, and is unknown to other historians. That is an oversight, because Lenglet Dufresnoy mentions him twice in his catalogue, and the name occurs also in Gmelin's history and elsewhere, so that he has not been absolutely neglected.

But he did not live in the seventeenth century, as Gmelin implies, and he was not a wandering alchemist such as abounded in Germany at that time. A date, November, 1489, is specified in the tract itself, which must be accepted if the tract be deemed genuine. This is of some importance, for if Hoefler's interpretations be only partially true, the knowledge of certain chemical phenomena must be placed much earlier than is usually done.

In the tract Hoefler shows that the method of making the tree of Diana, by adding to a solution

of silver in nitric acid some mercury with more nitric acid, was quite well known, though the details for the success of the experiment are not given.

The other anticipation or discovery claimed for him by Hoefler is the increase in weight by the calcination of metals, which is due to a 'spirit' which unites with them, for when the 'ash' of mercury, or 'artificial cinnabar' (supposed to be the red oxide), is distilled, it gives off a spirit. But do Eck's words express all that so precisely, and is Hoefler's interpretation of his terms quite legitimate? Still, discounting a large part of Hoefler's explanation, enough remains to make the tract an interesting one.

A work, 'De lapide Philosophico,' said to be by Eck was edited by Tanckius, and published at Frankfurt a. M., 1604, 8°. By Ladrage he is credited with the well-known tracts, *Ludus Inerorum* and *Labor Mulierum*. I do not know his authority for this.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 84, 265.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 513.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 446;
1866, i. p. 471.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 501 (refers to the increase of weight by calcination of metals).

Cap, *Études biographiques*, 1864, ii. p. 360.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1013.

ECKHART.

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chymicus, 1696.

Des getreuen Eckarths Medicinischer Maul-Affe oder der entlarvte Marckt-Schreyer. 1720.

See ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

EDELGEBORNE (DIE) Jungfer Alchymia . . . Tübingen, 1730.

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD).

EFFERRARIUS. See FERRARIUS.

EGENDORFFER (WOLFFGANG).

Domus Sapientiae, in qua dies festus agitur à Sole Theologico. sive acta illustriora Angelici Doctoris Thomæ de Aquino, Ex ord. S. Dominici. . . .

M.DC.XCIV. Græcij, Apud Hæredes Widmanstadij.

8°. Sigs. A-D, in eights.

This is a life and eloge of Thomas Aquinas, and des not relate to chemistry at all.

EGIDIUS DE VADIS.

See ÆGIDIUS DE VADIS.

EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

Disquisitio de Helia Artium ad illustrissimum principem Mauritium, Hassiæ Landgravium, &c. Τριαρχία. Lipsiæ, Apud Iohannem Rosam Bibliopolam. Anno M.DC.VI.

8°. Pp. [141, 3 blank]. Title red and black. Vignette of chemical symbols.

The above is included in HAPELIUS' *Cheiragogia Heliana*, 1612, p. 103 (*q.v.*), but as will be seen by comparison of signatures F 7 *recto* to G 3 *recto* in the above with pp. 194-197 in the 1612 reprint, and of certain pages towards the conclusion, some changes have been made.

This 1606 edition has 'Raphael Eglinus Iconius' as the name of the author of the dedication at the beginning of it, and his initials R. E. I. at the end. In the 1612 edition the author calls himself 'Nicolaus Niger Hapelius, Anagrammatizomenos.' Now this latter name is truly an anagram of the

EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL). *Continued.*

former, and in the 1612 edition the initials R. E. I. D. and R. E. J. T. appear at the end of the prefaces, and R. E. L. at the end of the *Aphorismi*, which confirms the identity, for the D. and T. are obviously adjuncts merely.

Kopp quotes an edition of Marburg, 1606, which has on the title-page and at the end of the dedication the name of Heliophilus à Percis, so that there seem to be two editions, or at least two different issues, of this book with the same date. The reprint in the *Theatrum Chemicum* has been made from this edition, and not from that of Leipzig above. It is prefaced by an epistle 'Philochemicis,' signed Heliophilus à Percis Philochemicus, which is not in the Leipzig edition, but is in that of 1612.

Roth-Scholtz makes mention of another Marburg edition:—

Disquisitio de Heliâ Artista, in qua de metallorum transformatione adversus Hagellii & Pererii Jesuitarum opiniones, evidenter & solidè disseritur. [Editio postrema, correctior et melior.] Accesserunt recens Canonæ hermetici, de spiritu, anima & corpore majoris & minoris mundi, cum appendice, Marburgi, 1608, 8°.

This title resembles that given by Hapelius (p. 103), but it is not identical with it. There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum.

The confusion seems to have arisen from the appearance of both names in the 1612 edition issued under the anagram of Hapelius. For in the 'Disquisitio Heliana,' which forms the second part, the 'Præfatio' is headed: 'Philochemicis Heliophilus Heliophilus Philochemicus, Nicolaus Niger Hapelius Anagrammatizomenos S.,' and it has at the end the initials R. E. J. T., and the *Aphorismi* similarly R. E. I. This is repeated in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, iv. p. 200.

But in the same volume of the *Theatrum*, p. 220, the same tract occurs entitled: 'Nova Disquisitio de Heliâ Artista Theophrasteo, super metallorum transformatione . . . auctore Heliophilo à Percis Philochemico,' and prefixed (p. 214) is an address:

Gaffarel, *Unheard-of Curiosities: concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians; . . .* 1650, Sig. 8^o recto; p. 141; or *Curiositates inaudite*. Hamburgi, 1706, pp. 9, 100 (with drawings of the fish).

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 84.
Ab. Bartholinus, *De Scriptis Danorum*, 1666, p. 131.

Freber, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 414, portrait, plate 20.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, S1, verso, Ann. 20 Aug., 1622.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum chemicorum* 1697, p. 33, No. xlix (about Hapelius).

Hofmann, *Lexicon Universale*, 1698, ii. p. 135.

'Philochemicis Heliophilus à Percis Philochemicus S.,' but with no R. E. J. T. at the end.

What was the object of this mystification beyond the sport of the anagram it is hard to see. As for the name Heliophilus it seems to me purely an epithet, which by some misunderstanding has been erected into a pseudonym. 'Heliophilus à Percis' is not much farther removed from being another anagram of Raphael Eglin Iconius, than 'Spes mea est in Agno,' is from being one of Joannes d'Espagnet, and being actually interpreted as such.

Raphael Eglin, or Eglinus, called Iconius, was a Swiss, and was born at Götz in Mûnchhof, 1559. Having finished his studies he went to Geneva and Basel, and frequently disputed there in public, was promoted to a school at Sonders in the Veltelin, but on account of a tumult started by a monk had to leave in 1586. In 1588 he was 'pædagogus alumnorum,' Professor of the New Testament, and diaconus at the cathedral of Zurich in 1592, where he was the first to introduce public discussions. Four years later he rose to be archdeacon and first introduced church songs.

But he had become so infatuated with alchemy that not only his own estate but a good deal of other peoples' had gone in smoke up his furnace chimney, and at last in 1601 his debts were so heavy that he fled from Zurich to Marburg, where he became doctor and professor of theology. Besides the above on Alchemy, he wrote several works on theological subjects, dedicatory verses to Burnet (*q.v.*), and a curious tract on marks observed on fish caught off Norway and in the Baltic. This book was printed under the title as given by Haller: *Conjectura halientica characterum piscium marinorum ad latera stupendo prodigio insignitorum desumpta*, Hanov., 1611, 4°. Presumably it is the same book which, called *Prophetia halientica*, is referred to also by Gaffarel, who, however, mocks the idea of treating the marks as portents, or as prophetic, as some were inclined to do. He died at Marburg, 20 Aug., 1622.

Scheuchzer, *Nova literaria Helvetica*, for 1703, Tigur, 1704, p. 3.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 57.

Budeus, *Compendium Historiæ Philosophicæ*, 1731, p. 458.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 212.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 290.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 320.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1783, iii. pp. 299-318.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 250-252 (note on 'Elias in der Alchemie').

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, I. i. p. 181.

A translation of the *Disquisitio*.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

See also PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS À), *Philochemicus*.

EHLE (JOHANN GEORG).

Hällische kurze doch hinlängliche Nachricht von nützlichem Gebrauch und kräftiger Wirkung verschiedener bewährt gefundener Medicamenten, welche

EHLE (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

von Johann Georg Ehle examinirten Chymico verfertigt und ausgegeben worden.

No place, date, or printer.

8°. Pp. 151, Register [25].

A collection of pharmaceutical preparations and their uses in various disorders. I have found no notice of the compiler.

EHRENRETTUNG der Hermetischen Kunst, durch solche chymisch-physikalische Beweise dargethan, die jeder, auch nur mittelmässige Kenner und Künstler leicht einsehen, selbst nachmachen, und dadurch zugleich überzeugt werden kann und soll: dass Alchymie und Chrysopoeia keine leere Einbildung müssiger Köpfe sey, und noch weniger in die Zauber-Höhle gelehrter Windmacher gehöre. Erster Theil. Erfurt 1785. bey Georg Adam Keyser.

8°. Pp. 61 [1].

Zweyter Theil, 1786.

8°. Pp. 72.

Dritter Theil, 1786.

8°. Pp. 116.

Parts II. and III. have separate titles and signatures.

The publisher says that the author was quite unknown to him. He further says that as an enemy of alchemy he would not have published a work which would induce people to engage in the pursuit, but as he was assured that in this case the statements were not at variance with the principles of chemistry and physics he could not refuse to print it.

The book is just mentioned by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 383), and by Ladraque (*Bibliothèque Ouvrière*, 1870, No. 1525), but with no information as to the author. It must not be confused with Creiling's *Ehrenrettung der Alchymie*, Herrenstadt, 1730.

EINFÄLTIGER jedoch deutlicher, und verhoffentlich nützlicher Unterricht von der Luna Compacta et Fixa, bestehende in einem kurtzen General-Bericht von derselben und dann in einer Collection von hundert Special-Processen davon. In welchen man die vielerley Meynungen und Arten von deren Zubereitung zu vernehmen und zu erlernen haben wird. Mit sonderbarem Fleiß aus vielen raren Schriften zusammen getragen und zum nutzbahren Dienst der Kunstliebenden also abgefasst und zum öffentlichen Druck befördert. Durch Einen Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartzte. Leipzig, bey Johann Herbord Klofsen, 1715.

8°. Pp. [16] 152.

A series of experiments upon silver. Kopp has not included this among the books which refer to the "moon" or silver.

Reference to other works by the same pseudonymous author will be found under FREUND.

EINFÄLTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN, an die Hoherleuchte Frat. des loblichen Ordens vom Rosencreutz. Auff ihre an die Gelehrten Europæ, aufgesandte Famam & Confess. &c.

Psal. 92.

Herr wie sind deine Werck so groß, deine Gedancken sind so sehr tieff, ein Thörichter glaubt das nicht, vnd ein Narr achts nicht, &c.

No date, place, or printer, and no pagination.

8°. Sign. A in eight, but imperfect, wanting A 4 and 5.

It is signed at the end: N. H. L. Philoso: & Chiromedice Studiosus, and it has the date, Leipzig, 16 November, 1617.

EINFÄLTIGS ANTWORT-SCHREIBEN. *Continued.*

Kloss quotes this book and gives the date as above, and adds that it contains 8 unnumbered leaves. If this date be correct the entry in the *Missiv*, which runs thus: 'Antwortschreiben an

Missiv an die . . . Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, p. 85, No. 134.

die Fraternität des Ordens vom Rosenkreuz auf ihre Famam et confessionem, Leipzig, 1617, in 8°,' refers probably to the present tract.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 183, No. 2501.

EINSPORN (GOTTFRIED).

D. Gottfried Einsporns Medici Vratislaiensis Beschreibung einiger sonderbaren chimischen Versuche nebst einer Antwort auf die Frage: Zweyspornische Widerlegung seiner Prüfung der Lehre C. G. Kratzensteins von Dünsten und Dämpfen. Erlangen 1751. Zu finden, bey Gotthard Poetsch, Univ. Buchhändl.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-77 [1, 2 blank].

There is no available information about this person except that he acted as Respondens to a "Dissertatio . . . de influxu chymicæ in medicinam," Erfurt [1743], 4°, with A. E. Büchner as Præses (*Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke [1820-25], iii. p. 46), and wrote another work: "Untersuchung, wie weit durch Wasserwagen der Metallen, Reinigkeit und Vermischung könne bestimmt werden; nebst einer Prüfung der Lehre C. G. Cratzensteins von Dünsten und Dämpfen." Erlangen und Leipzig [1745], 8°. (Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 284).

Kratzenstein's opinions were thereupon criticised by some one under the pseudonym of Zweysporn, which elicited the above reply from Einsporn, not without a reasonable protest on his part for the criticism not being properly authenticated at all, and secondly for the personality implied in the pseudonym.

Gottlieb Kratzenstein's views were published in the following: *Théorie de l'élevation des vapeurs et des exhalaisons, démontrée mathématiquement*, in French and Latin, Bordeaux, 1743, 4°.

ELEAZAR (ABRAHAM).

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR.

ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA, Duchess of Troppau.

Freywillig-auffgesprungener Granat-Apfel, defs Christlichen Samaritans. Oder aufs Christlicher Lieb defs Nächsten eröffnete Gehaimbnus, vieler vortrefflichen, sondern bewährten Mitteln und Wunder-haylsamen Artzneyen, wider unterschiedliche Zustand und Ubel defs Menschlichen Leibs, und Lebens; welche mit sonderbahrem Fleiß, und auff das Hayl defs Nächsten allzeit nachdencklicher Sorg, aufs vieler Artzney-Erfahrner, und berühmter Leib-Artzten, oder Medicin-Doctorn, lang gepfogener Erfahrungheit. Von der Durchleuchtigen Hertzogin, Hochgebohrnen Fürstin, und Frauen, Frauen Eleonora, Maria, Rosalia, Hertzogin zu Troppau, und Jägerndorff. Defs Heil. Röm. Reichs Gefürsten Gräfin zu Gradisca, und Gräfin zu Adelsberg, Gebohrnen Fürstin von Liechtenstain, Hertzogin zu Crummau, und Fürstin zu Eckenberg, zusammen getragen. Auff's neue vermehrt (samt einer kleinen Diæta, wie sich bey jeder Kranckheit in Essen und Trincken zuverhalten, wie auch beygefüigten neuen Koch-Buch, in welchen allerhand rare und denen Patienten zu verschiedenen Kranckheiten erspriessliche Speisen) nun zum drittenmahl in offentlich Druck verfertigt, zu allgemainen Trost, Nutz und Hülff aller Beschwärt- und so wohl Rath- als Mittel-lossen, armen Krancken, in Erinuerung [*sic*] dessen, der für uns die gehaimben Artzneyen seiner Liebe, in der zu unserer Seelen-Hayl eröffneten [*sic*] Seiten, aller Welt entdeckt, allen Krancken gemein gemacht, und eröffnet worden.

ELEONORA MARIA ROSALIA. *Continued.*

Cum Licentia & Facultate Superiorum, & Privil. Sac. Cæs. Majestatis.
 Wienn in Oesterreich, gedruckt und verlegt bey Leopold Voigt, Univ.
 Buchdr. 1697.

4°. Pp. [4] 499 [1 blank]. Title red and black.
 Koch-Buch, pp. [2] 120 [10].

The 'Koch-Buch' has a separate title, as follows:

Ein gantz neues und nutzbares Koch-Buch, in welchem zufinden, wie man verschiedene herrliche und wohl-schmäckende Speisen von gesottenen, gebratzenen und gebachnen als allerhand Pastetten, Dorten, Krapffen, &c. Sehr künstlich und wohl zurichten wie auch allerhand eingemachte Sachen, so zum Confect aufgesetzt werden, bereiten solle. Worbey ein Register, in welchem zufinden, was vor Speisen denen Patienten in unterschiedlichen Kranckheiten dienlich zu kochen seyen. Sambt einer kurtzen Ordnung, wie man sich täglich in Essen und Trincken verhalten solle, damit nicht unzeitige Kranckheiten verursacht werden. Von einer Hoch-adelichen Persohn zusammen getragen, und in Druck gegeben.

Cum Licentia & Facultate Superiorum, & Privil. Sac. Cæs. Majest.

Wienn in Oesterreich, Druckts und verlegts Leopold Voigt, Univ. Buchdrucker,
 Anno 1697.

This seems to have enjoyed great popularity, for it has gone through many editions and is possibly still in print. There is no copy of the above in the British Museum Catalogue, but there is a recent reprint: "Treuvillig aufgesprungener Granat-

apfel des Christlichen Samariters, . . . nach Wortlaut der zwölften Auflage aufs neue herausgegeben." 2 Th. Stuttgart, 1863, 16°. I have met with no notice of the authoress.

ELIA LELIA CRISPIS.

See *ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS*.

ELIAS ARTISTA.

Elias Artista mit dem Stein der Weisen.

2 Chron. 13, 5.

Wisset ihr nicht, dafs Jehova, der Elohim Israel, das Königreich über Israel dem David gegeben hat, ihm und seinem Saamen, mit einem Salz-Bund ewiglich.

1770. No place or printer.

4°. Pp. 204 [2 blank].

Tabula Hermetis, pp. 142-159. This is a commentary on the different sections of the *Tabula Smaragdina*, and forms chapter vii. of the work.

ELIAS ARTISTA HERMETICA.

Das Geheimniß vom Salz, als dem Lebensbalsam und dem Schatz aller Schätze; oder des Salzes göttliche Eigenschaften und seine Wunderwirkungen zu freudigem und langem Leben. Göttlicher Weisheit zum Lobe auch zur Verherrlichung des himmlischen Salzbundes und den Menschen zum Vortheil geschrieben von Elias Artista Hermetica. Getreu nach der Ausgabe von 1770 erneuert. Stuttgart, 1862. Verlag von J. Scheible.

8°. Pp. 148 [149-160, Scheible's Catalogue of mystical books]. Title red and black.

This is a different work from the preceding. It treats of salt both from a physical and chemical and from a mystical point of view. The 1770 edition is mentioned by Ladraque, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïf, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1415-16.

Geheimnis vom Salz.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 47.

This consists of some modified extracts from the preceding.

ELIAS DER ARTIST.

Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL), 1606.

ELIAS DER ARTIST. *Continued.*

Disquisitio Heliana de Metallorum transformatione.

See HAPELIUS (N. N.), *Cheiragogia Heliana*, 1612, p. 103.

Nova Disquisitio de Helia Artista Theophrasteo super metallorum transformatione . . . auctore Heliophilo à Percis.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS λ), *Philochemicus*.These three tracts are practically identical. The author was Eglinus, and the other names are pseudonyms. *See* the note on EGLINUS.

Eine Abhandlung von der künstlichen Metall-Verwandlung.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1771, I. i. p. 181.This is a translation of the *Disquisitio de Helia Artium*.

Cheiragogia Heliana.

See HAPELIUS (N. N.), 1612.

For the occurrence and significance of Elias in Alchemical literature see a note by Kopp and the remarks of Ladrage.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 112-113.
Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 91 (Elias in connection with Helvetius).*Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 501 (Pseudo-Elias).Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 316 (Pseudo-Elias).Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 556, 1415-16.Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 250.

ELIXIER.

See TINCTUR.

ELIXIR Solis Theophrasti Paracelsi.

See SCRIPTUM [anonymi] . . . elixir . . . tractans.

ELIXIRIORUM Compositio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 220.*See* THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 120.

ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND).

Jo. Sig. Elsholtij, D. & Sereniss. Electoris Brandenburg. Medici Ordinarij, *Clysmatica Nova: sive Ratio, qua in venam sectam medicamenta immitti possint, ut eodem modo, ac si per os assumta fuissent, operentur: addita etiam omnibus seculis inaudita Sanguinis Transfusione. Editio secunda, varijs experimentis per Germaniam, Angliam, Gallias atque Italiam factis, nec non Iconibus aliquot illustrata. Coloniae Brandenburgicæ, Ex Officina Georgi SchultzI, Typogr. Elector. Impensis Danielis Reichelij, Bibliopolæ. c1010cLXVII.*

8°. Pp. [12] 68. Title red and black. 4 separate plates. Not about Chemistry.

In this work the author claims to be the discoverer of infusion of drugs by venesection. On this subject he had a controversy with Joh. Dan. Major, who made a similar claim. This is described by Stolle.

Joh. Sig. Elsholzens *Destillatoria Curiosa: das ist: curiose und nachdenksame Destillir-Kunst: oder der Gebrauch, die Liquoren oder Wasser, mit ihren Farben, über den Helm zu führen: wie solcher bis anhero, wo nicht unbewust: jedoch auch nicht so in Acht genommen worden, und bekandt ist. Darzu noch kommen Utis Udenii oder defs Niemand's: und Guerneri Rollfinkens Chimische Non-Entia und Nichtwesende Dinge.* Nürnberg,

ELSHOLTZ (JOHANN SIGISMUND). *Continued.*

In Verlegung Peter Paulus Bleul, Kunst- und Buchhändlern. [Im Jahr M.DC.LXXXIII.]

12°. Pp. [12 including the frontispiece]. 307. [1 blank.] One engraved plate. The lower margin containing the date has been cut very close in binding.

The first edition appeared at Berlin 1674, 8°, pp. [14, including the frontispiece], 176.

The Curious Distillatory : or The Art of Distilling Coloured Liquors, Spirits, Oyls, &c., from Vegetables, Animals, Minerals, and Metals. A Thing hitherto known by few. Containing many Experiments easy to perform, yet Curious, surprizing, and useful : relating to the production of Colours, Consistence, and Heat, in divers Bodies which are Colourless, Fluid, and Cold. Together with several Experiments upon the Blood (and its Serum) of Diseased Persons, with divers other Collateral Experiments. Written Originally in Latin by Jo. Sigis. Elsholt. Put into English by T. S. M.D. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty. London, Printed by J. D. for Robert Boulter, at the Turks-head, over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhil, 1677.

8°. Pp. [16, including the frontispiece]. 111. [1 blank.] Plate of the Cinnamon plant, p. 63. T. S. is Thomas Sherley.

Gmelin quotes an edition of 1688, 8°, which I have not seen, and it is not in the British Museum Catalogue.

De Phosphoris Quatuor, Observatio. 1706. Editio Secunda. Jenae, prostat, apud Henricum Christoph. Croekerum, Bibliopol.

8°. Pp. [8]. One engraving.

The four varieties are : Phosphorus bononiensis ; Phosphorus Balduini ; Phosphorus smaragdinus ; Phosphorus fulgurans, which was exhibited by Krafft.

Elsholtz was born at Frankfurt a. d. Oder, 26 August, 1623, studied medicine at Wittenberg and Königsberg, travelled, and graduated at Padua,

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 682.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, Ann. Mart. 1688, Sig. Aaaa 3 recto (list of writings).

Decad. II. Actorum Medicorum Berolinensium . . . Volumen vi., Berolini, 1726, pp. 1-5 (there is a short sketch of Elsholtz's life, and a portrait of him as a frontispiece to the volume).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 61.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 214.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 840-41.

Jacob Lenpolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 49.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. pp. 379, 445, etc.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 930.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 272.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, p. 320.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 331.

1653. On his return he was appointed Physician and Botanist to Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg. He was a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 1674, to which he communicated some papers. He died at Berlin, 28 February, 1688.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 467, No. 53.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 516.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, l. p. 457.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 375.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 137.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 135.

Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1792, iii. p. 554 ; English translation, 1814, iii. p. 221.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 116, 137, 218.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 151, 180, 183.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 29.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 200.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 660.

ELUCIDIARIUS Artis Transmutatorię Metallorum Summa Maior.

See CHRISTOPHORUS Parisiensis.

ELUCIDIATIO Secretorum, das ist, Erklärung der Geheimnussen, wie der Lapis Philosophorum funden, vnd die vniuersal Medicin erlanget wirdt, durch die

ELUCIDATIO Secretorum. *Continued.*

Experimenta Raymundi Lullij Maioricani, Item, durch die Hermetische Philosophiam Bernhardi Comititis à Marchia, auch durch die Dicta Alani, vnd Claues F. Basilij Valentini Benedictini. Jetzt in Teutscher Sprach vertiert vnd zusammen getruckt. Zu Franckfort durch Wolfgang Richtern, in Verlegung Nicolai Steinij. Anno M.DCII. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Sacræ Cæs. Maiest.

12°. Pp. [24] 1-191 [1 blank] [24], 193-358 [2 blank] 359-466. [1 with Colophon and printer's device.] [9 blank pages at the end.] Title red and black. 4 small woodcuts in Lully's Tract.

The dedication to Georgius Schwallenberger, a Canonikus, etc., of St. Peters in Fritziahr, "most skilful in the Secret Philosophy," dated Frankfurt, 1602, is signed by the publisher, Steinius.

The tracts are:

Raymundi Lullij Experimenta, p. 1.

Bernhardi Comititis Tervisani Bericht von der Hermetischen Philosophin, 193.

(With a title and *Vorrede* [pp. 24], not included in the pagination, and the *Tabula Smaragdina*, p. 200.)

Dicta Alani, p. 335.

Fratis Basilij Valentini Benedictini Summarischer Bericht, von dem Lapide Philosophorum, p. 359.

(This includes the two tracts: *Vom grossen Stein der Uralten Weisen* (p. 367) and *Die zwölf Schlüssel* (p. 398).)

De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophici, p. 465.

(A set of verses.)

The tracts by Bernhardus and Basilius have title-pages, dated 1602.

EMANUEL.

Libellus duodecim aquarum.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 209.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 104.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 85; 1656, p. 81.

EMERICUS (JOHANNES), *Respondens.*

See COCUS (JACOBUS), *Præses.*

ENCELIUS (CHRISTOPHORUS).

See ENTZELT (C).

ENCHIRIDION *Physicæ Restitutæ.*

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

ENGELHARD.

Liber de Lapide Philosophorum.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, Sig. Iv *recto*.

ENGELHARD VON LÖHNEYSS (GEORG).

See LÖHNEYSS (GEORG ENGELHARD VON).

ENIGMA.

See ÆNIGMA.

ENIGME Philosophique.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Cosmopolite, Nouvelle Lumiere de la Phisique naturelle*, 1629, p. 66.

ENTDECKTEN (DIE) *Requisita Realia.*

See SINCERUS.

ENTRETIEN d'Eudoxe et de Pyrophile sur l'ancienne Guerre des Chevaliers.

See TRIOMPHE (Le) *Hermetique*, 1689, 1699, p. 27.

ENTZELT (CHRISTOPH).

De Re Metallica, hoc est, de Origine, Varietate, & Natura Corporum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum, atq; aliarum, quæ ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deseruentium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio Salueldensi. Cum priuilegio Imper. Franc. Apud Chr. Egenolphum.

8°. Pp. [13, 1 blank, 1 leaf wanting] 271 [3 blank]. Five woodcuts. The pagination is irregular. The collation is the same as the following. In F there are two extra double leaves, but that in G is wanting. H is complete. This edition is undated, but is probably that of 1551. This copy wants a2, which contains Melanchthon's letter to Egenolphus, dated 1551. Vignette of the altar and heart, but a different design from the following.

De Re Metallica, hoc est, de Origine, Varietate, & Natura Corporum Metallicorum, Lapidum, Gemmarum, atq; aliarum, quæ ex fodinis eruuntur, rerum, ad Medicinæ usum deseruentium, Libri III. Autore Christophoro Encelio Salueldensi. Cum Priuilegio Imp. Franc. Apud Hæred. Christiani Egenolphi. M.D.LVII.

8°. Sigs. a8, A-E in eights, F8 with two extra double leaves, G8 with an extra folding leaf, H8, but 4 and 5 are in one, I to Q in eights, R7, last leaf blank (?) wanting; or pp. [15, 1 blank], 271 [1 blank, and last leaf (blank?) wanting]. The pagination is irregular. Five woodcuts. Printer's device of an altar and upon it a flaming heart, as Vignette. a2 contains Melanchthon's letter.

Entzelt, Einzeld, Enzelius, Entzelius, Encelius, was a native of Saalfeld in Thuringia, and lived in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was rector at Tangermünde in the Marck, and pastor at Osterhausen. He died 15 March, 1586, in his sixty-sixth year. He wrote a Chronicle of the Old Marck Brandenburg, printed at Magdeburg, 1579, and again at Saltzwedel, 1732, and one or two other works. He is said to have been a doctor of Medicine, which seems doubtful, and wrote his little book on metals. Philip Melanchthon gave him a strong letter of recommendation to Egenolph, the printer at Frankfurt, dated 19 August, 1551, urging Egenolph to print the book and commending the author for his diligence and for having inserted matter in his treatise which was to be found nowhere else.

Egenolph appears to have complied with Gesner, *Bibliotheca . . . in Epitomen redacta per Josiam Simlerum*, 1583, p. 121.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 98.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 85.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 176.
Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 545.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 62.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 221.
Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 594.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 50.
Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, ii. p. 403.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 1303.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 274 (quotes the editions of 1551, 1557).

Melanchthon's request and to have printed the work at once in the undated edition, which, probably from the date of the letter, is usually spoken of as of 1551. Reimmann, however, who does not seem to have known of an undated edition at all, thinks that Egenolph did not print the book till 1557. Comparison, however, of the two issues, and the better style of the undated one, would induce me to regard it as the earlier, and, possibly, of 1551. An edition of 1551 is mentioned in the *Bibliotheca Riviniana*, there is one so dated (hypothetically) in the British Museum, and it is quoted by Stolle and by Kestner. In all these cases it is doubtless the undated edition to which allusion is made. The book was included in the *Corpus juris et systema rerum metallicarum*, Frankfurt, 1698; 'a wretched German translation' Beckmann calls it.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 155.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 343.
Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, p. 179 (Haller quotes an edition, Francofurti, 1577, 8°, possibly a misprint for 1557).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 356 ("De Uva Quercina," in Lib. III. cap. li. p. 238, of the 1557 edition).
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 364 (quotes both editions, 1551, 1557).
Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1799, iv. p. 342; English translation, 1814, iv. p. 16.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 155.

EPILOGUS & Recapitulatio in Michaelis SendivogI Poloni Novum Lumen Chymicum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum, 1624.

See ORTHELIUS (ANDREAS), 1624.

EPIMETHEUS (FRANCISCUS).

See REUSNER (HIERONYMUS), Pandora, 1588.

EPISTEL.

See ALEXANDER.

See BRIEF.

See SEND-BRIEF.

See SENDSCHREIBEN.

EPISTOLA Andreæ de Blawen.

See BLAWEN (ANDREAS DE).

EPISTOLA Cornelii Alvetani Arnsrodii.

See ALVETANUS ARNSRODIUS (CORNELIUS).

EPISTOLA Haimonis.

See HAIMON.

EPISTOLA ad Hermannum Archiepiscopum Coloniensem De Lapide Philosophico.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), Thesaurinella, 1682, p. 374.

EPISTOLA Joannis Pontani.

See PONTANUS (JOANNES).

EPISTOLA de Metallorum Transmutatione.

See MORHOF (D. G.).

EPISTOLA Monachi cujusdam Benedictini ordinis de lapide philosophico, opuscula Platonis et Arnoldi Villanovani recensens.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 799.

EPISTOLA Novi Præservativi universalis naturalis.

See SCHWARTZENWALD (JOHANN VALENTIN VON).

EPISTOLA de Principiis artis Hermeticæ.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum ; Epilogus, 1624, p. 118.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 474.

EPISTOLA al Re di Napoli.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

EPISTOLA vetus de metallorum materia & artis imitatio.

See GRATAROLO (G.), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 263.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 187.

EPISTOLÆ quinque Medicinales.

See MUFETT (THOMAS).

EPITAPHIUM Bononiense.

See ÆLIA LÆLIA CRISPIS.

In addition to the authorities already noticed in the remarks to this heading (CATALOGUE, p. 6, above), reference may be made to the attempted explanation of it by Michael Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 168, and by Kircher, *Œdipus Ægyptiacus*, Romæ, 1653, li. pp. 418-420.

ERBINÄUS VON BRANDAU (MATTHÄUS).

Matthäi Erbinäi von Brandau, Eq. Bohem. & Med. Doct. Warhafft Beschreibung von der Universal-Medicin, und Güldnen Tinctur Ursprung, Anfang, Mittel und Ende, wie auch derselben Zubereitung nach der alten und neuen Philosoph. warhafften Gründen, wobey auch noch viele andere Curiöse Sachen zufinden. Aus des Seel. Herrn Autoris MSto zum Druck befördert und communiciret durch T. P. G. L. M. S. Leipzig, Zufinden in Lanckischen Laden, M DC LXXXIX.

8°. Pp. [12] 148.

T. P. G. L. is presumably Theophrasti Paracelsi Grosser Liebhaber, as in the other tract.

Matthäi Erbinäi von Brandau, Eq. Bohem. & Med. Doct. XII. Grund-Säulen der Natur und Kunst, worauf die Verwandlung der Metallen gebaut, benebst V. Vornehmer Artisten wahrhafften Processen, worunter einer des Th. Paracelsi, welcher noch niemahlen in Druck gesehen worden, übersendet an Se. Hochfürstl. Durchlauchtigk. Hn. Johann Christian, Hertzogen in Schlesien zur Liegnitz und Brieg, &c. &c. &c. aus des Hochseel. Herrn Autoris, ob zwar etwas unleserlichen Manuscripto nebst einer, kurtzen Beschreibung Johannis Pontani Secreten Philosophischen Feuers auf Begehren unterschiedener vornehmen Leute zum Druck befördert von einem Grossen Liebhaber des Theophrasti Paracelsi. M. DC. LXXXIX.

8°. Pp. 50 [2 blank]. Folding plate. No place, but probably Leipzig.

He is called variously; Matthias von Brandau; Matthias Erbe, Erben, and Erbin von Brandau; Dr. Erben; Matthias Erbinäus von Brandau, and he has also the surname of Lobkowitz. In the British Museum and some other catalogues he is entered under Brandau. Nothing is on record about him except that he was a doctor of Medicine and a Bohemian Knight. But he is quoted as the authority for one or two narratives connected with transmutation of lead into gold, and with the

curing of a person suffering from the plague, both by means of a red oil of which a few drops only were required to produce the desired effects. It is he also who has put on record the account of the assassination of Albrecht Beyer in or about 1570.

By the author of the *Fegfeuer* he is accused of having deceived and misled many worthy people by the seductive style of his treatise on the Universal Medicine.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-kunst, 1702, p. 126.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 38, 76-7, 82, 189.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 128.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 44.

Bevtrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 539.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii, p. 28.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 201.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1832, pp. 289, 365.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff. Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1191-92.

Sudhof, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, pp. 463, 628, 702 (under Erbe and Erbinäus).

ERCKER (LAZARUS).

Beschreibung allerfurnemisten Mineralischen Ertzt vnnd Bergwercks arten, wie dieselbigen, vnd eine jede in sonderheit, jrer Natur vnd eygenschafft nach, auff alle Metalla probirt, vnd in kleinen Fewr sollen versucht werden, mit erklärung etlicher furnemer nützlicher Schmelzwerck, im grossen Feuer, auch scheidung Goldts, Silbers, vnd anderer Metalln, sampt einem Bericht defs Kupffer saigerns, Messing brennens, vnd Salpeter siedens, auch aller saltzigen Mineralischen proben, vnd was denen allen anhengig, in fünf Bücher verfasst, defsgleichen zu vorn niemals in Druck kommen. Allen Liebhabern der Feuerkünste, jungen Probirern vnd Bergkleuten zu nutz, mit schönen Figuren vnd abrißs der Instrument, trewlich vnd fleissig an tag geben. Auffß neue an vielen orten mit besserer aufsführung, vnd mehrern Figuren erklärt,

ERCKER (LAZARUS). *Continued.*

durch den weitberühmten Lazarum Erckern, der Röm. Kay. May. Obersten Bergkmeister vnd Buchhalter, im Königreich Böhem, &c. Mit Röm. Keys. May. Priuilegien. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, durch Johan Feyerabendt. 1598.

Folio ff. [4] 134 [3] [1 blank, wanting]. Title red and black. Wants f. 2.
41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text. Vignette of a laboratory.

Aula Subterranea Domina Dominantium Subdita Subditorum. Das ist: Unterirdische Hofhaltung, ohne welche weder die Herren regieren, noch die Vnterthanen gehorchen können. Oder gründliche Beschreibung derjenigen Sachen, so in der Tieffe der Erden wachsen, als aller Ertzen der Königlichen und gemeinen Metallen, auch fürnehmster Mineralien, durch welche nächst Gott, alle Künste, Übungen und Stände der Welt gehandhabet und erhalten werden, da dann fürnemlich hierinn gelehret wird, wie sothanige Ertz- und Bergwercksarten, jede insonderheit ihrer Natur und Eigenschafft gemäfs, auff alle Metalla probirt, und im kleinen Feuer versucht werden, nebst Erklärung einiger fürnehmer nützlichen Schmelzwerck im grossen Feuer, Item Ertz scheiden, bochen, waschen und rösten, auch Scheidung Goldes, Silbers und anderer Metallen, ingleichem Kupffer seigern, Messing brennen, Salpeder sieden, destillation der Scheidwasser, und ihrem Brauch, auch zu nutzmachung anderer mineralischen Berg- und Saltarten. Vormalis durch den Weltberühmten und gantz Teutschland zierenden Herrn Lazarum Ercker, weiland der Römischen Käyserl. Majest. Obristen Bergmeister auff's treulichste beschrieben. Anitzo aber, wegen Abgang der Exemplarien auff's neue mit vielen nützlichen und nohtwendigen Stücken und Secreten, so entweder Herr Ercker übergangen, oder nach der Zeit inventirt worden, und andern Notis über S. Erckers Text mercklich vermehret, zusambt angehängter Aufslegung der Terminorum und Redarten der Bergleute, Probirer, Wardeinen und Müntzmeister, deren sie sich was ihre Profession belangt, zu bedienen pflegen. Ein sehr nützlich und nöhtig Werck vor die Herren der Bergwercke, Berg-Rähte, Ertz- und Artzneykündiger, Probir-Discipeln, Laboranten, und alle die mit Metallen und Mineralien umbgehen müssen oder wollen. Mit möglichstem Fleiße gestellet und aufgefertiget, durch einige hochverständige Bergwercks Erfahrne und Liebhabere. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann David Zunners, Buchhändlers. Gedruckt bey Paulus Hummen Sel. Wittib. Im Jahr M.DC.LXXII.

Folio. Pp. [14, including the engraved title, by P. Rilian, dated 1673] 332 [4]. The engraved title is: 'Aula subterranea aliàs Probier Buch Herrn Lazari Erckers,' and is dated 1673. 41 woodcuts of apparatus, etc., in the text.

The *Interpres Phraseologia Metallurgicæ* is by Christianus Berwardus, and has a separate title, as follows:

Interpres Phraseologia Metallurgicæ. Oder Erklärung der fürnehmsten Terminorum und Redearten, welche bey den Bergleuten, Puchern, Schmelzern, Probirern und Müntzmeistern, &c. in Benennung ihrer Profession Sachen, Gezeugs, Gebäude, Werkschafft, und Instrumenten gebräuchlich sind, wie nemlich solche nach gemeinen Deutschen zu verstehen. Nebenst angehängter kurzen Deduction defs löblichen Bergrechts und alter wohlhergebrachter Gewonheit, betreffend den Bau der Bergwercke, auff was Weise man nemlich zur Lehnshafft einer Zeche, Masse, Gegendrum oder Kuckufs gelange, und deren hinwieder verlustig werde können. Auff ertheilte Höchstlöbl. Fürstl. Commission zusamen durch den Edlen und Hochgelahrten Herrn, Christianum Berwardum, J. C. & Assess. Jud Metal. Anitzo aber, cum venia

ERCKER (LAZARUS). *Continued.*

benemeriti Authoris, Herrn Erckers Schriften mit angehangt, umb eines durch das andere desto besser zu verstehen, und also dem gemeinen Nutz zu Dienst mit zum Druck verordnet. Franckfurt am Mayn, in Verlegung, Johann David Zunners. Gedruckt bey Paulus Hummen Sel. Wittib. Im Jahr M.DC.LXXIII.

Pp. [4] 47 [1 blank].

This edition of 1672 has a preface to the reader with a set of verses, written by 'Iohannes Hiskias Cardalucius,' who seems to have been the acting editor, though he speaks of 'other skilled miners'

being engaged in getting it up. A list of the errata in it was afterwards printed by Cardilucius in his *Magnalia Medico-Chymica*, 1676, pp. 401-409 (*q. v.*).

Aula Subterranea Domina Dominantium Subdita Subditorum. Das ist: Unterirdische Hofhaltung ohne welche weder die Herren regieren, noch die Unterthanen gehorchen können. Oder gründliche Beschreibung dererjenigen Sachen, so in der Tieffe der Erden wachsen, als aller Ertzen der Königlichen und gemeinen Metallen, auch fürnehmster Mineralien, durch welche, nechst Gott, alle Künste, Übungen und Stände der Welt gehandhabet und erhalten werden, da dann fürnehmlich hierin gelehret wird, wie sothanige Ertz- und Bergwercks-Arten, jede insonderheit ihrer Natur und Eigenschafft gemäß, auf alle Metalla probirt, und im kleinen Feuer versucht werden, nebst Erklärung einiger fürnehmer nützlichen Schmelzwercke im grossen Feuer, Item, Ertz scheiden, puchen, waschen und rösten, auch Scheidung Goldes, Silbers, und anderer Metallen, ingleichem Kupffer saigern, Mefsing brennen, Distillation der Scheidwasser und ihrem Brauch, auch zu Nutzmachung anderer mineralischen Berg- und Saltz-Arten. Vormahls durch den Weltberühmten und gantz Teutschland zierenden Herrn Lazarum Ercker, weiland der Römisch- Kayserl. Majest. obersten Bergmeister aufs treulichste beschrieben. Anjetzo aber bey dieser neuesten Auflage nicht nur mit vielen nothwendigen Erläuterungen und Geheimnissen, so entweder Herr Ercker übergangen, und nach der Zeit erfunden worden, nebst andern Anmerckungen über seel. Erckers Text um vieles vermehret, sondern auch von allen Fehlern aufs sorgfältigste gereiniget. Zusamt einem neuen angehengten gründlichen Unterricht von dem Salpeter pflanzen, dessen Ausfied- Präparirung und Gebrauch, benebst einer zulänglichen Nachricht von der Pulver-Manufactur, dasselbige mit denen dazu gehörigen Materialien zuzubereiten, wie auch Auslegung derer Kunst-Wörter, welche sich die Bergleute, Probierer, Wardeinen und Müntzmeister zu bedienen pflegen. Ein sehr vollständig und nützlich Werck für Berg- und Hütten-Bediende, und alle die mit Metallen und Mineralien umzugehen willens oder verbunden sind. Mit vielen nothwendigen und zu mehrerer Erklärung dienenden 42 Figuren gezieret. Nach möglichstem Fleiß und Sorgfalt vermehrt und verbessert durch J. E. C. Einem des Berg- und Hütten-Wercks nebst dem Müntzwesen und der Metallurgie erfahren Liebhaber. Fünffte Auflage. Franckfurt am Mayn, Verlegt von Johann David Jung, 1736.

Folio. Pp. [12, including the engraved title] 208 [4]. Title red and black. Engraved title by Badollet, and 44 woodcuts in the text.

Interpres Phraseologiae Metallurgicae, oder Erklärung derer fürnehmsten Terminorum und Redens-Arten, welche bey denen Bergleuten, Puchern, Schmelzern, Probierern und Müntzmeistern, &c. in Benennung ihrer Professions-Sachen, Geseugs, Gebäude, Werckschafft und Instrumenten gebräuchlich sind, wie nemlich solche nach

ERCKER (LAZARUS). *Continued.*

dem gemeinen Deutschen zu verstehen. Nebst angehängter kurtzen Deduction des löblichen Berg-Rechts und alter wohlhergebrachter Gewohnheit betreffend den Bau derer Bergwercke, auf was Weise man nemlich zur Lehnenschaft einer Zeche, Mafse, Gegendrum oder Kuckufs gelangen, und deren hinwiederum verlustig werden könne. Auf ertheilte Höchstlöbl. Fürstl. Commission zusammen getragen. Durch den Wohl-Edlen und Hochgelahrten Herrn Christianum Berwardum, J. C. & Assess. Jud. Metal. Anjetzo aber, cum venia benemeriti Authoris, Herrn Erckers Schriften mit angehängt, um eines durch das andere desto besser zu verstehen, und also dem gemeinen Nutz zu Dienst mit zum Druck verordnet. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Johann David Jungs, Im Jahr MDCCXXXVI.

Folio. Pp. 36.

Considering the importance of Ercker's treatise it is remarkable how little is on record about him. He was inspector-general of the mines of Hungary, Transylvania, and the Tyrol, which position he held under three consecutive emperors in the sixteenth century, and he calls himself of St. Annen Bergk.

His book was highly prized at the time, for it was a record of practical experience, and was not burdened with theories and hypotheses.

The first edition was printed by Georg Schwartz at Prague, 1574, in folio. Subsequent editions appeared at Frankfurt a. M. in 1580, the above in 1598, 1629, all in folio.

The work was enlarged and entitled *Aula Subterranea*, and was published in 1672 as above, 1684, 4°; 1703, fol.; and the above, 1736, fol., called the fifth edition. If this mean the fifth of the *Aula* there must be another edition which I have not noticed in the lists.

The English translation was made by Sir John Pettus, and is headed *Fleta Minor*, a punning title, which, as he explains, refers to his imprison-

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 63.
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, viii. col. 1514.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1735, p. 50.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 156.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 376.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 65.

EREMITA Anonymus.

See SPLENDOR Salis et Solis, 1677.

EREMITA Suburbanus.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens, oder des so betittelten Lapidis Philosophorum. Abgehandelt in einem angestellten Gespräche zwischen Vatter und Sohn, über ein Avertissement, welches unter dem 16 Hornung 1765. in der Frankfurter Sonnabends-Zeitung, Num. 27. und in der Erlanger-Zeitung Num. 17. von einer ungenannten Feder, an die Hochgelehrten Societäten zu London, Paris und Berlin eingeruckt gewesen; und worüber man sich gedachter Societäten unpartheyische Gedenkungsart öffentlich ausgebetten hat. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs 1767.

8°. Pp. 62 [a blank].

In this dialogue an account is given of a universal solvent, experiments made with which by the father are described, but whether it is all to be understood literally or metaphorically it is a little difficult to say.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1484.

ment in the Fleet. The preface is dated 26 Feb., 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the book was published in 1683. There is a copy in the British Museum. It was reissued with the date altered to 1686, which was effected by substituting V. for II. in the original date MDC LXXXIII. The inserted V. is not in line with the other figures, and as, in the copy which I have, the title is mounted on a guard, I presume either that the whole title leaf is a cancel, or else that the original title page was cut from the rest of the sheet to enable the alteration in the date to be made. I have not been able to compare the two title pages, as there is not a copy of the 1686 issue in the Museum.

The English edition is sumptuously printed with large engraved capitals, and it has a portrait of Pettus and "44 sculptures" of apparatus and operations. These have been re-engraved on copper (the originals are on wood), with a change of costume in the operators from the sixteenth century to that of a hundred years later with a corresponding loss of vigour and realism.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 364.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 72.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 46.

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 223.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1885, vi. p. 214 (under Ercker).

ERLÖSUNG der Philosophen aus dem Fegfeuer der Chymisten. Das ist: Rechtmäßige Retorsion, im Nahmen der Philosophen denen ohnlängst ausgeflogenen drey Läster-Bogen entgegen gesetzt durch Ihrer Herrlichkeiten Fiscal. Das Jahr zuvor, ehe das Fegfeuer angeschüret ward, 1701.

8°. Pp. 54. No place or printer, but apparently by the same as printed the *Fegfeuer* itself. See SÖLDNER.

An amusing piece of vituperation. Quite possibly by Söldner himself, the author of the *Fegfeuer*. He points out that the *Fegfeuer* was printed at Amsterdam, "vielleicht im Voigtlande," 1702, was sold at Frankfurt in the summer of 1701, and in September of this year, "verlegt worden ist." I

suspect this last phrase has a double meaning. He goes through the *Fegfeuer* paragraph by paragraph, and criticises the judgments passed on the different chemists.

It is quoted by Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 63.

ERNESTI (JOHANN).

De Oleis variis Arte Chymica destillatis.

See HARTMANN (JOHANN), *Praxis Chymiatrica*, 1647, p. 397.

There is considerable confusion about this author. Mercklin, followed by Manget, enters the work under Ernesti, and quotes an edition: Francofurti, apud Casparum Rotelium, 1634, 8°, but not the one above. He also treats Ernesti as a different person from Johannes Ernestus Burggravius. In the British Museum catalogue Ernesti has a separate place, editions of 1647, 8°, 1682, 8°, and 1690, fol., are enumerated, and there is no cross reference to Burggravius. In the medical histories and biographies I can find no reference to a Johannes Ernesti, and on the other hand this treatise is assigned to J. E. Burggravius by Borel, Lipenius, Jöcher, Lenglet Dufresnoy, but not by Haller or Gmelin. As if to complete the confusion Borel

in one place assigns the work *De Electro Philosophorum* to Burggravius, but refers to Ernestus, who appears both with and without the name Burggravius, and in both places as that of the author of the *Biolychnium*, and in one as the editor of Drebbel. But Lenglet Dufresnoy, in his Index, p. 364, gives a cross reference to Burggravius, and yet under that heading makes Ernestus the principal name.

The explanation then seems to be that the author's name was really Ernesti, and that for some reason he received or adopted that of Burggrav. The present tract, therefore, is identical with that which is mentioned in the note under the latter name.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 53, 88, 265; 1656, pp. 51, 84, 247.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca Realis Medica*, 1679, p. 313.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 574.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 234.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 156.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1494.

EROBER- und Demolirung des . . . Fegfeuers der Scheide Kunst.

See ALETHOPHILUS, 1705.

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen oder Schatz-Kammer der Alchymie, darinnen die vortrefflichsten Schriften derer berühmtesten alten und neuern Scribenten denen Liebhabern der Kunst dargestellt werden. Nebst vielen Kupferstichen und andern dazu dienlichen Figuren. [Hamburg, Bey Christian Liebezeit, in der Joh. Kirch, 1708-18.]

Imprint cut off.

4°. Pp. [16] 816. Title red and black. Wormed. Portrait of Paracelsus. 36 engravings. Woodcuts in the text.

This is the Hamburg reprint of Trismosin's *Aureum Vellus*, 1598 (g.v.). Though the special titles are dated Hamburg, 1708, the general title-page is that of 1718.

The five 'Tractatus' contain the following:

- I. Trissmosinische Schriften, p. 1.
- II. Paracelsische Schriften, p. 91.
 - Korndorfferische Schriften, p. 129.
- III. 1. Splendor Solis mit schönen Figuren, p. 163.
 2. Spiegel der Alchymey Ulrici Poyselii, p. 214.
 3. Clausi sampt seiner Declaration der Chymischen Handgriffen, p. 229.
 4. Allerley Particularia die Handtriff zuerlehren, p. 237.
 5. Ein Tinctur oder Elixier eines unbekandten philosophi, p. 250.
 6. Processus pro Tinctura auff den Mercurium Solis und Lunæ, p. 256.
 7. Modus procedendi in præparatione lapidis philosophici, p. 258.
 8. Dialogus philosophiæ, p. 272.
 9. Exemplum artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der philosophischen Kunst, p. 278.
 10. De lapide Philosophorum 12 capita incerti authoris, p. 281.
 11. Vom Stein der Weisen ein schöner Processus Episcopi Melchioris Brixiensis Card. Romæ, etc., und ein Philosophisches

ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse. *Continued.*

- Werck und Gespräch von dem Gelben unnd Rotten Man, p. 256.
12. Von dem Rebis einem Stein, p. 305.
 13. *Varia Philosophica*, p. 307.
 - (a) Capitulum, darinnen das ganze Werck kürztlich begriffen, p. 307.
 - (b) Ein schönes Gedicht, p. 310.
 - (c) Ein Gespräch, p. 312.
 - (d) Ein Gedicht, p. 314.
 - (e) De Oleo Philosophorum, p. 314.
 - (f) Vera præparatio Mercurij, p. 315.
 14. Tractatus vom Saltz der Weisen, p. 315.
 15. Nouum Testamentum, p. 318.
 16. Von dem Philosophischen Bley, p. 319.
 17. Avicenna Septem regulæ ex quibus componitur lapis Philosophorum, p. 320.
 18. Tabula Scientiæ maioris, p. 321.
 19. De quinta essentia vini pulcherrimus tractatus, p. 342.
 20. Tabula Schmaragdina Hermetis Trismegisti patris Philosophorum, p. 335.
 21. Auflegung unnd erklärungs des Gemelds oder Figur (in verse), p. 337.
- IV. 1. Von der Bereitung des gebenedeyten Philosophischen Steins-Caspar Hartung von Hoff, p. 349.
2. De Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum (in verse), p. 360.
 3. Vollkommener Bericht und Handgriff in Zubereitung des Lapidis Philosophorum und Tincturæ Physicæ, p. 370.
 4. Liber Secretorum Ioannis de Padua de Lapide Philosophorum. Liber Primus, p. 376.
 5. Liber secundus, p. 393.
 6. Liber tertius, p. 399.
 7. Claus Philosophiæ Chemicæ, p. 447.
 8. Grundlicher Bericht was die warhaftige Kunst Alchemia innhalte und vermag in Via Universali & Particulari, aufs allen Philosophis zusammen gezogen, p. 479.
9. Hortus Diuitiarum. Der Garten der Reichthumb aller Weisheit Gottes, p. 500.
 10. Ein Werck der Alchimey, p. 519.
 11. Zwo Tincturen auff Weiß und Roth, p. 533.
 12. De Lapide in Aqua Mercuriali, p. 540.
 13. Ein Mercurij Arbeit und Augment mit dem Mercurio Lunæ, p. 545.
 14. Ein schönes Tractätlein in welchem etliche schöne und lustige Particular Stücklein begriffen sind, p. 554.
 15. Ein schön Stück von Doctor Schencken, p. 563.
 16. Von dem Antimonio Philosophorum, non Vulgi, p. 570.
 17. Oleum Antimonii: Die Fixatio, sein Quinta Essen. Caspar Eberlein, p. 579.
- V. 1. Von Offenbarung der Philosophischen Materien und Dingen, aufs welchen vollbracht wirdt die Meisterschaft, in wirkung defs Edlen und gebenedeyten Steins der Philosophen, p. 593.
2. Thesaurus Philosophiæ Eufearij, p. 606.
 3. Tractatus darinn das ganze Secret der Alchimey vom Stein der Weisen begriffen ist, p. 623.
 4. Lux lucens in Tenebris, p. 636.
 5. Tractatus de Vitriolo Philosophorum, p. 642.
 6. Oleum Vitrioli [by R. Bacon], p. 651.
 7. Experimenta . . . durch . . . Raimundum Lilium . . . unnd von Raimundo in Latein beschrieben. Jetzt aber durch Herrn Georgium Sanderreuter von Wasserburg verteutscht worden, p. 664.
 8. Das Buchlein von der natürlichen Philosophie der Metallen des Edlen und Hochgelehrten Herren Dionisij Zacharij Galli, p. 727.
 9. Ein streit und Gespräch des Goldes und Mercurij wider den Stein der Weisen, p. 765.
 10. Etliche Korndorfferische Particularia, p. 773.
 11. Spiegel der Philosophie, p. 787.

ERÖFFNETES Grab der Armuth.

See ATREMONT (H. D').

ERÖFFNETES Philosophisches Vatter-Hertz.

See VATER-HERTZ.

ERÖFFNUNG der Thüre des Königlichen Pallasts dafs sie sey das rohe Antimonium und Materia Secunda Lapidis Philosophorum, welche vor denen mit Blindheit geschlagenen verdeckt, und von denen Weisen unter doppelsinnigen Reden denen Unwürdigen verborgen gehalten worden, anjetzo aber aufs klärste durch gründliche Erweisung aller Welt wieder dargestellt wird durch einen Untersucher dieses vortreflichen Geheimnisses, der den Nahmen führet des Vorläuffers. Drefsden und Leipzig, zu finden bey Gottfried Leschen, 1718.

8°. Pp. [16] 160. The author's anagram is 'Zelus ipsi.'

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 64.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. pp. 140-1.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
 p. 659.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroff, Sciences Secrètes*,
 1870, No. 1438.

ERÖFNETES Philosophisches Vater-Hertz.

See VATER-HERTZ.

ERÖRTERUNG Dreyer Chymischen Fragen, von denen Principiis Chymicis Sale, Sulphure & Mercurio. Darinnen allen Liebhabern der Chymie durch ein hiebey befindliches, und untrügliches Experiment deutlich gezeiget wird, dafs solche in der Natur nicht fundirt, sondern dafs die Artisten pur durch das Tractament und Zusatz in der Zerlegung verleitet, diese zu statuiren bewogen worden. Nebst einem Anhang. Entworfen non einem der sich nennt Amator viæ Regiæ. Heilbronn, auff Unkosten des Auctoris, und in dem Buchladen daselbst bey Paul Strauben in Commission zu haben, 1745.

8°. Pp. 22 [2 blank].

ERRORS of a late Tract called *A short Discourse of the Quintessence of Philosophers.*

See TRUE (A) Light of Alchymy, 1709, p. 89.

ERSTES [. . . Zehntes] Tausend neuer Chymischer Versuche.

See M. (D.), 1768.

ESCHENREUTER (HEINRICH).

Fünf kleine Tractätlein welche er in dem Closter Schwartzbach in Frankenthal Ao. 1403. den 6 May gefunden, und sie wiederum im Closter Marienzell, in Thüringen, Ao. 1489. den 10. Octobr. verborgen, letztlich aber Ao. 1672. wiederum sind gefunden worden. Sammt dem darzu gehörigen Schlüssel.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Chymische Schrifften, 1769, p. 993.

Gallus Etschenreuter, according to Fictuld, may be a poor guide, but he is an innocent compared with Heinrich, for his judgment on this work is that it is "pure Lügen." *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 60. Hoefar (*Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 442; 1866, i. p. 467) apparently confusing him with

Gallus Etschenreuter, says he was of Ratisbon, and added some new alchemical signs to the hermetic dictionary, and refers to the works of Basilius Valentinus and to Gratarolus' *Opuscula quedam chymica in unum corpus collecta*, Francof. 1614, 8°.

ESPAGNET (JEAN D').

Enchiridion Physicæ Restitutæ. In quo verus Naturæ concentus exponitur, plurimique antiquæ Philosophiæ errores per canones & certas demonstrationes dilucidè aperiuntur. Tractatus alter inscriptus. Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ opus: In quo occulta Naturæ & Artis circa Lapidis Philosophorum materiam & operandi modum canonicè & ordinatè fiunt manifesta. Utrumque opus eiusdem Authoris anonymi. Spes mea est in Agno. Secunda editio emendata & aucta. Parisiis, M.DC.XXXVIII.

24°. Pp. 142 [2 blank].

The Arcanum has a separate title and pagination:

Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus. In quo occulta Naturæ & Artis circa Lapidis Philosophorum materiam & operandi modum canonicè & ordinatè fiunt manifesta. Opus eiusdem Authoris Anonymi. Penes Nos Vnda Tagi. Secunda Editio emendata & aucta. Parisiis, M.DC.XXXVIII.

Pp. 71 [1].

La Philosophie Naturelle restablie en sa Pureté. Où l'on void à découuert toute l'œconomie de la Nature, & où se manifestent quantité d'erreurs de la Philosophie Ancienne, estant redigée par Canons & demonstrations certaines. Auec le Traicté de l'Ouurage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermez, qui enseigne

ESPAGNET (JEAN D'). *Continued.*

la matiere, & la façon de faire la Pierre Philosophale. *Spes Mea est in Agno.* A Paris, Chez Edme Pepingué, en la grand' Salle du Palais, du costé de la Cour des Aydes. M.DC.LI. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [32] 378 [6] [2 blank].

On p. 249 the second tract begins with the following title :

L'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermes. Où l'on découvre tout ce que la Nature, & l'Art ont de caché touchant la Matière de la Pierre Philosophale; & la façon de la faire. Fait par le mesme Auteur du Traicté precedent. A Paris, M.DC.LI.

In the British Museum Catalogue this work is placed under Pachou (J.). The 'Epistre' to the bishop of Auxerre is signed Jean Bachou.

Arcanum Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Opus.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), *Bibliotheca*, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 649.

Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ.

See HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG), *Pharus ad Ophir Auriferum, i.e. Commentarius in anonymi Galli Arcanum Philosophiæ Hermeticæ*, 1714.

By Hannemann was also edited: *Veteris philosophi profundissimi physica restituta cum exegesi*, Tubingæ, 1725, 4°.

Das geheime Werck der Hermetischen Philosophie worinnen die natürlichen und künstlichen Geheimnisse der Materie des philosophischen Steins, wie auch die Art und Weise zu arbeiten richtig und ordentlich offenbahret sind. Von Joannes d'Espagnet Anagr. e. in u. mut. *Penes Nos Unda Tagi.*

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 823.

Enchiridion Physicæ restitutæ.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), *Bibliotheca*, 1653.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 626.

Espagnet's history is nearly as great an Arcanum as that of which he has attempted the revelation. Though by the majority of writers—if not by all—he seems to be quite well known, he is still called "Anonymus Gallus," and the books ascribed to him appear under the two phrases "*Penes nos unda Tagi*" and "*Spes mea est in Agno*," which pass for anagrams of his name. It may, however, be as well to note that the anagrams are by no means strict, if "*Joannes d'Espagnet*" be the form of the name operated on. For the former of these contains the letter *u*, which is not in the name, and only two *e*'s, while the name has three. This discrepancy is frankly acknowledged in Roth-Scholtz's reprint, where it is said: "*Anagr. e in u mutat.*" Borrichius says that "*Don Janus Espagnet*" can be taken out of the anagram, which, certainly, it can be, letter for letter, but then the name never appears in that form. The other transposition is even farther astray, for it wants a *d* and an *n*, and it has an *m* which does not appear in the name at all.

Apart, however, from this there is want of unanimity as to Espagnet's identity and as to the authorship of the tracts in question.

Borrichius gives a very circumstantial account. He commends the *Arcanum Hermeticæ philosophiæ Opus* as the wisest, most open and free from obscurities and double meanings of all the works

he had perused. The author was concealed in the anagram, but was believed to be Don Janus Espagnet, a senator of the parliament of Toulouse. In 1664, when Borrichius met the son, also a senator of Toulouse, who was about sixty years of age, a straight-forward, learned man, and a chemist wholly devoted to the study of Raymund Lully, he asked him if his father had been an adept, and had published the book. He received no satisfaction as to the first point, whether because the son did not know or would not tell Borrichius leaves doubtful, but he admitted the second. In this account Borrichius is followed by Fuchs.

All other writers state that Espagnet was president of the parliament of Bordeaux; town-president Schmiebler calls him, I presume, provost, or head of the town council, who adds that he followed Gaston Claveus as a defender of alchemy. Nothing more is on record about his life.

There are various opinions as to the authorship of the books. Borel informs us that some affirmed that the *Enchiridion* was not by Espagnet, but by another who was called 'Eques Imperialis,' or 'le chevalier impérial,' which he admits he had difficulty in believing. Borrichius also says that it was a question whether he was author or editor, and the doubt turns up in Bayle, Lenglet Dufresnoy, and others.

Hoefler holds a different opinion on the matter.

ESPAGNET (JESU?), *Continued.*

After reflecting the clear views and various suggestions which we find in the *Enchyridion* we believe to believe that the *Arcanum . . . opus* can be of the same origin because the ideas and the style are so different. There is no doubt, however, that the works announce themselves as being by the same author and sometimes—see that he is an author's own work—a trace—regarding the *Arcanum . . . opus* in the second part of the *Enchyridion*. And apparently it did not occur to him to entertain doubts about the authorship.

Morhof speaks of the *Arcanum . . . opus* as a work "added to the *Enchyridion* of Espagnet," and apparently not of him. He says it is elegantly written, and shows by its very style that it is genuine, which is further proved by the fact that Philasteria, who possessed the work & ever and one did, mentions it and transcribes portions from it. The elegant *herm* is held a work that they seem to be by the same author, who was known as Anonymus Gallus. Indirectly expresses surprise that Morhof should have ascribed the works to Philasteria, but it seems to me that he has misunderstood his meaning. Morhof meant to convey that Philasteria, who was certainly an adept, would never have copied passages from it unless he had believed in its truthfulness. But he does not affirm that he was the author.

Without any argument or hesitation Bayle ignores the two difficulties which had been in existence for a couple of centuries, and at once states Espagnet to have been president of the

parliament of Bordeaux and one of the learned men of the seventeenth century and reputed author of the *Arcanum . . . opus*. In 1523, at Paris, the *Enchyridion* was printed, and this is known for his, because people who knew him well affirmed it to be his, and because the two signatures are of his name. It was the first treatise in France which was in opposition to the physics of Aristotle. It was followed by the *Arcanum . . . opus* in which is described the philosopher's stone, its preparation and properties.

He also edited an old manuscript entitled *Rosier des Guerres* which was printed in 1546 exactly as it stood without changing or modernizing the spelling or language, which he followed with the utmost exactitude. He believed that his was the first edition, but it was subsequently found that there had been already an edition in 1523. He also wrote a tract on the education of a young prince.

He is reputed editor of the work of Pierre de L'Acrc on Demons, but this I have not been able to confirm.

Of the writings several editions are enumerated: in Latin, Paris, 1508, 8° (which is the first); 1623, 8°; 1647, 1690, 32°; in German: Leipzig, 1685, 8°. According to Gemelin the *Arcanum . . . opus* first appeared in the edition of 1638. If the dates now given be complete and correct, the above edition of 1638, called *editio secunda*, must be regarded merely as a reprint or reissue of that of 1623.

There was also an English translation:

Enchyridion Physicæ Restitutæ; or, the Summary of Physicks recovered. Wherein the true Harmony of Nature is explained, and many Errors of the ancient Philosophers, by Canons and certain Demonstrations, are clearly evidenced and evinced. London, Printed by W. Bentley, and are to be sold by W. Sheares at the Bible, and Robert Tulchein at the Phenix, in the New-Rents in S. Pauls Church-Yard. 1651.

24°. Pp. [10, 2 blank] 167 [1 blank].

Hewel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 85, 271.
 Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1773, p. 142; German translation, 1764, p. 116.
 Horrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1677, p. 36, § 1v.
 Keren Hapuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 59.
 N. Zeit. von Gelehrten Sachen aufs Jahr 1720, p. 327.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 64.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire Historique et critique*, 1730, II, pp. 477-8.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, II, p. 824.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, II, lib. 1, c. 15, § 17, p. 119; II, lib. 2, c. 3, § 6, p. 165.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 569.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 389, 476, 477; iii. p. 157 (and compare pp. 134, 190, for the Chevalier Impérial).
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 68.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV, i. p. 625, note 1; IV, ii. p. 616.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 95.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 506; 1798, ii. p. 4.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 137.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 357.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1844, II, p. 333; 1869, II, p. 324.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1128-30.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, II, p. 345.

ESPRIT Mineral.

See KESPOUR, 1668.

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS).

Sond-brief an Wilhelm Gratarolum.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, Chymische Schriften, 1746, 1747, p. 298.

ETSCHENREUTER (GALLUS). *Continued.*

Gallus Etschenreuter was a physician of Ratisbon, in the sixteenth century. He wrote: "δραχμὸληρον, seu Calculus . . . Item δραχμορολη, seu partium drachmæ dosis Argeet. 1569," 8°. "De natura, viribus et effectibus balnearum & salubrium fontium qui per Ger-

maniam celebres sunt, Argent. 1571," 8°. "Epistola ad Gratarolum," in *Opuscula Chemica*, Franc. 1614, 8°, and Franc. 1580, 8°.

Fictuld says he was M.D. and chemist at Schlettstadt. He condemns this epistle as "poor stuff" and "hollow quill-fencing."

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 168.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 89; 1656, p. 85.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 316.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 235.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 278.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, II. p. 417.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. II. p. 60.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, II. p. 173.

ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL).

Michaelis Etmulleri, Philos. & Medic. D. hujusque in Alma Lipsiensi Prof. Publ. & Practici olim per omnem Europam celeberrimi. Opera Medica Theoretico-Practica, Mich. Ernestus Etmullerus, Filius, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctor, Anatomix & Chirurgiæ in eadem Academia Lipsiensi Professor Publicus Extraordinarius, & Illustris Academiæ Leopoldinæ Naturæ Curiosorum Collega, innumeras, quibus hactenus scaturerunt, mendas sustulit, hiulca supplevit, luxata restituit, superflua delevit, novosque ex Manuscriptis Paternis Tractatus addidit. Cum Privilegio Cæsareo, Regis Polon. & Electoris Saxonici. Francofurti ad Moenum. Ex Officina Zunneriana. Anno Christi M DCCVIII.

Folio. Pp. [36, including the engraved title] 1020. Title red and black; vignette.

Tomus II., Pars I. [2] 1108; Pars II. [2] 848, Index [100]; 1 plate, p. 543.

Michael Etmüller was born at Leipzig, 26 May, 1644, studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine there and at Wittenberg, graduated in philosophy in 1662, and in 1663 pursued chemistry and pharmacy under Michaelis. In 1666 he started on a long tour in Italy, France, England, and Holland, and was going to spend some months there when he was summoned home, whereupon he graduated Dr. Med. in Leipzig the day after his arrival. He now devoted himself to practice and to study, wrote numerous dissertations, became a

member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1670, and in 1681 he was created professor of botany and surgery. On 9 March, 1683, his death occurred; according to some it was due to a hectic fever, according to others it was caused by a chemical experiment. He was the author of numerous works, especially on pharmacy, collected by his son Michael Ernst Etmüller, who prefixed a life of his father addressed to Lucas Schroeck, president of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1703. It was reprinted by Manget.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, Ann. 9 Mar., 1683, Sig. Tttt 3 verso.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 64.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 236-239.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 291-4, p. 784.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1734, VIII. col. 3044.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 279.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, II. col. 417.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 465, No. 36.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, I. p. 339; 1778, II. p. 164.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, III. p. 326.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, I. p. 604.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, I. p. 564.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, I. p. 377.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1776, I. p. 98; 1779, III. p. 55, 173.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, II. p. 139, 233, 256, 435.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, I. p. 291.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), IV. p. 63.

Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, I. p. 207.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. I. p. 227.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, II. p. 1.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, II. p. 379.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, IV. p. 380; 2nd Series, 1900, V. p. 164.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, II. p. 310.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1888, XXXVI. p. 354.

ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL ERNESTUS).

See ETTMÜLLER (MICHAEL), 1708.

This person was the son of Michael Etmüller, and was born at Leipzig, 26 Augt., 1673. He studied at Zittau and Altenburg, went in 1692 to Wittenberg, returned to Leipzig and graduated in arts. He then began medicine under some of the best men of the time, travelled in Germany, Holland, and England, and was made doctor at Leipzig in 1699. He was subsequently appointed professor of anatomy and surgery, in 1719 pro-

fessor of physiology and pathology, was elected a member and then director of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, and filled some other offices. He took great trouble over the 'Acta' of the society, and communicated several papers to it, wrote numerous dissertations, and edited his father's works. He did not concern himself with chemistry. He died at Leipzig, 25 Sept., 1732.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 239.

Acta Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum, 1740, v. Appendix.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 279.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 418.

Bächner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 485, No. 253.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 161.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 744.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 22.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1776, i. p. 99; 1788, iv. p. 183.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 165.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 67.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, l. i. p. 240.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1843, xxxviii. p. 388.

Nowvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvi. col. 639 (he is called Ernest-Michel in this article).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 400.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 310.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 380; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 164.

ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

Des getreuen Eckharts entlauffener Chymicus, in welchem vornemlich der Laboranten und Process-Krämer Bofsheit und Betrügerey, wie dieselben zu erkennen und zu fliehen; hernach bewährteste Artzney-Mittel in allerhand Kranckheiten und Zufällen menschlichen Leibes zu gebrauchen; dann sonderliche, philosophische, politische, medicinische am Meisten aber Chymische Anmerckung und Process; wie auch eine gründliche Erörterung vieler zweifelhafter Vorträge; endlich welcher Gestalt man auff Reisen und so wohl in frembden als einheimischen Zusammenkünfften sich verhalten soll, mit Beyfügung Sinn- und Lehr-reicher, erschrecklicher und lustiger Begebenheiten vorgestellt werden. Augspurg und Leipzig, bey Lorentz Kroniger u. Gottlieb Göbels sel. Erben, Buchhändl. 1696.

8°. Pp. [16] 1120. Title red and black. Symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination. It represents a "Chymicus" fleeing out of a laboratory pursued by 'Eckhart' presumably, who is beating him with a pair of big crucible tongs.

Haller quotes an edition of 1697, 8°. Fictuld expresses great contempt for the book. Gmelin, copied by Schmieder, calls the book *Entlarffter Chymicus*.

Manes Poterianæ, i.e. Petri Poterii Andegavensis Consil. ac Medici Reg. Christianissimi, Inventa Chymica anxie hactenus desiderata, secundum mentem Autoris elaboranda, ex Autoris excellentissimi textu combinata, exhibente editione Francofurtensi Wilhelmi Richardi Stockii, sub Anno MDCLXVI. adjunctis enchirisis accuratissimis. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Michaelem Rolachium. Anno 1692.

8°. Pp. [56], including the frontispiece. At the end it is signed: Posnanizæ, d. 12 Nov. Anni 1689. Joann. Chr. Etner, D. C. & M. R.

[Another Copy.]

ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Manes Poteriani, i.e. Petri Poterii Andegavensis Consil. ac Med. Reg. Christianissimi Inventa Chymica, anxie hactenus desiderata, secundum mentem Autoris elaboranda ex Autoris excellentissimi textu combinata, exhibente editione Francofurtensi Wilh. Richardi Stockii Anno M.DC.LXVI. adjunctis enchirisis accuratissimis, producti à Joanne Christoph. Etner, Phil. & Med. D. Sac. Cæs. Regisque Pol. Mtis. Mtis Consil. & Archiatro. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Hæredes Michael Rolachii.

4°. Pp. [40]. At the end it is signed: Posnanizæ d. 12 Nov. Anni 1689. Joann. Chr. Etner, D. C. & M. R.

This edition is not dated, but it must be subsequent to the other.

Des getreuen Eckarths Medicinischer Maul-Affe oder der entlarvte Marckt-Schreyer. In welchen vornehmlich der Marcktschreyer und Quacksalber Bofsheit und Betrügereyen, wie dieselben zu erkennen und zu meiden, hernach bewährteste Artzney-Mittel, in allerhand Kranckheiten und zufallen menschlichen Leibes zu gebrauchen. Ingleichen eine gründliche Beschreibung und Gebrauch des Hirschberger-Landecker-Johannis-Töplitzer-Egerischen Sauerbrunn- und Carls-Bades. Dann sonderliche philosophische, politische, Chymische, am meisten aber medicinische Anmerckungen; wie auch eine gründliche Erörterung vieler zweifelhafter Vorträge; endlich, welcher gestalt man sich auf Reisen, und so wohl in frembden als einheimischen Zusammenkünften verhalten soll. Mit Beyfügung Sinn- und Lehrreichen, erschröcklichen und lustigen Begebenheiten vermehrter und unter gewissen Capiteln vorgestellet worden. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs seel. Wittib und Erben. 1720.

8°. Pp. [14, including the engraved title] 1072. Printed title red and black. The engraved title represents a quack's stage by C. Winckler. The costumes of the spectators are interesting. Haller says that editions of this book appeared at Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1694, 8°; 1710, 8°; and it is quoted by Stolle.

Rosetum Chymicum, oder: Chymischer Rosen-Garten, aus welchem der vorsichtige Kunst-Beflissene Voll-blühende Rosen, der unvorsichtige Laborant aber Dornen und verfaulte Knospen abbrechen wird; In sonderliche Garten-Better abgetheilet und vorgestellet von Hanfs Christoph von Etnner und Eiteritz, Eqv. Ihro Römisch. Käyserl. und Königl. Majestät Rath, der Chymie Beflissenen. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs Wittib und Erben. 1724.

8°. Pp. [12] 564. Title red and black. "The first edition was published at Leipzig, 1717, 8°, by Johann Friedrich Braun,"—says the author of the *Beytrag*, repeated by Gmelin.

D. Joh. Christoph. von Etnner und Eittritz, Röm. Käyserl. und Königl. Cathol. Majest. Raths, Vade et Occide Cain, oder: Gehe und schlage den Cain tod. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Rohrlachs Wittib und Erben. 1724.

8°. Pp. 70.

ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

There is some confusion about the authorship of these writings. Gmelin draws a distinction between "Hans Chn. von Etner," author of the *Rosetum*, and "Joh. Chrph. Ettner," whom he credits with the works which appeared under the pseudonym "Der getreue Eckhard," and Kopp follows Gmelin in thus distinguishing these writers.

In the *Rosetum*, however, the author calls himself Christoph, not Christian, so that so far as that goes Gmelin's distinction is unfounded, and Fuchs calls the author of the *Rosetum* "Joh. Chrph. von Ettner u. Eiteritz." Roth-Scholtz and Schmieder have the name Christoph only, but they do not quote either the *Rosetum* or the *Vade et Occide Cain*, so that they are of no assistance in this difficulty.

Jöcher calls him Christoph, and ascribes other works to him, as is done by Haller also: *Der Unwürdige Doctor*, Augspurg, 1697, 8°; *Der Verwogene Chirurgus*, Augspurg, 1698, 8°; *Der Ungewissenhafte Apothecker*, Leipzig, 1700, 8°; Augspurg, 1753, 8°; *Der unvorsichtige Hebamme*, 1725, 8°. Ettner wrote also *Bevoardicum Minerale exaltatum*, 1701, 8°; *De Podagra*, Breslau, 1693, 4°; and Satires, and Gmelin refers to the examination of the Eger Spring by him.

Roth-Scholtz, it may be remarked, calls one of the author's works "Entlauffener Chymicus"; but, under C. Ettner (p. 65), erroneously "entlarffter Chymicus," which apparently is a confusion with the "entlarvter Marcktschreyer." As for the pseudonym, it appears as Eckhardt, Eckhard, Eckhart,

and Eckart, in Roth-Scholtz, but the author himself uses the form Eckhart and Eckarth.

A reason for making a distinction between the authors of these books may be founded on the respective dates of publication; those of "Eckarth" appearing in the last years of the seventeenth century, and the *Rosetum* not till 1717, or twenty years after. So far as one can see, however, there is no author of the name of "Christian," and all the books emanate from "Christoph," both those with his own name and those with "Eckarth's."

Beyond what is said of him on the title-pages of his books there is very little recorded. Stricker says he was born at Glogau, and seems to have studied under Bohn and Ammann at Leipzig and possibly at Königsberg. Jöcher describes him as a practitioner at Augspurg who was a doctor of philosophy and medicine, councillor and chief physician of the King of Poland at Posen, and was a knight and councillor of the Emperor. Judging by his books he seems to have been in active conflict with all the medical, pharmaceutical and chemical quackery of his time, and on that account his writings are of some value.

Stricker remarks that he is an interesting medical writer from a folk-lore point of view, and his works are quoted by Grimm in his Dictionary for the words he supplies.

At the same time he is referred to by Creiling (*Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*) as a living witness of the reality of the red and white stone, seeing that he had handled both. He was then residing at Breslau.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 61 (Eckhardt), 65 (Ettner).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 233. Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 210 (discusses the identity of Eckardus with Etnerus).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 6.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 418.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 57.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 51.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 470, 541.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 662.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1787, iv. p. 137.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 291, 323, 772 (and Index).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 243.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 512.

Wilhelm Stricker, "Dr. Ettner's medicinische Romane," Virchow's *Archiv für pathologische Anatomie* . . . 1866, xxxvii. pp. 131-139 (an interesting notice).

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1361.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 380; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 164.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 311.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 377, 395 (Hans Christian v. Ettner); p. 394 (Joh. Christoph Ettner).

ETWAS in Nichts.

See CHYMISCHES Etwas in Nichts, 1722.

EUFERARIUS.

See FERRARIUS.

EUTHYMIUS DE BRUSCA (C.).

C. Euthymii de Brusca, Vindiciarum Faulhaberianarum Continuatio. Das ist rechtmessige Rettung Herrn Johann Faulhabers Mathematici zu Vlm Famæ Sidereæ, wider die Ehrenrüge Teutsche Diffamation-Schriften, Expolitio Famæ sidereæ, &c. vnd Postulatum æquitatis plenissimum, &c. genant, welche M. Zimpertus Wehe Lateinischer Schulen Collaborator zu

EUTHYMIUS DE BRUSCA (C.). *Continued.*

Vlm. Vnder dem falschen Namen Hisaizæ sub Cruce als durch öffentlichen Truck spargirt hat. Moltzheim, Gedruckt bey Stephan Bidermann, Anno M.DC.XX.

4°. Pp. [6] 38.

This does not refer to chemistry or alchemy. found under REMMELIN (JOHANN) and SUTORIUS
Other tracts relating to FAULHABER (*q.v.*) will be (LEONHARDUS).

EVONYMUS.

See GESNER (CONRAD).

See LIEBAVT (JEAN).

EXAMEN Alchymisticum.

See PANTALEON, 1676.

EXEMPLUM artis Philosophiæ. Ein Exemplum der Philosophischen Kunst.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii. 1598, p. 153.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchymizæ, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 254.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-18, p. 278.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 254.

EXERCITATIONES in Turbam Philosophorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 99.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 497.

See UBUNG in die Turbam.

EXPERIENTIA Naxagoræ.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

EXPERIMENTIRTE Kunst-Stücke.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

EXPLICATIO oder ausführliche Erklärung vber das . . . von Joan-Rudolpho Glaubero aufgangnes (Miraculum Mundi) intitulirtes Tractätlein 1656.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

EXPLICATIO Centri in Trigono Centri per somnium.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOANNES DE), 1680.

EXPOSITIO Alberti super Chymiam.

See KIESER (FRANZ), Cabala Chymica, 1606, p. 252.

EXPOSITIO Epistolæ Alexandri Regis.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumina, 1610, i. p. 245.

EXPOSITIO et Practica Lapidis Adrop, Collecta ex Plinii Philosophi Libro qui intitulatur: Aromaticum Philosophorum Thesaurus et Secretum Secretorum.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Lumen Chymicum Novum. Epilogus, 1624, p. 125.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 477.

EXTRACTUM ex Cimbalo Aureo.

See BARNAUD (NICOLAUS), Triga Chemica, 1599, p. 37.
See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 781.

F.

Josephus Westphalus von der Goldtinctur der Weisen aus den Metallen; mit Anmerkungen von F . . .

See SCHRÖDER (FRIEDRICH JOSEPH WILHELM), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1774, II. ii. p. 1.

F. (A. C. v.).

See ARDUINO (GIOVANNI), 1778.

F. (J.).

See AGRIPPA (HEINRICH CORNELIUS), *Three books of Occult Philosophy*, 1651.

F. (J.).

A New Light of Alchymy: taken out of the Fountain of Nature and Manual Experience. To which is added a Treatise of Sulphur. Written by Michael Sendivogius: *i.e.* Anagrammatically, Divi Leschi Genus Amo.

Also Nine Books of the Nature of Things, written by Paracelsus, viz.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------|
| Of the | { | Generations Growths Conservations Life, Death | } | } | Renewing Transmutation Separation Signatures | } | of Natural Things. |
|--------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------|

Also a Chymical Dictionary explaining hard Places and Words met withal in the Writings of Paracelsus, and other obscure Authors. All which are faithfully translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, By J. F. M.D. London, Printed by A. Clark, for Tho. Williams at the Golden Ball in Hosier-Lane. 1674.

8°. Pp. [16] 351 [1 blank].

Paracelsus' tract and the *Chymical Dictionary* have each a title-page, included in the pagination. There was an edition of this book in 4°, London, 1650, pp. [16] 147 [13] [1 blank] [2, 40].

It may be questioned if J. F., who translated Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy*, be the same as the editor of the present work, and if either or both be identical with John French, who wrote the *Art of Distillation*. I have considered the subject under FRENCH (John).

The *Chymical Dictionary* is practically a translation of Dorn's *Dictionarium Paracelsi*, but considerable portions have been omitted, and the words have been subjected to alteration.

F. (J. J.).

Der Hermetische Nord-Stern, oder getreuer Unterricht und Anweisung, wie zu der Hermetischen Meisterschaft zu gelangen, nebst gutherziger Warnung

F. (J. J.). *Continued.*

und Ermahnung, wie sich vorhero jedermann wohl zu prüfen habe, ehe er sich unterstehe, dieser so grossen und geheimen Wissenschaft zu unterwerfen.

in fossa uniti chare ignes,

heraus gegeben von J. J. F. Sac. Cæs. Reg. M. C. A. Liebhaber des grossen Geheimnufs und wahren Weisheit, nebst einem Anhang, handlend von der ewigen Weisheit oder Magia, und sechs Tractätlein Philippi Aureoli Theophrasti Bombast ab Hohenheim.

- I. Psalterium Chymicum seu Manuale Paracelsi.
- II. De Tinctura Physica.
- III. Apocalipsis Hermetis.
- IV. Thesaurus Thesaurorum Alchimistarum.
- V. Cælum Philosophorum.
- VI. Secretum Magicum.

Frankfurt und Leipzig, zu finden im Krausischen Buchladen. 1771.

8°. Pp. [8] 296.

Appended to the tract *von der ewigen Weisheit oder Magia*, p. 127, is a *Lobgesang von der Göttlichen Weisheit*.

For the Paracelsus items see Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, p. 661, No. 462.

The present collection escaped the notice of Mook (*Theophrastus Paracelsus* . . . 1876) as I

had occasion to point out, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, Part i., 1877, No. 11.

See Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 340, for books named after the north star and others.

This writer can hardly be J. J. Ferber, who was a declared opponent of alchemy, and wrote a paper against it in the St. Petersburg Academy, which was afterwards printed at Berlin, 1788, 8°.

See DISCURSUS Philosophicus.

F. R. C.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., *Guldene Rose*, No. VII.

FABER (ALBERT OTHO).

Von dem medicinalischen Auro Potabili, an den großmächtigsten Fürsten Carolum II. von Groß-Britannien, Franckreich und Irland König, Beschirmern des Glaubens. Ein in der Praxi gegründete Erzehlung, durch Albertum Othonem Fabrum, Sr. Königlichen Mayestät Medicum ordinarium. Concedirt und zu drucken zugelassen den 29 Januarii, Anno 1677. Roger l'Estrange. Aus dem Englischen ins Hochteutsche übersetzt, und ist zu bekommen zu Franckfurt, Amsterdam, und Dantzig. Bey Henrico Wilmsonio, & Bartelssonio, Anno 1677.

4°. Pp. 23 [1 blank].

The English edition was published with a Latin title:—*De Auro Potabili Medicinali, ad Potentissimum Principem Carolum II. Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ & Hyberniae Regem, Fidei Defensorem, practica recensitio, per Albertum Othonem Fabrum Sacr. Reg. Maj^{sta}. Med. Ord. Licensed Jan. 29, 1677. Roger L'Estrange. Printed for the Author, in the Old Palace near the Parliament Stairs, 1677.*

Small 4°, pp. 16, 16.

An English edition is said to have been published at London, 1674, 4°, but considering the date of the licence in the preceding that seems to me doubtful. A Latin edition, Frankfurt, 1678, 4°, is quoted. It is in the British Museum. It was reviewed in the *Ephemerides Gallica* for 1679. Haller mentions an edition of the German, Amst. 1675, 4°. Such a German edition seems somehow to be improbable on account of the date and place of publication.

Faber was in practice at Lübeck in 1641, then he went to Hamburg, next into the Sultzbach-Palatine service in which he was physician both of court and camp, and finally to England, where he was appointed physician to Charles II. He died at London in 1678. He wrote two tracts: *Paradoxon de morbo Gallico*, Altona, 1660, 4°; and the above.

FABER (ALBERT OTHO). *Continued.*

- Ephemerides eruditorum Gallica*, 1679, No. 16, pp. 220-222.
 Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 21.
 Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 188.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 460.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 175.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 133.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 84.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1877, i. p. 11.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 322.

FABER (JONAS).

Pharmacopœa Hermetica Das ist: Wunderreiche Tugent vnderschiedlichen Artzneyen als Tincturen, Essentzen, vnd Elixirien &c. so Melchior Meißner Chymicus in Kitzingen elaborirt vnd bereit hat. Durch Jonam Fabrum Phil. ac Med. Doctorem p. t. Physicum daselbsten beschriben, vnd zu jedermänniglichen sonderbahren Nutzen bevorab ins Bist: vnd Hertzogthums Francken gehörigen Inwohnern in Druck gegeben.

Domine aperis manum tuam, & imple omne animal benedictione.

Psal. 144.

Gedruckt zu Wirtzburg, bey Elias Michael Zinck.

8°. Pp. [2] 30. The License is dated: Herbigpoll, 10 Martij, Anno 1666.

It contains notices of the virtues of certain secret remedies 'hermetically' prepared from the metals, but the mode of preparation is not given.

FABRE (PIERRE JEAN).

Acutissimi ac celeberrimi Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri Castrinovidarensis Doctoris Medici Monspeliensis Opera Reliqua volumine hoc posteriore comprehensa; cum Indice duplici, altero Capitum, altero Rerum ac Verborum locupletissimo. Libros in hoc Volumine contentos exhibet pagina quarta. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Ioannis Beyeri. Anno M.DC.LII.

4°. Pp. [16] 1039 [1 blank]: Index [24]. Vignette.

The tracts contained in this volume are:

Hercules Piochymicus, p. 1.
 Hydrographum Spagyricum, p. 85.
 Pædagogus [or Alchymista] Christianus, p. 207.
 Secreta Chymica, p. 336.
 Myrothecium Spagyricum, p. 500.
 Palladium Spagyricum, p. 742.
 Chirurgia Spagica, p. 949.

Another edition of this second volume was published by Beyer at Frankfurt in 1656, 4°, pp. [40], 'Propugnaculum,' pp. 71 [1 blank], 1039 [1 blank], Index [?]. The first volume of the collected works was published by Beyer at Frankfurt, 1652, 4°, pp. [28] 740 [44], 'Propugnaculum,' 71 [1 blank].

Des scharffsinnigen, weltberuffenen, und unvergleichlichen Philosophi Petri Johannis Fabri, der wahren Artzney Doctoris und weyland Stadt-Physici zu Montpellier, alle in zwey Theile verfassete Chymische Schriften, darinnen im ersten Theile enthalten.

I. Die Universal-Chymie oder Anatomie der gantzen Welt, das ist, aller darinnen begriffenen Dinge, neben einer beyläuffigen klaren Information, was die Natur eigentlich sey, wie und woraus sie alle Dinge in den 3. Reichen producire, ernähre und erhalte, ingleichen wie, nach Imitation derselben, der Lapis Philosophorum durch die Spagyrische Kunst verfertigt werden müsse.

II. Die Universal-Weifsheit oder Anatomie des Menschen und der Metallen, worin die gantze Medicin, nebenst einer Entdeckung aller Kranckheiten und der Pathematum derselben, durch die Spagyrische Kunst renoviret gezeigt wird, nebst beygefügt sehr vielen nützlichen Arcanis. Anfänglich von

FABRE (PIERRE JEAN). *Continued.*

dem Autore in Lateinischer Sprache klar, hell und sehr deutlich beschrieben jetzo aber denen Liebhabern der Philosophie und der natürlichen Wissenschaften, welche der Lateinischen Sprache unkündig, zum besten ins Deutsche übersetzt, und mit doppelten Registern versehen. Mit Ihr. Römisch-Kays. und Cathol. Majest. allergnädigsten Privilegio. Hamburg, in Verlegung Lucas Eding in der grünen Strasse, 1713. Gedruckt, durch Georg Friederich Schultzen.

4°. Pp. [48] 976. Register [60]. Title red and black. Vol. 2 has a title, included in the pagination; pp. [24] 974. Register [42].

The second volume contains the following tracts:

Hercules Pio-Chymicus, p. 1.
Hydrographum Spagyricum, p. 75.
Alchymista Christianus, p. 181.
Secreta Chymica, oder Chymische Geheimnissen, p. 291.
Myrothecium Spagyricum, oder Spagyrische Apothecke, p. 428.

Palladium Spagyricum, p. 647.
Chirurgia Spagyrica, p. 833.
Alchymiae Propugnaculum, oder Der Alchymie Brustwehr, p. 917.
The remainder of this book with a new title-page (in black) and called the second edition, was reissued at Hamburg by Wolfgang Fickweiler and Christoph Wilhelm Brandt, in 1725, but the date of the second volume remains 1713.

[Von Würckung und Gebrauch der Gold Artzney.]

12°. Wants the title-page; Sigs. Aij to Bxij in twelves. Bxij is blank.

Epistolæ aliquot.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 304.

Manuscriptum . . . Res Alchymicorum obscuras extraordinariâ perspicuitate explanans. E Musæo Gabrielis Clauderi.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 291.

Send-Schreiben . . . von der Vortrefflichkeit der Chymischen . . . Schriften . . . Petri Joh. Fabri.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 551.

P. J. Fabre, a native of Castelnaudary in Languedoc, was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and lived till 1650. He was a physician at his native place and at Montpellier. He was also a voluminous writer, but his work has been judged unfavourably by different critics.

Of the above-mentioned works *Alchymista Christianus* appeared: Tolosæ, 1632, 8°; *Myrothecium*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 91.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 895.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 68.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 552.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 247.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 52.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 286.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 159. (In T. i. p. 481 he makes one of his silly remarks about Fabre.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 471.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 62.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. pp. 282, 314 (surgical books).

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 176.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 16.

Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux Minérales . . .* 1785, p. 37, No. 84.

Spagyricum, Tolosæ, 1628, 8°; *Palladium Spagyricum*, Argentorati, 1632, 8°; *Propugnaculum Alchymia*, Tolosæ, 1645, 8°; and *Die Hellscheinende Sonne*, Nürnberg, 1705, 8°, a translation by Conrad Horlacher of his Epistle on the obscurity of Alchemy addressed to Frederick, Duke of Holstein, and printed at Nürnberg, 1690, 4°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 507-9.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 110-112.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 87.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 372.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 385.

Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii. p. 264.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvi. col. 922.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, i. p. 18.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1200-1.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1877, i. p. 11 (calls him Jean-Pierre).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 563; and Series, 1900, v. p. 424.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 322.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 322, etc., etc.

FABRICIUS (WILHELM).

See HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

FACHS (MODESTIN).

Prober-Büchlein, darinne gründlicher Bericht vermeldet, wie man alle Metall, vnd derselben zugehörnden Metallischen Ertzen und Getöchten ein jedes auff sein Eigenschafften vnd Metall recht probieren sol. Dersgleichen Lehr vnd Vnterricht, der rechten Prober Oefen, Gewichten, Capellen, vnd Flüssen. Zu sampt angehängtem Bericht, aufs der H. Schrift, vnd Erfahrung durch die Proba, was vorzeiten die alten Patriarchen, Römer vnd Jüden, zu Babylon, Jerusalem, vnd an den Grentzen derselben Länder, vor vnd nach der Geburt Christi, bis zu dem 1569. Jahre, für Gewicht, Schrot, Korn vnd Gepräge, zu dem alten Müntzen gebraucht vnd genommen haben. Allen Müntzmeistern, Wardienen, Proberern, Goldschmieden vnd andern, so mit Silber oder Gekörnt handeln, sehr nützlich vnd dienstlich: Vnd jetzo zum andern mal in Druck verfertigt, vnd mit fleiß corrigirt: durch weylandt H. Modestin Fachsen, Fürstlichen Anhaltischen gewesen Müntzmeister, vnd Wardien zu Leipzig. Leipzig, In Verlegung Gottfriedt Grossen, Im Jahr Christi M.DC.XXII.

8°. Pp. [24] 236 [error for 237]. Register [9]. [1, *Colophon*: Leipzig, gedruckt durch Hieronymum Rauschern. Im Jahr Christi: M.DC.XXII.] [1 blank]. Folding plate of a furnace. Title red and black.

Modestin Fachs, Fachsius, Fachsen, was master of the mint of the Prince of Anhalt, and in this book he gives a system of assaying. It must have been found useful, for Baumer refers to it being in its nineteenth edition. The book was printed at Leipzig as early as 1595, but I have met with no

record of any edition between that and the present one. After it others are reported: Leipzig, 1636, 1671, 1678, 1680, 1689; Amsterdam, 1669. In the British Museum are copies of 1595, 1669, 1678, and 1689.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 71.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, ed. Brückmann, 1732, p. 53.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 66.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 365.
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 96.

FALCK (JOSEPH).

Mundus Aspectabilis philosophice consideratus. Authore R. P. Josepho Falck societatis Jesu, serenissimi ac potentissimi principis D. D. Caroli Alberti utriusque Bavar. Ducis et Electoris &c. olim confessario. Augustæ Vindelicorum. Sumptibus Martini Veith Bibliopol. & Consort. Happachianorum. Anno M DCC XXXVIII.

Folio. Pp. [12] 458. 5 engraved plates.

This is a treatise on general physics, cosmography, and physiology, but not on chemistry. There is a chapter on Alchemy (p. 107), to which art he is opposed.

The author was born at Freiburg, in Switzerland, in 1680, studied at Lyons, Paris, and Rome, where he joined the Jesuits. He was sent to Freiburg in the Breisgau to teach philosophy, and then to teach mathematics at the University of Ingolstadt. He was tutor to the children of the Elector, but he

did not hold this post very long, for he died in April, 1737, of apoplexy. It is narrated that he had just seen the first page of the present work when he was seized.

He wrote a work on the density of liquids, and one or two upon points relating to the Calendar.

This author must not be confused with J. P. Falck who lived fifty years later, and wrote about Russian manufactures.

Backer, *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, Liege, 1854, 11ème Série, p. 180.

Valentinus Rosinarius, *Annales Ingolstadiensis Academiae*, 1782, iii. p. 139.

FALLOPPIO (GABRIELLO).

Gabr. Fallopii wunderlicher menschlichem Leben gewisser, vnd sehr nutzlicher Secreten, Drey Bücher.

I. Von allerhand Olien, Cerotten, Vnguenten, Pillulen, vnd Electuarien.

II. Von allerhand Weinen, vnd gebrandten Wassern, zu vnderschiedlichen Gebrechen vnd Schwachheiten dienlich.

III. Von etlichen sehr nutzlichen Secreten aufs der Chymia.

Allen Liebhabern der Künsten, vnd sorgfältigen Haufsvätern dienlich zu lesen, vnd nützlich zugebrauchen. Vom Authore selbst in Italianischer Sprach publicirt, jetzund aber Teutscher Nation zu gutem in vnser Mutter-sprach vbersetzt. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, In Wolfgang Hoffmanns Buchtruckerey: In verlag Christoffs le Blon: Im Jahr 1641.

8°. Pp. 474. Register [29, 1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Wants the title-page.

Gabriele, or Gabriello Faloppia, Falloppio, Fallopius or Falloppius, was born at Modena, 1523. He was a pupil of Vesalius, travelled widely, and became a distinguished physician and anatomist, of which subject he was appointed professor at Padua, in 1551. He died at Padua, 1562, in his 39th

year. By certain authorities he is said to have been born in 1490, but this seems to be inaccurate.

The present work on secrets is generally acknowledged to be spurious. Nevertheless it went through several editions: Italian, 1566, 1578; German, 1588, 1641.

Castellanus, *Vita Illustrum Medicorum*, 1617, p. 206.
 Melchior Adami, *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 205.
 Jacobus Philip. Tomasinus, *Illustrum Virorum Elogia iconibus exornata*, Patavii, 1630, p. 42, and portrait.
 Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 160.
 Ghilini, *Teatro d'Humini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 67.
 Tomasinus, *Gymnasium Patavinum*, 1654, p. 76.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 311.
 Couring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 163, 266; pp. 125, 211, 277.
 Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1253; portrait, plate 56.
 Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, in the section: De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis liber, p. 278 (quotes an edition, Venice, 1569, and states that the author was thought to have been Joannes Bonacius, not Falloppio).
 Pope Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 596.
 Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, ii. p. 95.
 Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1725-26, 2 vols., *passim*.
 Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, Venet. 1726, i. p. 315, No. lxiii.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 72.
 Niceiron, *Mémoires*, 1728, iv. p. 396; 1731, x. p. 312.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 255.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 426, etc.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 53.
 Douglas, *Bibliographia Anatomica Specimen*, ed. sec., Lugd. Bat. 1734, p. 115.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 183.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 289.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 161.
 Chaupepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, ii. letter F, p. 12.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 512.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. pp. 97, 159, 177, 272, 291, 435, 504 (life and works); ii. pp. 587, 724 (in suis chirurgicis operibus gravissimus vir, dexterrimus anatomicus, anatomes professor, & chirurgus solertissimus), 856.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 346; 1778, ii. p. 193.
 Moréri, *Le grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 30.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. pp. 567-589, etc., etc.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 338.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 218.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 217.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 143.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon Literarium*, 1780, iii. pp. 285, 637.
 Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 43, No. 96.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 303, 331, 351.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 295-297.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 21.
 Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, vii. p. 624.
 Andres, *Dell' origine progressi e stato attuale di ogni Letteratura*, 1816, vi. pp. 15, 18.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iv. p. 111.

FALLOPPIO (GABRIELLO). *Continued.*

- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 585.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 273.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii. p. 127.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1845, xli. p. 288 (by F. W. Theile).
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 175.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii. p. 360.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. col. 66.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1877, i. p. 167.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 48, etc.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 588; *2nd Series*, 1900, v. p. 462.
 Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' Parts I. and II., *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 190, 251.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 335 (article by Haeser).

FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum, oder: eines vornehmen und Christlichen Philosophi unschätzbaren Unterricht von allem demjenigen, was ihm bey kostbarster Suchung des Steins der Weisen, begegnet ist, worinnen derselbe alle diejenigen Streiche, welche denen betrügerischen Laboranten nur immer möglich sind, auszuüben, aus eigener, mit vielen 1000. Ducaten Unkosten verknüpft gewesener vieljähriger Erfahrung, Historisch entdeckt, sodann die untrüglichen Mittel, diese Betrügereyen bey Zeiten zu entdecken und selbigen zu begegnen, aufrichtig zeigt; hierauf aber die Würcklichkeit des Steins der Weisen und durch was vor Mittel, unter göttlichem Beystand sowohl hierzu, als zu Verfertigung der herrlichsten Artzeneyen zu gelangen, klar lehret, dabey auch in einem ausführlichen Anhang zeigt, wie sowohl alle äusserliche als innerliche Glieder und andere Kranckheiten mit wenigen Kosten zu heilen sind.

Symbolum:

Wem es Gott gönnt, dem gibt er es im Schlaf.

Franckfurt und Leipzig, in Commission zu haben bey Daniel Christian Hechtel. MDCCLII.

4°. Pp. [24] 416 [2]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and engraved plate of a horoscope separate at p. 89. The frontispiece seems to be expressive of the laborious futility of the Alchemists. It is a picture of a laboratory with furnaces and other apparatus. The people engaged are furnished with pipes, which they are busily smoking.

P. 269 are the verses beginning "Ein Ding find man, in dieser Welt," and p. 313 those beginning "Eine treue Lehre will ich dir geben." See ALTE TEUTSCHE REIMEN.

P. 323 is the Appendix:—

Anhang der Land- und Haufs-Apotheca, wie sowohl alle äusserliche, als innerliche Glieder und Kranckheiten zu curiren. Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzney, womit sich die Armen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.

The first part of this Appendix contains receipts and cures for various diseases. The second part is a sort of pharmacopœia of common substances and the curative virtues of the preparations. They are far from attractive.

This book is a reissue, with a new title-page, of SINCERUS HYDROPHILUS' *Der Chymischen und Heutigen Welt, Nutzbahre Schatz-Kammer*, 1736, *q. v.*

It is condemned in choice phraseology by Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 62, and on the other hand it is recommended to all those who honour hermetic science in the *Beytrag zur*

Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 671. It is also described by Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1471.

FAMA Fraternalitatis.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

FAMA Mystica Hermetica von dem grossen Universal-Stein, oder Lapide Philosophorum der uralten Weisen, ein abgenöthigter Beweifs von desselben wahrhaftigem Daseyn: als eine Antwort auf dasjenige Avertissement, das

FAMA Mystica Hermetica. *Continued.*

eine unbekannte, aber sehr erlauchte Feder, in dem Monat Hornung, des Jahres 1765. durch das Frankfurter und Erlanger Wochenblatt an die erlauchten Hohen Societäten London, Paris, Berlin &c. &c. abgegeben, und öffentlich bekannt gemacht hat. &c. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraufs. 1772.

8°. Pp. 88.

This is a defence of the philosophers' stone against certain attacks by an unnamed author and by Baron von Bielenfeld. The author tries to demonstrate the reality of transmutation by various considerations and arguments as well as by histori-

cal examples, of which he quotes thirty-seven. The book, therefore, to a certain extent goes along with Creiling's *Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia*, Kortum's *Vertheidigung*, and others.

[Another Copy.]

FAMA mystica hermetica vom Universalstein der alten Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 163.

FANIANUS (JOHANNES CHRYSIPPUS).

De arte metallicæ metamorphoseos ad Philoponum liber singularis.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 30.

De Jure Artis Alchemiæ.

See ARTE (De) Chemica Libri Duo, 1602.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 48.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 210.

This tract was published at Montbéliard by Jacques Foillet, in 1601, a year before the edition of 1602 above mentioned. There is no difference between them except the date.

It was reprinted by Toppi, at the end of his *Bibliotheca*, with the following title:

De Jure Artis Alchemiæ, hoc est variorum Auctorum & præsertim Jurisconsultorum juditia, & responsa, ad questionem quotidianam, an Alchemia sit ars legitima?

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 389.Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 93.Toppi, *Bibliotheca Neapolitana*, 1678, pp. 387-391.Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 553.Reyher, *Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex Chymico Metallo factis*, 1692, p. 46 et sqq.

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 74.Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 53.

Fanianus was a lawyer at Basel. He wrote *Liber de Metamorphosi metallicæ, et an sit*, Basileæ, 1560, 4°; Paris, 1560, 4°. *De Arte metallicæ Metamorphoseos*, . . . Basileæ, 1576, 8°.

The legality of Alchemy and the question whether gold and silver artificially prepared were to be considered equivalent to the natural has been discussed by Kopp.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 161.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

pp. 510, 547.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 297.Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 280.Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 130;

1869, ii. p. 125.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, No. 544.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. 148; ii. p. 392.

FARMACOPEA.

See BERGOMO.

FASCICULUS unterschiedlicher alten raren und wahren Philosophischen Schrifften vom Stein der Weisen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), 1719.

FAULHABER (JOHANN).

Johann Faulhabers, Vlmensis Mathematici. Zwey vnd Viertzig Secreta, welche er in defs H. Reichs Statt Augspurg öffentlich zu affigieren, vnd männiglich

FAULHABER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

zulehren von dem Löblichen Magistrat gnädige Bewilligung erlangt hat. Im Monat Octobris, des 1621. Jahrs. Gedruckt zu Augspurg, bey David Francken, Im Jahr Christi, 1622.

4°. Pp. [10, 2 blank].

This does not treat of alchemy or chemistry, but is a brief enumeration of "his miraculous new inventions, sciences and secrets of various mathematical and other wonderful arts never before heard of."

Faulhaber, born at Ulm 5 May, 1580, a man of extraordinary diligence and labour, was an arithmetician at Ulm, and wrote a number of works on arithmetic and mathematics in which he was

Boissardus, *Continuatio secunda Iconum virorum illustrium*, 1650, plate mm 2.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 243 (Th. ii. B. xvii. C. xvii. § 52).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 527.

deeply skilled. But he was involved in mysticism, was a believer in the numerical cabala, and lost his time over Rosicrucianism and goldmaking, and was a disciple of Valentin Weigel. He died of the plague in 1635. His portrait is given by Boissardus.

For other writings connected with Faulhaber see C. EUTHYMIUS DE BRUSCA, JOHANNES REMMELINUS, and LEONHARDUS SUTORIUS.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. ii. p. 211.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1845, xlii. p. 83 (a long account by Gartz).

FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL).

Joh. Michaelis Faustij, Med. Doct. Physici Francofurt. Ordinarij, Academ. Leopoldino Imperialis Theophili, *Compendium Alchymist. Novum, sive Pandora Explicata & Figuris Illustrata*. Das ist, die Edelste Gabe Gottes, oder ein Güldener Schatz, mit welchem die alten und neuen Philosophi, die unvollkommene Metall, durch Gewalt des Feuers verbessert, und allerhand schädliche und unheylsame Kranckheiten innerlich und äusserlich, durch deren Würckung, vertrieben haben. Dieser Edition wird annoch, nebst vielen Kupffern, und über 800. Philosophischen Anmerkungen, ein vollkōmenes Lexicon Alchymisticum Novum, und ein vollständiges Register Rerum & Verborum, beygefüget. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegt Johann Zieger, 1706.

8°. Pp. [32] 1071. Index [194]. 19 woodcut plates separate. Small woodcuts in the text. Title red and black, printed across two pages. Engraved title printed on two pages, both included in signature. The letterpress explaining the woodcuts is not paged, but is lettered from A to T. The pagination, however, runs on consecutively. 'Lexicon Alchemiæ,' pp. 104; 'Summarischer Begriff,' pp. 236.

The work has a preface by Faustius and a reprint of that by Hieronymus Reusner prefixed to 'Pandora.' The present work consists of the text of *Pandora* illustrated by numerous extracts and parallel passages from all the alchemical writers with the supplementary matter above mentioned added. See PANDORA.

The remainder of the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff' were reissued together at

Hamburg in 1727, the former with a title-page: "Lexikon Alchemiæ D. Joh. Michaelis Faustii," and the latter with an interpolated very detailed title-page beginning: "Succincta & brevis Artis Chemiæ Instructio." Copies of Faustius' 'Pandora' occur without this supplement. See below.

Schmieder quotes: *Compendium Alchymiae novum*, Francof. 1706, 8°, as if it were a distinct work.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect, wanting the 'Lexicon' and 'Summarischer Begriff.'

Philaletha Illustratus, sive Introitus Apertus ad Oclusum Regis Palatium, novis quibusdam Animadversionibus explanatus. Cum nova Præfatione qua Vita pariter ac Scripta, tum edita tum inedita, Æyrenæi Philalethæ breviter exponuntur. Accessit his Narratio de Vita et Scriptis Starckii, nec non Dn. Doct. Becheri Pantaleon delarvatus. Opera Joh. Michaelis Faustii,

FAUSTIUS (JOHANNES MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Medic. Doct. Reiquepublicæ Francofurtensis ad Mœnum Physici Ordinarii,
In Collegio Curiosorum dicti Theophili. Francofurti ad Mœnum, Sumpt.
Joh. Philipp. Andreæ. Anno M DCC VI.

8°. Pp. [64, including the Symbolic Frontispiece: 'Sigillum Sapientum'] 122.
Index [6].

The preface by Faustius treats of Starkey and his works. That by Wedel discusses briefly the history of Alchemy and of Philaletha, and Lange's also deals with historical examples of possessors of the stone.

The work concludes with Becher's *Pantaleon delarvatus*, a criticism of Gassman (*q.v.*). Schmieder mentions only a German version of the above:

Lenglet-Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 485; iii. pp. 161, 162.

Böchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 479. No. 194.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 729 (quotes a work: *περί ὑρασμοῦ*, de Sternutatione,

"*Kommentar über Philalethä Metallverwandlung*, Frankfurt, 1708; and 1728, 8°.

Johann Michael Faust or Faustius was born at Basel, 8 June, 1663, was physician at Frankfurt a. M., and died there 7 October, 1707. He was received into the Leopoldine-Carolinian Society, 13 August, 1692, under the name of Theophilus.

Argent. 1688, 4°, by J. M. Faustius. Is he identical with the editor of *Pandora*?

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 321.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 514.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1310.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 338, 368.

FAUSTUS SABÆUS.

See GEBER, *Summa Perfectionis*, 1682, p. 278; 1751, p. 330; 1792, p. 368.

FEDRO (GEORG).

See PHÆDRO (GEORG).

FEGFEUER der Chymisten.

See SÖLDNER ().

See ALETHOPHILUS, *Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst*, 1705.

FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL).

Hiera Picra, vel de Absinthio analecta, ad normam & formam Academix Naturæ Curiosorum selecta, à Joh. Michaelē Fehr, D. Phys. Svinfurt. Ordin. Anno salutiferi partūs M DCLXVII.

Qvæ Deus occulta esse voluit, non sunt scrutanda; Qvæ verò manifesta fecit, non sunt negligenda, ne & in illis illicitè-Curiosi & in his damnabiliter inveniamur ingrati. Prosper de vocat. gent.

Lipsiæ, Impensis Viti Jacobi Trescheri, Bibliopolæ Vratislaviensis. Literis Johan-Erici Hahnii. 1668.

8°. Pp. [16] 176 [4]. Title red and black. 3 plates. Woodcut of an earwig (p. 79). Folding woodcut of a leech; folding address to the Academy at the end.

Fehr was born at Kitzingen in Franconia ("Kitzinga patria mea," as he says in the present work, p. 120), 9 May, 1610, according to Lochner (Jöcher says 1601, and others 1620, but 1610 seems correct), studied at various German Universities, went to Italy and graduated M.D. at Padua in 1641. He settled at Schweinfurt and along with Johann Lorenz Bausch and two other physicians started the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum. After the

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, Norimb. 1686, p. 642.

Lochner, *Memoria J. Michaelis Fehr*, Jena, 1690, 4°. (This was reprinted by Manget.)

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, Genev. 1731, I. ii. p. 264-272.

death of Bausch who was the founder and first president, Fehr succeeded him in 1666 (see the address at the end of the present book), and worked hard to promote the interests of the Academy. He wrote *Anchora Sacra seu de Scorsonera tractatus*, Jena, 1666, the present book, and numerous contributions to the Academy on Arnica, Plica, the Kissingen waters, and other medical and pharmaceutical topics. He died at Schweinfurt in 1688.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelährtheit*, Jena, 1731, p. 850 (an extract about 'Paracensis Abdominis').

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Jena, 1740, p. 291.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1750, ii. col. 543.

FEHR (JOHANN MICHAEL). *Continued.*

- Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 463, No. 2.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Tiguri, 1771, i. p. 529.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, Londini, 1774, p. 613.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, Bernæ, 1774, i. p. 424.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 202.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practica*, Basileæ, 1779, iii. p. 192.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen (1798), ii. pp. 205, 207, 212, 766.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 185.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 122.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, Halle, 1827, iv. pp. 490, 546, 553.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, Paris, 1834, II. i. p. 288.
Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii. p. 483.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, Jena, 1855, p. 467 (foundation of the Academy and list of early contributions), 644.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 349.

FEINE (Eine) Beschreibung der philosophischen Materie und ihrer Bereitung.

See VIER auserlesene Teutsche Chemische Büchlein, 1697, p. 228.

See VIER unterschiedene Chymische Tractätlein, 1772, p. 23.

FELDTAW (ANONYMUS VON).

See CROLLIUS (OSWALDUS).

FERRARA-AULISIO (NICCOLO).

See DONZELLI (GIUSEPPE), Teatro Farmaceutico, 1728.

He edited the work of Domenico d'Aulisio: *Delle scuole sacre libri due postumi . . . publicati dal suo erede Nicolo Ferrara-Aulisio*, Napoli, 1723, 4°.

FERRARI (GIACOMO).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS), Le Richezze della Riformata Farmacopea, 1677 ; 1684.

FERRARIUS.

Fratris Ferrarii Tractatus Chemicus excellentissimus, hactenus in principio et fine plusquam dimidia parte mutilatus, & corruptissimè sub corrupto Efferarii Monachi nomine aliquoties publicatus, nunc ex MS. exemplari Dn. Nicolai Maii, Augustiss. Imperatoris Rudolphi secundi &c. quondam Consiliarij, integritati restitutus & philosophorum filiis sincerè communicatus. Geismariæ, Typis Salomonis Schadewitz. Sumptibus Sebaldi Köhlers. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. 86. (Sigs. Aaa to Fff3, in 8.) This seems to be a section taken from Combach's Collection mentioned below.

De Lapide Philosophorum secundum verum modum formando, Efferarius Monachus ad Apostolicum quendam scribit.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 232.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 143.

This is only an extract from the TRACTATUS.

Ein sehr fürtrefflicher Chimischer Tractat an den Pabst geschrieben.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Chymisches Zweyblat, 1674.

See LANGE (JOHANN), Des Hochgelehrten Philalethæ und anderer auserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, 1748 (1749), p. 107.

FERRARIUS. *Continued.*

Chymische Abhandlung für den Pabst * * * nach einem Manuscript Herrn Nicol. Majus, . . . zum ersten mal ergänzet und in Druck gegeben zu Geismar im Jahre 1647 von L. C.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1772, I. ii. p. 159.

This is a translation from the *Tractatus aliquot chemicis singularibus*, edited by Ludwig Combach, and published at Geismar in 1647. See the Latin version above.

Thesaurus Philosophiæ.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), *Veræ alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 237.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz vnd Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part iii. p. 17.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 151.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 606.

Ferrarius, called also Efferarius and Euserarius, is supposed to have been an Italian, an abbot or a monk of Ferrara, and to have flourished about 1200, the date 1280 put forward by Lenglet Dufresnoy being deemed too late. The argument for the date started by Borrichius is that, since he quotes the *Turba*, Geber and Morienus, but not Arnaldus or Lullius, he must have lived prior to

the latter, that is about the beginning of the thirteenth century. I am not sure that this is quite conclusive. Events of his life and the date of his death are alike unknown, but the works ascribed to him are highly praised by Fictuld and are "recommended to beginners," according to that writer's formula.

Maier, *Symbola Aureæ Mensæ*, 1617, p. 389.
Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 84, 89, 94.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 14, No. xxi.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 210.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 220, 467; iii. pp. 42, 162.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 71.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 56-7.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 129.
Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 383; 1866, i. p. 407.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzarovoff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 745-8.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 357.

FERRO (GIOVANNI MARIA).

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS), *Le Ricchezze della Riformato Farmacopea*, 1677; 1684.

FEUER.

See MOEBIUS (GOTTFRIED), *Neu-angezündt hellbrennendes Feuer*, 1680.

FEUER-STAB.

Philosophischer und Magischer Feuer-Stab.

See HERMOGENES.

FEVRE (NICOLAS LE).

See LEFEVRE (NICOLAS).

FICINUS (MARSILIUS).

Büchlein von dem Stein der Weisen.

See MONTE CUBITI (V. DE), *Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleeblatt*, 1667, p. 373.

Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 294.

This is an extract only.

Liber de Arte Chemica.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 172.

FICINUS (MARSILIUS). *Continued.*

Das neunte Buch Marsilii Ficini vom Stein der Weisen Lapis Philosophorum genannt.

See H. (C. G.), Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie, 1757, p. 183.

Ficinus was born at Florence in 1433, and was educated at the cost of Cosmo de' Medici. He studied philosophy, theology, medicine, and music with the utmost zeal, and became professor of philosophy and priest and canon at Florence. He was a great favourite of Lorenzo de' Medici. He is remembered as the most devoted adherent of Plato and exponent of his philosophy, his admiration of which carried him to extremes. But he was also a student of and believer in alchemy and astrology, and he is one of the authorities on the plague in the fifteenth century (1477-78), having written a book *Il consiglio contra la Pestilentia*, translated into Latin by Hier. Riccius, Augspurg, 1518, 4°; Basel, 1532. His other works deal with religious and philosophical subjects, and he made a translation of Plato, published at Florence

about 1490, followed by other editions. That of Plotinus appeared in 1492. As to the merits of these translations critics have held different opinions.

Ficinus is reported to have been of very small stature, and though of delicate health to have been cheerful and lively, and extremely energetic, diligent and laborious. He died at an estate he possessed near Florence in 1499, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. There is a legend that just after his death he appeared to a friend, Michael Mercatus, with whom he had often discussed the question of immortality, and assured him that it was true.

His collected works were published at Venice, 1516, Basel, 1561, 1576, Paris, 1641, in two volumes folio.

Paolo Gioivo, *Le Inscrittioni poste sotto le vere imagine de gli huomini famosi in lettere*, Venetia, 1558, p. 93.

Paolo Gioivo, *Elogia Virorum litteris illustrium*, 1577, p. 56.

J. M. Toscanus, *Peptus Italiae*, 1578, p. 26, No. xli. (speaks of his 'in brevi corpusculo amplum ingenium').

Boissardus, *Icones quinquaginta virorum illustrium doctrina et eruditione*, 1597, i. pp. 154-157.

Castellanus, *Vita illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 171.

Boissardus, *Bibliotheca chalcographica illustrium virtute atque eruditione . . . clarissimorum virorum*, 1650, plate Eec. 3.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 94.

Vossius, *De Universa Mathesios Natura . . . Liber*, 1660, pp. 184, 367.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 783.

Magirus, *Eponymologium criticum*, 1687, p. 349.

Möller, *Homonymoscopia*, 1697, pp. 698, 699.

Pope Blount, *Censura celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 492.

Fabricius, *Historia Bibliothecae Fabricianae Pars iii.*, 1719, p. 199.

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Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1726, xiii. p. 322.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1728, v. p. 214; 1731, x. p. 314.

Buddeus, *Compendium Historiae Philosophicae*, 1731, pp. 142, 371.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 870.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 97 (I. i. 11. 3), i. p. 279 (I. i. 23. 40); ii. p. 39 (II. i. 7. 15); ii. p. 200 (II. ii. 10. 1); iii. p. 525 (III. v. 1. 3); iii. p. 528 (III. v. 1. 7).

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca latina media et infimae aetatis*, 1734, Lib. vi. pp. 496-7, cum Supplemento Mansii, pp. 165-6.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 806.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 368, 370, 405, 406, 495, 624.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 296.

Freytag, *Adparatus Litterarius*, 1752, i. pp. 405-410; 1753, ii. 1204, 1360; 1755, iii. pp. 82-5, 100-4, 349-361, 587, 761.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 148.

Museum Massuchellianum, 1761, i. p. 134, pl. xxviii. No. iv.

Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiae*, 1767, i. pp. 540, 628, 659; 1766, ii. pp. 217, 223; 1766, IV. i. pp. 48-55.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 151.

Saxius, *Onomasticum literarium*, 1777, ii. pp. 480, 593.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 150.

Buhle, *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*, 1800, ii. pp. 72-77, 171-336.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 85.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 37.

Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1809, VI. ii. pp. 367, 399.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 235.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1846, xlv. pp. 1-18 (elaborate article by Baehr).

Wilh. Rud. Weitenweber, *Ueber des Marsilii Ficinus Werk 'de vita studiosorum'*, Prague, 1855, 4°.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 91.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. col. 634.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 151-167.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 880-1.

Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques*, 1875, p. 537.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 86.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 70, 160.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 966; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 776.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i, pp. 188, 212, 252.

FICTULD (HERMANN).

Hermann Fictulds Abhandlung von der Alchymie und derselben Gewisheit. Erlang, 1754. verlegt, Johann Carl Tetzschner.

8°. Pp. [6] 226.

When he mentioned this tract in the *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 75, it was still in MS.

Azoth et Ignis, das ist, das wahre Elementarische Wasser und Feuer oder Mercurius Philosophorum, als das einige nothwendige der Fundamental-Uranfänge und Principiorum des Steins der Weisen. Aureum Vellus oder Goldenes Vliefs was dasselbe sey, sowohl in seinem Ursprunge, als erhabenen Zustande. Denen Filiis Artis und Liebhabern der Hermetischen Philosophie dargelegt, auch, das darunter die Prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum, samt dessen Praxi verborgen, eröffnet von Herman Fictuld. Leipzig, bey Michael Blochberger, 1749.

8°. Pp. [4, including the frontispiece] 379 [1].

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1375.

There is a note on 'Azoth' by Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 30.

Fictuld asserts that the order of the Golden

Fleece was founded by the Duke of Burgundy who possessed the stone, in honour of the alchemical art. He gives (chap. iii.) a list of authors who have written alchemical treatises entitled 'The Golden Fleece.'

[Another Copy.]

Hermann Fictulds Chymische Schrifften darinnen in zwölf königlichen Palästen, von dem Stein der Weisen gehandelt wird. Samt einer kurtzen Vorrede ans Licht gestellet, durch Friederich Roth-Scholtzen, Herrenstadio-Silesium. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph Göpner, Buchhändler in Nürnberg. 1734.

8°. Pp. [8] 230. Roth-Scholtz's arms on p. 230. Title red and black.

The tract has a separate title :

Das edele Perlein und theurer Schatz der Himmlischen Weisheit; In zwölf königlichen Palästen vorgestellt und beschrieben; Nemlich wie der Stein der Weisen vom Anfang bis zum Ende gemacht und bereitet werde; Nebst einem Anhang und Anweisung vom Chaos, daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehört; Samt einem Gespräche; Um vieler Ursachen willen genöthiget worden, solches heraus zu geben, von einem Liebhaber der ewigen Weis- und Warheit Göttlicher Geheimnissen, genannt Hermann Fictuld. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Joh. Christoph Göpner. MDCCXXXIV.

The *Anhang vom Chaos* (p. 153) and the *Gespräch* (p. 199) have each a title, included in the pagination :

Anhang und Anweisung vom allgemeinen natürlichen Chaos der Natur-gemässen Alchymie und Alchymisten; daraus alles herkommt, so zu unserer Kunst gehört.

The other is :

Ein Gespräche zwischen dem König Mascos, seiner Schwester Agos, und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger, von dem Stein der Weisen, zu fernerer Erklärung des Chaos und der Arbeit.

Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 72) is sorry there are so many misprints in this book, and says that Mr. Göpner, the printer, ought to have had

more regard for his own credit! Fictuld himself is never in fault.

[Another Copy.]

Hermann Fictulds Chymische Schrifften, darinnen von dem Stein der Weisen gehandelt wird. Nebst Herrn D. Johann Samuel Carls, Prüfung der wahren und falschen Chymie; und einer Nachrede von Fatis Chymicis. Mit einer

FICTULD (HERMANN). *Continued.*

kurtzen Vorrede ans Licht gestellet durch Friedeirch (*sic*) Roth-Scholtzen ;
Herrenstadio-Silesium. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Christoph
Göpner Buchhändler in Nürnberg. 1734.

8°. Pp. [8] 230. Roth-Scholtz's arms on p. 230. Title red and black.

In this copy the subsidiary title: *Das edle* which do not appear in the collection, was apparently cancelled and that in the preceding copy substituted for it. In every other respect the general title, referring as it does to certain tracts editions are identical.

Hermetica Victoria, das ist: vollkommen erfochtener Sieg und Triumph, des Welt-beruffenen und gleichwohl verachteten Herma-Phroditi, über die gantze Schaar der Götter und Patronen des Metallischen und Mineralischen Reichs; dafs er, und nicht dieselben, die prima Materia Lapidis Philosophorum sey. Unter einem im Traum gesehenen Reichs-Tage und daselbst gehörten Gespräche vorgetragen, und zum Druck befördert durch Herman Fictuld. Leipzig, bey Michael Blochberger, 1750.

8°. Pp. 224.

Der längst gewünschte und versprochene Chymisch-Philosophische Probiere-Stein, auf welchem so wohl die Schriften der wahren Adeptorum als auch der betrügerischen Sophisten seyn probiret worden. Wodurch einem ieden Sucher der Weisheit der rechte Weg gezeiget, und hingegen alle Irrwege entdeckt werden, so dafs er nunmehr gar nicht fehlen kan. In zwey Classen verfasst von Hermann Fictuld. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Bey Michael Blochberger. 1740.

8°. Pp. 112, including the Frontispiece.

This contains only the first part or class. I have not seen the second part with this date.

Der längst gewünschte und versprochene Chymisch-philosophische Probiere-Stein, auf welchem sowohl der wahrhaften Hermetischen Adeptorum als der verführischen und betriegerischen Sophisten Schriften sind probirt und nach deren Werth dargestellt worden, beschrieben in Zweyen Classen, darvon die Erste bereits herausgegangen, gegenwärtig aber von dem Authore von neuem übersehen, corrigirt und von seinthero zu Handen gebrachten Authoren vermehret. Die zweyte Clafs aber hinzu gefügt worden ist. Durch Hermann Fictuld. Franckfort und Leipzig, Bey Veraci Orientali Wahrheit und Ernst Lugenfeind, 1753.

8°. Pp. [2 blank, 12] 170. Title red and black.

The first part has a separate title:

Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probiere-Steins Erste Clafs, . . . Zweyte und vermehrte Auflage. Franckfort . . . 1753.

The second part has a long title commencing:

Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probiere-Steins Zweyte Clafs, . . . Franckfort . . . 1753.

Pp. [1-22] 23-171 [1 blank].

Des längst gewünschten und versprochenen Chymisch-Philosophischen Probiere-Steins Erste Classe, In welcher der wahren und ächten Adeptorum und anderer würdig erfundenen Schriften nach ihrem innerlichen Gehalt und

FICTULD (HERMANN). *Continued.*

Werth vorgestellt und entdeckt worden, durch Hermann Fictuld. Dritte Auflage. Dresden, in der Hilscherschen Buchhandlung, 1784.

8°. Pp. viii. 164 [4].

Besides these another edition is quoted: 1762. He divides the philosophers into two classes, the true and genuine adepts, who are pious souls, lovers of their neighbour and of posterity, some of whom have written works of edification, some suitable for beginners, but others not. Among these worthy men Fictuld humbly places himself. The second class consists of sophists, arch-deceivers whose books should be burned. There is nothing

intermediate in Fictuld's opinion between these. It is not always easy to see Fictuld's principle of classification, if he had any; and it would not be difficult to apply to his criticisms and estimates some of the depreciatory remarks he applies to others. The richness of his vocabulary in abuse is an abiding source of interest and edification. He, in turn, is not spared by a reviewer in the *Archiv für Rosenkreuzer*.

Turba Philosophorum, das ist: Gesammlete Sprüche der Weisen zur Erläuterung der hermetischen Schmaragd-Tafel, oder von dem Stein der Weisen, wie derselbige zu bereiten sey und erlangt werde. Zu Ehren der kunstbessenen Söhne der Weisheit heraus gegeben, durch Hermann Fictuld.

Prüfet alles; aber das Gute behaltet.

Ao. 1763.

8°. Pp. 184. Somewhat wormed.

In the *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 75, this work is spoken of as in MS. at that time. The title is adopted, of course, from the old treatise of that name.

Abhandlung von der Gewifsheit der Alchemie.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 288.

Aureum Vellus, goldenes Vlies.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 265.

Ein Auszug aus etlichen sehr rar gewordenen . . . Werken . . . H. Fictulds.

See H. (J. C.), Von der Natur und Kunst, 1781.

These consist of extracts from *Das edle Perlein*, p. 63; *Anhang vom Chaos*, p. 102; *Ein Gespräch zwischen Mascos und Agos*, p. 130; *Hermetischer Triumphbogen*, or *Cabbala mystica naturæ*, p. 142; and *Occulta occultissime*, p. 185.

The editor reprinted these because the originals were so rare, and had not been seen by the editor of the HERMETISCHES A. B. C.

Azoth et Ignis.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 252.

Einzelne Zeugnisse aus dem Probirsteine.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 71.

Hermetica Victoria.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 271.

Turba Philosophorum.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 15.

Nothing is recorded about Fictuld's life, but his name and works are familiar to most writers on the subject, and the *Prober-Stein* is sometimes quoted and recommended as an authority, which it is not. Doubtless some of the information he gives in it is correct, but he has made such erroneous statements in matters which can be checked, that he is quite unreliable in those where no check can be applied.

Besides the above works he himself enumerates: 'Gespräch zwischen dem König Mascos und seiner

Schwester Agos' appended to *Das edle Perlein* (*q.v.*); 'Hermetischer Triumph-Bogen &c. nemlich, Cabbala mystica naturæ, und Occulta occultissime.'

According to Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 367) the person who printed under the pseudonym of Fictuld was really called Johann Heinrich Schmidt von Sonnenberg, who is not to be confused with Johann Georg Schmid (*q.v.*). But in the HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 72, the *Prober-Stein* is ascribed to a Baron Meinstoff, without taking any notice of Fictuld. Which of

FICTULD (HERMANN). *Continued.*

these is correct I am unable to say. See also HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 39.

There is still another version. It is said that he was a native of Langenthal, and that his real name was Mummenthaler, that he had travelled much and seen much, but that he was certainly not an adept. Count Franciscus Onuphrio de

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. pp. 71-76. (List of his writings to date.)

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 99. *Archiv für Rosenkreuzer*, 1785, ii. pp. 399, 401. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 560, 667, 670, 671. (Commends Fictuld for his thoroughness.)

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1788, iii. p. 165.

Marsciano gave him a copy of his book in 1764. Fictuld died in 1777, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Semler was of opinion that he did not err on the side of modesty, and points out that his name HerMann FICTULD is a chronogram for 1656, but he does not deduce anything from the fact, if it were intentional.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 316. Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 78.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 259, 272, 289.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 539, 540, 647, 1374-79, 1511. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 367, 373, etc., etc.

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS).

Pandora Magnalium Naturalium Aurea et Benedicta, de Benedicto Lapidis Philosoph. Mysterio. Darinnen Apocalypsis des Hoherleuchten Aegyptischen Königs vnd Philosophi, Hermetis Trismegisti; von vnserm Teutschen Hermete, dem Edlen, Hochthwemren Monarchen vnd Philosopho Trismegisto, A. Ph. Theophrasto Paracelso &c. Verdolmetschet: wie auch Tinctura Physicorum Paracelsica, mit einer Schönen Erklerung des auch Edlen vnd Hoherfahrnen Philosophi, Alexandri von Süchten, Utrijusque Medicine D. Sampt Seiner AL. V. S. angehengten 3. Vnderschiedlichen Tractetlein, so vor nie gesehen worden, wie auch Anderen Ejusdem materiae Corollariis, wie sie nach der Vorredt Specifret (*sic*) werden: Allen Filiis Doctrinae Hermeticae zu nutz vnd gutem jetzo publiciret. Durch Benedictum Figulum; Utenhoviater, Fr: P. L. C. T. T. P. M. E. D. T. P. D. G. N. Getruickt zu Strafsburg, inn Verlegung Lazari Zeteners. 1608.

8°. Pp. [32] 292 [1, 1 blank]. 1 woodcut. The vignette is a six-rayed star. In the centre circle is the symbol for Mercury, in the rays are the astronomical symbols for gold, silver, copper, lead, tin and iron. The book contains the following tracts:

Liber Apocalypseos Hermetis, Theo. Paracelso, interprete, De supremo Mundi Secreto, p. 1.

De Vera Medicina Alexandri à Suchten Elegia, p. 17.

Dialogus, Alexandri à Suchten, p. 49.

Ex libro de tribus Facultatibus Alexandri à Suchten, p. 112.

Explicatio Tincturae Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, ab Alexandro à Suchten, p. 143.

Regulae seu Canones aliquot Philosophici de Lapide Philosophico, p. 216.

Tractätlein von Lapide Philosophorum Anonymi, p. 234.

Rythmi Germanici von diesem hogen Tincturwerck Anonymi Authoris, p. 263.

De Auro Potabili Theophrasti Paracelsi, p. 275.

Von der Krafft vnd Würckung auch rechtem nutzlichem Gebrauch des herrlichen Antidoti so man Aurum Potabile nennet, p. 279.

Rosarium Novum Olympicum et Benedictum. Das ist: Ein newer Gebenedeyter Philosophischer Rosengart, darinnen vom aller weisesten König Salomone, H. Salomone Trismosino, H. Trithemio, D. Theophrasto, &c. gewiesen wirdt, wie der Gebenedeyte Guldene Zweig, vnnnd Tincturschatz, vom vnverwelcklichen Orientalischen Baum der Hesperidum, vormittels Göttlicher Gnaden, abzubrechen vnd zu erlangen sey: Allen vnd jeden Filiis doctrinae Hermeticae, vnd D. Theophrasticae Liebhabern zu gutem trewlich eröffnet in zwen Theilen. Pars Prima.

Iamblichus.

Deus in Cælo est, revelans mysteria profunda & abscondita.

Quicquid habemus boni, habemus à Sole, vel ab ipso, vel per alia.

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). *Continued.*

Per Benedictum Figulum; Vtenhoviatem, Francum; Poëtam L. C. Theologum; Theosophum; Philosophum; Medicum Eremitam. T. M. Getruckt zu Basel, in verlegung des Autoris, Anno 1608.

4°. Pp. [10] 83 [1 blank]. Diagrams in the text. Title red and black. The vignette is a rose bush or tree with the metals as flowers, surmounted by the sun.

Rosarii Novi Olympici et Benedicti, Pars Altera: In sich haltent ein Buch mit 32. Capiteln, Laurentii Venturæ Veneti, Medicinæ Doctoris, &c. Aufs dem Latein vertiert vnd treulich verdolmetschet, in vnser Teutschen Sprach vor nie gesehen, De Lapide Benedicto Philosophorum, &c. Interprete Benedicto Figulo, Vtenhoviate, Franco, Poëta L. C. Theologo; Theosopho; Philosopho, Medico, Eremita. D. T. P. D. G. N. Getruckt zu Basel, in verlegung des Autoris. Anno BeneDICTI Regis & Magistri Gratilæ & bonitatils, &c.

4°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 117 [2] [1 blank]. The vignette is a figure in Roman dress. The chronogram stands for 1608.

The first part of this book consists of extracts from Salomon Trismosinus, Trithemius, p. 16; Paracelsus, p. 23; von Suchten, p. 56; *Tractatus Rhythmicus Novus vom Stein der Weisen*, p.

58; *Aenigmata*, p. 71; *Processus ad Lapidem Philosophorum Monachi cuiusdam anonymi*, p. 79.

The second part is a translation of Ventura's work, *De Lapide Philosophorum*.

Thesaurinella Olympica Aurea Tripartita, Das ist: Ein himmlisch güldenes Schatzkämmerlein, von vielen aufserlesenen Kleinodien zugerüstet, darinn der uhralte grosse und hochgebenedeyte Charfunckelstein und Tinctur-schatz verborgen. In drey unterschiedliche Cellulas aufgetheilet. Allen Liebhabern der himmlischen Warheit, und Hermetischen Philosophy, so den Grund der Hochmagischen Tinctur suchen, zu gute: Wie auch zu Beförderung der edlen Alchimey anjetzo eröffnet und publicirt durch Benedictum Figulum Utenhoviatem Franc. Poëtam L. C. Theologum, Theosophum, Philosophum, Medicum, Eremitam. D. T. P. D. G. N. M DC LXXXII. Franckfurt am Mayn, Jn Verlegung Georgii Wolffii Buchhändl. in Hamburg in S. Joh. Kirchen, Gedruckt durch Johann Görlin.

8°. Pp. [16, including frontispiece] 402 [should be 392, as pp. 225-234 are dropped] The vignette represents a rayed sun for gold, surrounded by the symbols for silver, iron, mercury, lead, tin and copper. The book contains the following tracts:

Secretum Magicum D. Philippi Theophrasti Paracelsi von dreyen gebenedeyten Magischen Steinen, p. 1.

Bernhard, Graf von der Marck und Ternis (*sic*) Symbolum Apostolicum Cabalistisch erkläret und mit dem grossen uhralten Stein der Weisen verglichen, p. 42.

Vincent-Koffsky: Tinctur-Wurtzel, und auch Materia Prima defs gebenedeyten uhralten Steins der Weisen, p. 52.

Alphidius: Kurtzer Bericht und Parabolisch Tractätlein, p. 66.

Corollaria quædam in nostram Thesaurinellam. Processus Universalis Viæ, Tincturæ Rubedinis & Albedinis, Alchymicæ artis: Magistri Nicolai Melchioris, . . . sub Forma Missæ, p. 69.

Carmina auf das Philosophische Werck, 74.

Thesaurinellæ . . . Pars II. Genandt Schola Hermetica, darinnen zu studieren, wie der Königliche, Orientalische, Durchleuchtende Rubin defs gebenedeyten Astralischen Magneten, defs Magischen und Chaldäischen Tinctur-Steins zu erlangen sey, p. 77. Contains:

Raymundus Lullius: Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein, p. 79.

Xamolixides: Tractatus Aureus, quem Dyrrachium Philosophicum vocavit, p. 91.

Colloquium, p. 94.

Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum Fratre Alberto Bayrs, p. 110. [See also HAUTNORTHON (J. F.), *Lucerna Salis Philosophorum*, 1658, p. 159.]

Divi Leschi Genus Amo (M. Sendivogius): Colloquium Hermetico-Spagyricum, das ist: Ein wunderhöffliches, wolgegründetes Chymisches Gespräch zwischen der Natur, dem Mercurio, und einem Alchymisten, p. 121.

Thesaurinellæ . . . Pars III. Genandt und intitulirt, Lux in Tenebris Lucens Raymundi Lullii darinnen Bericht gethan wird, wie die höchste Geheimniß der Natur zu erforschen, und aus dem verborgenen ans Liecht zu bringen nach Philosophischen Brauch . . . , p. 142. Contains:

Raymundus Lullius: Tractatus de præparatione Lapidis Philosophici, p. 146.

Arcanum de Multiplicatione Philosophica in qualitate, p. 193.

FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS). *Continued.*

Hortulus Olympicus Aureolus, Das ist: Ein himmlisches, güldenes, Hermetisches Lust-Gärtlein, von alten und neuen Philosophis gepflantzet und gezeiet, darinn zu finden, wie die Coelestivische, Edle, Hochgebenedeyte Schwebelrofs und Scharlachblum defs hochglänzenden und Tingirenden Carfunckelsteins (dadurch Menschliche, Metallische, und Vegetabilische Körper ihre Renovation und höchste Perfection, oder Vollkommenheit erlangen mögen) zu brechen sey. Anjetzo allen Filiis Doctrinæ Magyco-Spagyricæ zu gutem eröffnet, geschenckt und publicirt, Durch Benedictum Figulum Utenhoviæ. Fr. Poëtam L. C. Theologum, Theosophum, Philosophum, Medicum, Eremitam. D. T. P. D. G. N.

Anno Trismegistæ gratiæ Del, In toto orbe Christiano genitæ. Zum andern mal 1682.

In Verlegung Georg Wolff. [p. 197].

Contains:

Das Büchlein Theophrasti mit der Himmlischen Sackpfeiffen, p. 202.

Theophrasti Tractatus de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 209.

Caspar Hartung vom Hof, Beschreibung von der Bereitung defs gebenedeyten Steins, p. 245.

Eine warhafft und einfältige Auflegung der

Schriften aller Philosophen von dem . . . Stein der Weisen, p. 264.

Ulrich Poysel: Spiegel der Alchymey, p. 277.

Georg Fueger: De Lapide Philosophorum,

Theoria brevis, p. 300.

Practica vom Universal oder gebenedeyten

Tinctur Stein der Alten Weisen, Rythmicè gestellet, p. 307.

Paradisus Aureolus Hermeticus Fluens Nectare & Ambrosia, in cuius perlustratione sedula fidelis & ocularis offertur instructio, quomodo Aureola Hesperidum Poma, ab Arbore Benedicta Philosophica sint decerpenda: a variis Philosophis, tum veteribus tum modernis plantatus. In gratiam et emolumentum filiorum Doctrinæ Chemicæ Spagyricæ (huc usque præclusus) nunc reseratus & publici Juris factus, per Benedictum Figulum Utenhoviæ.

Anno Trismegistæ Spagyri Archiatræ nobis Donati, &c. De novo Impensis Georgi Wolffii; 1682. [p. 317.]

Contains:

Alphonsus, Rex Castellæ: Liber Philosophiæ Occultioris (præcipuè Metallorum) profundissimus: Cui titulum fecit, Clavis Sapientiæ, p. 322.

Aristoteles Alchymistes, Tractatus ad Alexandrum Magnum de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 356.

The three tracts in the present collection had been published previously: *Thesaurinella*, Frankfurt a. M., 1608, 4°; *Hortulus*, Frankfurt, 1608, 4°; *Paradisus*, Frankfurt, 1600, 1608, 4°, and there was another work besides, *Auriga benedictus spagyricus*, Norimberg, 1609, 12°. In addition to these Gmelin quotes an edition of the *Pandora*, Strassburg, 1600, 8°, but that may be a misprint for 1608.

The author's name is said to be Benedict Töpfer,

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 94.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 75.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 66. ('The author is not known; he has collected extracts, some from adepts, some from sophists. What he has produced from his own store is vain imagining and sophistical deception, which demonstrates his ignorance of Alchemy.')

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 590.

Epistola ad Hermannum Archiepiscopum Coloniensem, De Lapide Philosophico, p. 374.

Divi Leschi Genus Amo (M. Sendivogius),

Dialogus Naturæ, Mercurii et Alchymistæ, p. 384.

and he belonged to Utenhoven in Franconia, as he tells us. Schmieder thinks that his books had some circulation because they were in German and were not without humour. No notice of his life has been forthcoming, but his books are known, and Semler has drawn attention to a passage in the preface to the *Thesaurinella*, in which are adumbrations of the Rosicrucian ideas some years before their manifesto had been published.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen sur Historie der Rosenkreuser*, 1786, i. p. 30.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 316.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 102.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 349.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 608-9, 1605-6.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 376.

FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN).

Christian Wilhelm Baron von Krohnmann. Geschichte dieses angeblichen Goldmachers, eines der grössten und merkwürdigsten Betrügers des siebenzehnten Jahrhunderts. Aus archivalischen Quellen bearbeitet von Georg Wolfgang Augustin Fikenschler, Profefsr und Rector zu Culmbach, Adjunkt der philosophischen Facultät zu Erlangen, und Mitgließe einiger gelehrten Gesellschaften. Mit Kupfern. Nürnberg, in der Raspeschen Buchhandlung, 1800.

8°. Pp. 223 [1 blank] [2 pp. Errata]. Vignette, a medal, and three engraved plates of medals.

FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN). *Continued.*

Krohnemann carried on alleged transmutations from the year 1677 at the Court of the Markgraf George William of Bayreuth. He affirmed that he had a process for 'fixing' or solidifying mercury so that when it had been volatilized away a portion remained converted into gold. Silver was also produced, and out of the metal so obtained he caused a medal to be struck in 1679 as a birthday present to the Markgraf. (See Tab. ii. Fig. 3.) He was ennobled and promoted to foremost offices at the

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 446.

Court, and he professed to give information on the subject to those who consulted him.

In this course he continued for fully ten years, when at last he was detected as a cheat by the Master of the Mint. He was then tried, condemned, and executed in 1686, with a mocking inscription over him to the effect that while it was his intention to 'fix' mercury, the result was just the opposite, for it was he who was in the fix.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 185, 195.

FILET (LE) d'Ariadne, pour entrer avec seureté dans le Labirinthe de la Philosophie Hermetique.

Vir impius non cognoscet: & stultus non intelliget hæc. Ps. 91.

A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, ruë S. Jacques, devant la Fontaine Saint Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. [8] 176. [30. 2, List of Chemical books.] Woodcuts in the text.

This is said to be by Duclor or Dulco. It is not a translation of Reibehand's *Filum Ariadnes* (q.v.).

FILIUS SENDIVOGII.

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

FILUM ARIADNES.

See REIBEHAND (CHRISTOPH).

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO).

Corona oder Kron der Artzney defs fürtrefflichen, hoch vnd weytberümbten Medici vnd Wundt Artztes Leonhardi Fioravanti von Bononia. In vier sonderbare Bücher vnterscheiden:

In dem I. wird gehandelt von allerley vnterschiedtlichen Zeichen natürlicher Ding, beneben vielen schönen vnd bewehrten Secreten der Medicin vnd Chirurgy.

Das II. zeigt den Weg vnd Kunst allerley nützliche vnd heylsame Artzneyen zu componieren.

Das III. handelt von der Alchimy defs Menschen vnd der Mineralien.

Das IV. vnd letzte hält vnd verfasset in sich viel schöne Philosophische vnnnd Medicinalische Discurs, so samptlich einem Medico zu wissen, hoch von nöhten.

Erstlich newlich in Italiänischer Spraach von dem Autore selbst in Truck verfertigt. Nunmehr aber in vnserer hochteutsche Spraach mit allem Fleifs versetzt. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn bey Nicolaus Hoffmann, In Verlegung Johann Berner. 1604.

8°. Pp. [7, 1 blank] 507. Register [13].

Leonhardi Fioravanti Medici von Bononia, Physica, das ist: Experientz vnnnd Naturkündigung.

I. Von Erschaffung defs Menschen aufs den vier Elementen, dessen Complexion, Eygenschaften, Sinnen vnnnd Kräfften, Gesundheit vnd Kranckheit, vnd den vier Jahrzeiten.

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO). *Continued.*

II. Von geheymen niemals erhörten Experimenten der Chirurgy vnd Artzney.

III. Von mancherley Kranckheiten defs Menschen vnd deroselben Cur.

IV. Von allerhandt Alchimistischen gewissen vnnnd probierten verborgeneu (*sic*) hohen Stücken.

Jetzund aufs dem Italiänischen ob seiner vnsäglichen Fürtrefflichkeit, Hochheit und Geheimnuß wegen ins Teutsch vbersetzt. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Anthonj Hummen, In Verlegung Johann Berners. M.DC.XVIII.

8°. Pp. [8]. 440, an error for 462. Register [10]. Title red and black. Imperfect; wants pp. 329-332.

Del Compendio De I Secreti Rationali, Dell' Eccell. Medico, & Cirugico M. Leonardo Fiorauanti Bolognese, Libri Cinque.

Nel primo de' quali si tratta de' secreti più importanti nella professione Medicinale.

Nel secondo si insegnano molti secreti appartenenti alla Cirugia, & si mostra il modo d' esercitarla.

Nel terzo si cõtengono i secreti piu ueri et piu approuati nell' arte dell' Alchimia.

Nel quarto si scriuono molti Belletti, che usano le donne per apparer belle.

Nel quinto si comprendono i secreti più notabili in diuerse arti & exercitij.

Con la Tauola di tutti i Capitoli. Con Privilegio. In Venetia, Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi. MDLXIII.

8°. Ff. [20] 183 [1].

Colophon: In Venetia. Appresso Vincenzo Valgrisi. MDLXIII. On the reverse as on the title, his device: a pair of hands out of clouds holding erect a cross round which is a serpent, and the name VINCEN (on the title, but VINCENT at the end) divided by the cross.
MS. index.

Compendium Oder Aufsztg der Secreten, Gehaymnissen vnd verborgenen Künsten. Leonhardi Fioravanti.

I. Von Gehaymnissen der Medecin oder jnnerlichen Artzney.

II. Von Secreten der Chirurgy vnd wie dieselbige zuüben.

III. Von wahrem Bericht, Künsten vnd Proben der Alchimy.

IV. Von allerley Schmüncken, derer sich die Weiber zuvermehrung jhrer Schönheit zugebrauchen pflegen.

V. Von sonsten vielen bewehrten Stücken allerley vnterschiedlichen Künsten.

Jetzund aufs dem Italianischen von wegen seines vielfaltigen Nutzens, &c. Ins Teutsch versetzt. Gedruckt zu Darmbstadt, durch Johann Leinhosen, In Verlegung Johann Berners. Im Jahr 1624.

8°. Pp. 399 [1 blank]. Imperfect; wants pp. 137-8, 155-6.

FIORAVANTI (LEONARDO). *Continued.*

Fioravanti was a native of Bologna where he was born in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine and practised in Palermo from 1548 to 1550, went with the Spanish fleet to Africa, returned to Naples in 1555, went to Rome, Venice, and Bologna, where he was made doctor and chevalier, and finally count. He published a number of works on medicine, which along with their author have been severely handled by some modern critics, but the treatment of his writings otherwise than historically is futile. Fioravanti was a chemist and pharmacist, and in his practice put unbounded trust in his specifics. The balsam which goes by his name, and which was in use till a comparatively recent period, is a very complex mixture, but he also describes the preparation of certain definite compounds.

Between 1564 and 1582 he published some works, of which various editions are quoted by the authorities, and some of which I have seen.

Lo Specchio di scienza universale libri tre, Venezia, 1564, 1592, 1609, 1679, all in 8°.

Il compendio dei Secreti razionali intorno alla medicina, chirurgia et alchimia, ib. 1564, 1571, 1581, 1595, 1620, 1630, 1640, Turin, 1580, 8°.

Li Capricci Medicinali, Venet. 1568, 8°; 1571, 1573, 8°; 1595, 1629, 8°.

The French translation which I have seen is entitled:

'Les Caprices de M. Leonard Fioravanti Bolognois, touchant la Medecine: qui sont plusieurs et

diuerses medecines nouvelles de grande efficace, à toute sorte de maladie, avec la maniere de les pratiquer: vtils à chacun qui s'en voudra servir. Traduites d'Italien en François, par M. Claude Rocard Apothecaire de Troyes.' [Printer's device.] A Paris, chez Pierre Cavellat, rue S. Jacques à l'Escu de Florence, 1586; 8°. pp. [16] 236 [7, 1 blank].

Il tesoro della vita humana, Ven. 1570, 1582, 8°.

La fisica, divisa in quattro libri, ib. 1582, 1603, 8°; 1629, 8°.

La Cirurgia, Venet. 1582, 1588, 1595, 1676, 8°; 1699.

The *Compendium* was translated into English and published: London, 1582, small 8°, pp. [16] 142 [2].

The *Chirurgie* was translated by John Hester and published: London, 1580, 4°, ff. [8] 64; 1626, 4°, pp. [4], 117 (*sic* for 118), [5, 1 blank].

The *Chirurgie* and *Rational Secrets*, along with several other medical tracts, were printed in a small 4° volume in 1652 at London.

Under the title of *The joyful Iuel*, there was published at London, in 1579, a translation of the tract *Regimento della Peste*, Venet. 1565, 1571, 1575, 8°.

A French version of the *Specchio* was made by Gabriel Chappuys: *Miroir Universel des arts et Sciences*, Paris, 1584, 1586, 8°.

Fioravanti died at Bologna, 4 Sept., 1588.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 95.

Joh. Crato a Kraftheim, *Consiliorum et Epistoliarum Medicinalium libri septem*, 1671, i. p. 206 ('Fioravantus, nebulo pessimus, qui Venetiis eiectus est').

Couping, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 252.

Orlandi, *Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi*, 1714, p. 190.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 77.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 287.

Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 54.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 961.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 300.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 619.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 342; 1772, ii. p. 673.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 249.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 225; 1775, ii. p. 600.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 149. (One of the first in Italy to use chemical medicines.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 235.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 54.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 149.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 535.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 132; 1869, ii. p. 127.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1846, xliv. p. 292 (article by Theile).

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 140 (article by Chaumeton).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. col. 722.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 748.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1609-12.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 319.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 112, 195.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 368.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 983; 2d Series, 1900, v. p. 805.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 191, 251; 1890, N.S. i. p. 450.

FIORE DE FIORI.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

FIRENZE.

See FLORENCE.

FISCHER (EBERHARD HEINRICH).

Eberhard Heinrich Fischers, Königl. Preufs. Förster in der Grafschaft Mannsfeld, Brandenb. Antheils. Albertus Magnus der Andere. Das ist: Geheimnisse der Natur und Kunst vor alle Stände, als für Künstler, Jäger, Oekonomen, Professionisten, Handwerker &c. zum Besten aus eignen Erfahrungen aufgesetzt und mit nöthigen Registern herausgegeben. In zwey Theilen. Altona und Leipzig, bey Johann Heinrich Kaven, 1797.

8°. Erster Theil. Pp. [24, including a plate on p. [16]], 200.

Zweyter und letzter Theil [10] 182. Wants pp. [11-16] blank?

Ferguson, 'Bibliographical Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' Pt. iv., *Transactions of the Archæological Society of Glasgow*, 1890, N.S. i. p. 331.

FISCHER (LÆVINUS).

I. N. R. I. Beati Dn. Lævini Fischeri. M.D. De Aurea Auri Tinctura sive Veri auri Potabilis Medicina Commentarius; quò & genuina ejusdem præparatio ac usus spectabilis intimatur. Brunopoli. Literis Henrici Kesleri. A.C. M.DCC.IV.

4°. Pp. [6] 18.

There were editions of the above published in 1630, 1643, 12°, without place and printer's name.

To him other works are ascribed by Mercklin: *Corpus medicina imperiale*, Hemipoli, 1656, fol., 1680, 8°.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 729.

De prolonganda vita dialogus, without place, 1640, 8°.

De loco vero ac foco affectus præcordialis vulgò hypochondriaci dicti, without place and date, 8°.

Compare GISE, *De tinctura Aurea*.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 288.

FLAMEL (NICOLAS).

Des berühmten Philosophi Nicolai Flamelli Chymische Werke, als

1. Das güldene Kleinod der Hieroglyphischen Figuren.
2. Das Kleinod der Philosophiæ.
3. Summarium Philosophicum.
4. Die grosse Erklärung des Steins der Weisen zur Verwandlung aller Metallen.
5. Schatz der Philosophiæ.

Den Liebhabern der Kunst aus dem Französischen in das Teutsche übersetzt von J. L. M. C. Zu finden bey Johann Paul Kraus, Buchhändler in Wienn. 1751.

8°. Pp. [6] 3—290 [2 blank]. Frontispiece with 2 subjects. 3 engraved plates with 7 subjects. Folding plate. Title red and black.

After the above title is another title in two compartments specifying: 1. Das Buch der Hieroglyphischen Figuren, Nicolai Flamelli, and 2. Das wahrhafte Buch des gelährten Griechischen Abts Synesii, Vom Stein der Weisen.

Between pp. 112-3 is another title-page: Das Kleinod der Philosophiæ oder das Original der Begierde Nicolai Flamelli, ein vortreflich Werck, in welchem verfasst ist, die Ordnung und Manier, welche der vorgenannte Flamell in der Composition des Wercks der Natur gehalten hat, welche unter seinen Hieroglyphischen Figuren sind verstecket. Aus einem alten MS. An. 1751.

Pp. 109-112 contain a list of alchemical books.

This edition is not mentioned by Roth-Scholtz, Schmieder, Baumer, Gmelin, or Fuchs; the last two quote an edition of Hamburg, 1681, apparently

from Roth-Scholtz. Lange's translation appeared in 1673, and there is said to be an edition by Roth-Scholtz in 1730.

FLAMEL (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

Annotata quædam ex Flamello.

See DORN (GERARD), Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo, 1600, p. 117.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 748.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 350.

This has been described as a comment by Flamel on Denis Zacheire, and as Denis Zacheire lived a century and a half after Flamel some have felt a difficulty in believing these annotations to be by *him*. But the whole idea is based on a misunderstanding. See what is said under ZACHAIRE (DENIS).

Le Désir désiré.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 285.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Cosmopolite, 1629, ii. p. 111.

Explication des Figures.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 195.

Les Figures Hieroglyphiques.

See ARNAUD (P.), Trois Traictes de la Philosophie Naturelle, 1612, p. 45.

This is the first edition. The English translation was published at London, 1624, 12°, with a folding plate. It was reprinted and published at London, 1889, small 4°, with an introduction, signed W. W. Westcott.

The Hieroglyphicks.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 521.

Le Sommaire Philosophique.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, ii. p. 263.

Summarium Philosophicum.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat. 1612, sig. Fvj verso.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weysen, 1619, p. 214.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 368.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 164.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 154.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 172.

Summary of Philosophy; or, Short Treatise of the Philosophers Stone.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 145.

Geschichte Nicolai Flamelli.

See SAMMLUNG der neuesten und merkwürdigsten Begebenheiten . . . , 1780.

Histoire Critique der Nicolas Flamel et de Pernelle sa Femme.

See v * * * (L.), 1761.

Flamel is one of the most renowned of all the adepts, for in his case the philosopher's stone acted in its double capacity of conferring riches and long life. He was born about 1330—though the date is by no means certain—acted as scrivener till an alchemical book written on leaves made of the bark of a tree fell into his hands, when he

forthwith began the search for the great elixir, which he succeeded in acquiring after twenty-four years' study, long journeys, hard labours, and many disappointments. His experiments were successful in 1382. The wealth he acquired was devoted to the building, restoring, and decorating of churches and hospitals. He is reputed to have

FLAMEL (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

died in the year 1418, but Paul Lucas relates that when travelling in Asia Minor he met a dervise who said that Flamel and his wife were still alive. This story and the reports about Flamel's wealth were examined and criticized by Estienne François Villain in his history of Flamel (*q. v.*).

Most of the accounts contained in the histories are based on what is reputed to be Flamel's own narrative, as given in his *Hieroglyphicks*. His tombstone, dated 1418, from the old church of

- De La Martiniere, *Tombeau de la Folie*, p. 37. (Martiniere, by the way, says that Flamel caused his book to be printed. He forgot that printing was not known either in Flamel's time, or for many years after.)
- Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 333.
- Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, pp. 95, 205.
- Borel, *Tresor de Recherches et Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises*, 1655, p. 158.
- Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina Libri Duo*, Ed. Sec., 1669, p. 421.
- Morhof, *De metallorum transmutatione Epistola*, 1673, p. 135.
- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 833.
- Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 28, No. xxxi.; and in Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 47, No. xlii.
- Buddeus, *An Alchemistæ sint in Republica Tolerandi*, 1702, p. 77; and in Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 130.
- Keren-Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 67.
- Nauadaana et Patiniana, 1703, n. pp. 87, 210.
- Lucas, *Voyage . . . dans la Grece, l'Asie Mineure . . .* Paris, 1712, pp. 98-112.
- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 78. (Portrait of Flamel as frontispiece to Stück iii. of this book.)
- Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia*, 1730, pp. 243-47.
- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 288.
- Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1143.
- Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire*, 1742, i. pp. 206-210; iii. p. 163.
- Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 76.
- Floy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. 362; 1778, ii. p. 241.
- Moréri, *La Grand Dictionnaire Historique*, 1759, v. p. 174.
- Villain, *Histoire Critique*, 1761.
- Les Bibliothèques Françaises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier*, Paris, 1772. Vol. ii. pp. 159-161; vol. v. p. 123.
- Sammlung der . . . neuesten Begebenheiten*, 1780.

Saint-Jacques-la-Boucherie, is now preserved in the Hotel de Cluny, at Paris.

Lists of Flamel's works are given by Borel, Roth-Scholtz, Lenglet Dufresnoy, Adelung, Gmelin, Fuchs, Schmieder, Kopp.

Flamel's portrait is prefixed to Stück iii. of Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca Chemica*.

For his connection with Abraham Eleazar see ABRAHAM.

- Raumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 84.
- Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 488.
- Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iii. pp. 242-302.
- Kortum vertheidiget die Alchemie*, 1789, p. 107.
- Wiegleb, *Untersuchung der Alchemie (1777)* or 1793, pp. 223-225.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797-1799, *passim*.
- Wieland, "Nikolas Flamel, Paul Lukas, und der Derwisch von Brussa, Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte der Unsichtbaren, 1788." *Sämmtliche Werke*, 1797, xxx. pp. 195-261.
- Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 115.
- Introduction to Flamel's *Testament*, London, 1806.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 30.
- The Lives of the Alchemistical Philosophers*, 1815, p. 30; ed. Waite, 1888, p. 95.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 188, 601.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 427-435; 1866, i. pp. 452-460.
- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1847, xlv. p. 54.
- Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, pp. 399-412.
- Biographie Universelle*, 1856, xiv. p. 185 (by Delaunay).
- Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 171-200, 366.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xvii. cols. 817-823.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 557-559, 802-813.
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série*, 1878, ii. p. 361 (and references).
- Du Sommerard, *Musée des Thermes et de l'Hotel de Cluny, Catalogue et description des objets d'Art*, Paris, 1883, p. 32, No. 345.
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 94, 103, 206, 210, 213; ii. pp. 314, 316 ff., 358 f., 383, 386.
- Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 849.

FLORENCE.

See RICETTARIO Medicinale, 1567.

See RICETTARIO Fiorentino, 1789.

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA.

Jhesus Nobis Omnia! Rosa Florescens, contra F. G. Menapii calumnias. Das ist: Kurtzer Bericht vnd Widerantwort, auff die sub dato 3 Junii 1617 ex agro Norico in Latein, vnd dann folgens den 15 Julii obgedachtes Jahrs Teutsch publicirte vnbedachte calumnias, F. G. Menapii, wider die Rosen-

FLORENTINUS DE VALENTIA. *Continued.*

creutzische Societet. Aufs einfältigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valentia ord. benedicti minimum client.

CI O IO C CI' VII.

Priusquam perquisiveris, ne crimineris:
Cognosce primum, atq; tunc increpa.

No place, printer or publisher. 8°. Pp. [44 4 blank? wanting].

Jhesus Nobis Omnia! Rosa Florescens, contra F. G. Menapii calumnias. Das ist: Kurtzer Bericht vnd Widerantwort, auff die sub dato 3 Junii 1617 ex agro Norico in Latein, vnd dann folgendes 15 Julii obgedachtes Jahrs Teutsch publicirte vnbedachte calumnias, F. G. Menapii, wider die Rosencreutzische Societet. Aufs einfältigem eyffer gestellet durch Florentinum de Valentia ord. benedicti minimum client.

CI O IO C CI' VIII.

Priusquam perquisiveris, ne crimineris:
Cognosce primm (*sic*), atq; tunc increpa.

8°. Pp. [46, 2 blank].

Though the title-page is almost identical with the preceding except in the date, the two editions are quite different from each other, as is obvious from the pagination.

See 'ANTIKPIΣIΣ ad Responsum Florentini de Valentia, 1618.

Kloss says that under this name and that of Th. Schweighard, Daniel Mögling concealed himself.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzler-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 255 (Th. ii. B. xvii. c. xviii. § 27).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 282.

Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Bruderschaft des

Arnold, however, says that Florentinus de Valentia was probably Valentin Andreae himself.

Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes, 1783, pp. 69, 70.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 182, No. 2496; p. 183, No. 2498; p. 185, No. 2524; p. 186, No. 2535; p. 189, No. 2558, No. 2564, No. 2565.

FLORETUS A BETHABOR.

Ben-Adams Traum-Gesicht.

See MEHUN (JEAN DE), *Spiegel der Alchymie*, 1771.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 296.

Roth-Scholtz mentions a separate edition of this tract: Traum-Gesicht, welches Ben-Adam zur Zeit der Regierung Pucharetz des Königs von Adama gehabt, und an Tag gegeben hat. Mit noch einem andern Tractätlein von der Reise Friedrich

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 27.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 634.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 14.

Galli nach der Einöde S. Michael. Hamburg, 1682, 8°.

Gmelin quotes this as it stands, but puts 'Alama' for 'Adama,' and in the *Spiegel* the king is called Rucharetz.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1111 (calls the king, Rucharetz, which seems the correct form).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 353.

FLOYER (JOHN).

Inquisitio in verum Usus & abusus Calidorum, Frigidorum, & Temperatorum Angliæ Balneorum.

See VALLERIUS (NICOLAUS), *Tentamina Physico-Chemica*, 1699, p. 138.

Von den herrlichen Wirkungen des kalten Badens und Trinkens des kalten Wassers.

See OERTEL, *Universal-Wasser doktor*. No date.

An inquiry into the right use of Baths, London, 1697, 8°, was the first edition of this work, and it went through several editions. The German translation appeared at Breslau in 1749, 8°.

FLOYER (JOHN). *Continued.*

Sir John Floyer was born at Hintes, in Staffordshire, in 1649, studied arts and medicine at Oxford, and graduated in both. He settled in practice at Lichfield, and acquired great reputation by his zeal and success in his profession. He died in 1724. He was a strong advocate for cold baths, and his

- Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, ii. 979; ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. p. 532.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 289 (reviews).
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 55.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 640.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 783.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 244.
 Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux Minérales*, 1785, p. 54, No. 133; p. 63, No. 153; p. 64, No. 154.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1788, iv. p. 10.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 241, 421.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xiv. p. 416.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 166.

views may have tended to depreciate him amongst his fellows, as they ran counter to the practice of the time. On the other hand, Haller says that his work was not sufficiently well known, and even at the present day it is asserted that he has not obtained due recognition for what he did.

- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 408.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. 326.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, 1847, xiv. p. 426 (by F. W. Theile).
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. 24.
Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 263.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. col. 15.
 Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 608 (Floyer and Dr. Johnson.)
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 414.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 646.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1883, xix. p. 346.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 17; and Series, 1900, v. p. 869.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 389.

FLUDD (ROBERT).

Clavis Philosophiæ et Alchymix Fluddanæ. Sive Roberti Fluddi Armigeri, et Medicinæ Doctoris, ad Epistolicam Petri Gassendi Theologi Exercitationem Responsum. In quo: Inanes Marini Mersenni Monachi Obiectiones, querelæque ipsius iniustæ, immeritò in Robertum Fluddum adhibitæ, examinantur atq; auferuntur: Seuerum ac altitonans Francisci Lanouii de Fluddo Judicium refellitur, & in nihilum redigitur: Erronea Principiorum Philosophiæ Fluddanæ detectio, à Petro Gassendo facta, corrigitur, & æquali iustitiæ trutina ponderatur: ac denique sex illæ Impietates, quas Mersennus in Fluddum est machinatus, sinceræ veritatis fluctibus abluuntur atque absteruntur.

Super omnia vincit Veritas, 3 Esdr. 3. 12.

Francofurti, Prostat apud Guilhelum Fitzerum. Anno M.DC.XXXIII.

Folio. Pp. 87 [1 blank]. Vignette: A Rosy Cross with the motto: Dat Rosa mel Apibus.

Discursus de Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 507.

Robert Fludd, or de Fluctibus, of Welsh descent, was born at Milgate house, in the parish of Bearsted, Kent, in 1574. He entered St. John's College, Oxford, 1591, and graduated B.A. in 1596, M.A. in 1598. Then like most of the scholars of the time he travelled on the continent, and six years elapsed, during which he visited France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He had acquired a knowledge of chemistry and possibly of medicine, and on his return he became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated in medicine in 1605. After several trials he was admitted to the College of Physicians in 1609.

He practised in London, and was highly esteemed and very successful, and this fact apparently remains whether the explanation given of it by Fuller be correct or not.

He was a believer in astrology, alchemy, sympathetic cures, and he introduced the Pathologia Dæmoniaca, in which all diseases are ascribed to evil spirits located in the four quarters of the earth. He is best known, however, as the most thorough-going supporter in this country of Rosicrucianism of which a defence passes under his name, although its authenticity has been doubted.

He died at London, 8 September, 1637, and was buried in Bearsted Parish Church.

His works were published at Oppenheim and Frankfurt by different persons between the years 1617 and 1638, in folio. They contain a number of curious and elaborate illustrations which must have entailed no small amount of labour on the author. Besides these, which form to a certain extent a consecutive series, there are the following:

FLUDD (ROBERT). *Continued.*

- Philosophia Moysaica*, Gouda, 1638, small folio, ff. [4] 152; English translation, *Mosaical Philosophy*, London, 1659, small folio, pp. [6], 300; the criticism of Foster's *Hoplocrisma-Spongus* (London, 1631, 4°, pp. [16], 56), entitled *The Squeezing of Pastor Foster's Sponge, ordained by him for the wiping away of the Weapon-Salve*, London, 1631, small 4°, pp. [2 blank, 6] 144, 68; translated into Latin: *Responsum ad Hoplocrisma-Spongum*, Gouda, 1638, small folio, ff. 30.
- Apologia compendiaria, Fraternalitatem de Rosea Cruce suspicionis et infamiae maculis aspersam, veritatis quasi Fluctibus abluens et abstergens*, Lugd. Batavorum, 1616, 8°.
- Tractatus Apologeticus Integritatem Societatis de Rosea Cruce defendens*, Lugd. Batavorum, 1617, small 8°, pp. 196; German translation: *Schutzschrift für die Aechtheit der Rosenkreuzergesellschaft . . . übersetzt von Adamah Boos* (i.e. Adam Melchior Birkholz), Leipzig, 1782, to which Semler published *Zusätze zu der deutschen Uebersetzung von Fludd's Schutzschrift für die Rosenkreutzer*, Halle, 1785, 8°, pp. [i.-xvii] xviii-xxxii, 212.
- Tractatus theologo-philosophicus in libros tres distributus; quorum I. de vita, II. de morte, III. de resurrectione. Cui inseruntur nonnulla sapientiae veteris . . . fragmenta: . . . collecta fratribus; a Cruce Rosea dictis dedicata à Rudolfo Otreb Britanno*. Oppenheim, Anno Christi V's MVnDo VIta (1617), 4°, pp. 126 [2 blank], which Buhle says was edited by Michael Maier. This and the preceding are seemingly not only the rarest of Fludd's works, but among the rarest of literary curiosities. There is also the treatise which he published under the pseudonym of Joachim Frizius, *Summum Bonum*, Frankf., 1629, fol., which is included in the collected works.
- Boissardus, *Bibliotheca Chalcographica illustrium virtute atque eruditione . . . clarissimorum virorum*, 1650, plate Rr 4.
- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 97; 1656, p. 92.
- Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 941.
- Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, ii. p. 1342. Portrait, plate 61.
- Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Ll3v, 8 Sept., 1637.
- Naudæana et Patiniana*, 1703, p. p. 116.
- Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, in the Section: 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis,' p. 286, p. 294, p. 477.
- Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 491 (a).
- Christ, Gottl. Prætorius, *Dissertatio de variis variorum de philosophia Fluddiana sententiis*, Vitemb. 1715, 4°.
- Barchusen, *De Medicinæ Origine et Progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, p. 454-476, Dissertatio xxii. 'de Roberti Flud Institutis Medicinæ.'
- Buddeus, *Compendium Historiæ philosophicæ*, 1731, pp. 429, 433-4.
- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 298.
- Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 229-233, 531.
- Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, i. p. 398; ii. pp. 18, 160, 246, 356, 382, 399, 458.
- Douglas, *Bibliographie anatomica Specimen*, edit. sec. 1734, p. 223.
- Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1343.
- Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, pp. 567, 569.
- Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 301.
- Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 251 (Th. ii. B.xvii. c.xviii. § 17); p. 254 (§ 25); p. 265 (c.xix. § 17).
- Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, pp. 164-166, 281.
- Vogt, *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Librorum Rariorum*, 1747, p. 281 (*Opera*); 291 (Frizzii *Summum Bonum*, but he did not know that it was Fludd's); 509 (Rud. Otreb's *Tractatus*).
- Freytrag, *Analecta Litteraria*, 1750, i. p. 353 (Frizzii *Summum Bonum*, ascribed to Fludd).
- Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 650.
- Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 78.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique des Sciences médicales*, 1755, i. p. 363; 1778, ii. p. 245.
- Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 516, 613, 670, 691-93; IV. ii. p. 659.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 337 (homo fanaticus, Rosencruzanus, qui se noluit intelligi).
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 468 (contents of the six volumes of his collected works; Rosencruzanæ societatis homo fanaticus, subinde tamen utilia cogitata admiscens).
- Missiv an die hochehrleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, 1783, pp. 51, 53, 80 (Joach. Frischii (sic) *Summum bonum*. Francof. 1628; not ascribed to Fludd).
- Archiv für Rosenkreutzer*, 1785, ii. p. 372 (review of his *Schutzschrift*).
- Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 517.
- Semler, *Unpartheische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreutzer*, 1787, ii. p. 74.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 560.
- Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 303.
- Buhle, *Geschichte der neuern Philosophie*, 1800, ii. pp. 438, 440, 445; 1802, iii. p. 185.
- Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 142.
- Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreutzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1805, pp. 40, 52, 64, 68.
- Buhle, *Ueber den Ursprung und die vornehmste Schicksale der Orden der Rosenkreutzer und Freymaurer*, 1804, pp. 207, 245 sqq.
- Nicolai, *Einige Bemerkungen über den Ursprung und die Geschichte der Rosenkreutzer und Freymaurer*, 1806, Text, pp. 68, 74, 83, 85, 86; *Anmerkungen*, pp. 39, 44, 48 (against Buhle's views).
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 538.
- Fuller, *The History of the Worthies of England*, ed. Nichols, 1811, i. p. 503.
- Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xiv. p. 417.
- Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1815, ii. col. 618 (J. Frizius, col. 620).
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 167.
- Granger, *A Biographical History of England*, 1824, ii. p. 119 (Fludd's five portraits).
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 42.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 364.
- Dezimeiris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1834, II. i. p. 328.
- D'Israeli, *Amenities of Literature*, 1841, iii. p. 229.

FLUDD (ROBERT). *Continued.*

Mackay, *Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. pp. 155, 288; 1852, i. pp. 174, 265.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 185-190; 1869, pp. 177-182.

Klosa, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 181, Nos. 2481, 2482, 2483, 2485; p. 194, No. 2617 (summum bonum, auctore Joachim Frizzio (sic) Francof. 1628 (sic) fol.).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 354.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 263.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xvii. col. 15.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 609.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, i. p. 140.

Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii. pp. 472-76.

Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques*, 1875, pp. 539-542.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1878, ii. p. 418.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 226.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 17; and Series, 1900, v. p. 870.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 389.

Waite, *The Real History of the Rosicrucians*, 1887, pp. 283-307.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xix. p. 348 (article by Rev. A. Gordon).

British Medical Journal, 1897, ii. p. 408.

J. B. Craven, *Doctor Robert Fludd (Robertus de Fluctibus) The English Rosicrucian Life and Writings*, Kirkwall, 1902, 8°, pp. xvi., 260. Portrait, vignette, illustrations in the text.

FONS Chemicæ Veritatis.

See PHILALETHES.

FONTANA (GIOVANNI MARIA URBANO).

[Analyse des Eaux Thermales de Vinay avec des Observations sur les Insectes microscopiques qui y sont contenus ainsi que dans leurs Mousses. Par Mr. Fontana.]

No place, date, or printer.

4°. Pp. 92-122. Extract from the *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, vii. 1786, p. 92.

Fontana, born at Turin, 24 Dec., 1753, died at Turin, 23 July, 1791. He wrote a chemical paper

on *Osmunda regalis*. See *Mémoires* of the Turin Academy, 1790-91, v. p. 93.

FONTINA (JOHANNES VON DER).

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat vom Stein der Weisen, 1612, sig. Aij recto.

See also JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

FORBERGER (GEORG).

See ZACHAIRE (DENIS), Von der natürlichen Philosophia, 1609, 1773.

Georg Forberger was born at Meissen, and towards the close of the sixteenth century lived at Basel. He was an adherent of Paracelsus, and translated Alexander von Suchten's *Tractat de*

Secretis Antimonii from German into Latin, Basil, 1575, 8°, as well as historical works by Paolo Giovio and Guicciardini.

Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 816.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 578.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 302.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 306.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 670.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 510.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 276.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 930-933.

FORMOSUS.

See TRÄUME des griechischen Philosophus Aristobulus, 1762.

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD).

See SCHEELE (CARL WILHELM), Chemical Observations and Experiments on Fire, 1780.

FORSTER (JOHANN REINHOLD). *Continued.*

Forster, who is said to have been descended from a Scotsman, who had left during the wars of Cromwell and settled at Danzig, was born at Dirschau in East Prussia, 22 Oct., 1729. In his early years he was neglected, but in 1743 he was sent to school at Marien Werther, next to Berlin, and in 1745 to the Gymnasium at Joachimsthal, where he showed an aptitude for languages. In 1748 he went to Halle. His father wished him to study law, he himself preferred medicine, so by way of compromise he studied theology, and acquired such a knowledge of it and such a liking for it that he thought of entering the Church, and in 1753 actually became pastor at Nassenhuben near Danzig. Without neglecting his duties he studied mathematics, history, philosophy, and natural history, which last inspired him with a wish to travel. In the meantime, as his family expenses were increasing more rapidly than his income, he accepted an offer to go to Russia to superintend new settlements along a part of the Volga. On his return to St. Petersburg he presented a report which induced the Government to ask him to draw up a code based on the civil code of the Germans. From Russia he went to England, where he published a translation into English of Lomonosov's *History of Russia* and some other works. He refused offers to go as a preacher to Florida and to Maryland, and for a time lived at Warrington as teacher of French and German in the Dissenters' school. He passed to the Episcopal school, where he taught French for some years. An offer to go to India having failed, he had to support himself in London by writing and translation, but after eighteen months he was offered the post of

naturalist on Cook's second expedition, and having accepted it he joined the "Resolution" in July, 1772. The expedition returned in 1775, and a few months later Forster had prepared his report on the botany. But disagreements subsequently arose as to the writing the narrative of the voyage, and his portion was ultimately rejected, and he was refused the cost of the plates. For his work he received no consideration from the Government, but his merit was recognized by the University of Oxford, which made him a doctor of civil law. At this time his finances were so low that he was put in prison for debt. He was relieved from his debts in 1781 by Frederick II. of Prussia, who created him a councillor and appointed him to the chair of natural history at Halle, which he occupied for eighteen years. He obtained the degrees of doctor of philosophy and of medicine, and was head of the botanic garden. He was not successful as a lecturer or teacher, and he devoted himself mainly to translating narratives of travels, and to the study of history and of technology. He died 9 December, 1798.

Forster was a man of immense knowledge of natural history, and of enormous power of work. He was familiar with seventeen languages, all of which he could speak and write. He is said, however, to have had rough manners and a very keen tongue, to have been extravagant and fond of play, which threw him often into financial straits, so that possibly some of the complaints made against him were not without foundation, but all the same Forster is to be remembered as one of the distinguished naturalists of the eighteenth century.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 169 (full article).

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexicon der jetzt-lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, iii. pp. 430-439.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 456, 509, 525, 526, 538.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. liv. 27 Feb., 1772.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. pp. 199-208 (excellent article with long list of his writings, by Jourdan).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1847, xlv. pp. 376-382 (by Eckstein).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 200. Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 775.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1878, vii. p. 166 (article by Alfred Dove).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iii. p. 666.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1880, xx. p. 15 (contains a notice of the son J. G. Adam Forster, and a few notes on the father).

Wilh. Schrader, *Geschichte der Friedrichs Universität zu Halle*, 1894, i. p. 409, 537, 577.

FORTALITIUM Scientiæ, das ist: die vnfehlbare volkommeliche, vnerschätzliche Kunst aller Künsten vnd magnalien; welche allen würdigen, tugendhaften Pansophiæ studiosis die gloriwürdige, hocheleuchte Brüderschaft des Rosencreutztes zu eröffnen, gesandt. Darauß dieselbige jhre gehorsame-kluge-fromme Discipul klärllich vnd ohne einige allegori nunmehr in demuht vnnd der forcht Gottes alle mysteria, seydt der Welt anfang hero verstehn vnd lernen mögen. Benebens sich gründlich vnnd augenscheinlich befindet, dafs Ehrngedachter, seliger, Gottliebender Fraternitet ringste Künsten das Goldmachen, vnd Lapis philosophicus jederzeit gewesen seyen.

Anno c15 Io C. XVII.

Deus providebit: qui credit, habebit.

No place or printer.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 1 blank]. C8 (blank?) is wanting.

The *Fortalitiium* is signed Ireneus Agnostus. The *Copia Litterarum*, F. G. Menapius.

FORTALITIUM Scientiæ. *Continued.*

Fortalitiium Scientiæ. CIO IO C XVIII.

8°. Sigs. A, B, C, in eights; or pp. [45, 3 blank].

This is nearly a line-for-line reprint of the 1617 edition, but the impression is not so clean.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes the 1718 edition only, and is followed by the author of the *Missiv*.

Kloss quotes both editions, and adds that this is the first appearance of the two names Irenæus Agnostus and F. G. Menapius. He states it as his conviction that the two names denote one person, who in all probability was Gotthard Arthusius,

Dantiscanus, conrector of the gymnasium at Frankfurt a. M. He was a man of learning, took an active part in the compilation of De Bry's Travels, and wrote *Ein ander Sendschreiben an die allerseeligste Fraternitet des gewünschten Rosenkreutzes*, printed along with the *Fama and Confession*. See IRENÆUS and MENAPIUS.Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 284.*Missiv an die hocheleuchtete Bruderschaft des**Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes*, 1783, p. 68, No. 56.Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 183, No. 2497, and p. 177, No. 2442.

FOURCROY (ANTOINE-FRANÇOIS DE).

Chemische Philosophie oder Grundwahrheiten der neuern Chemie auf eine neue Art geordnet von A. F. Fourcroy, Arzt und Professor der Chemie. Aus dem Französischen übersetzt von D. Johann Samuel Traugott Gehler, Oberhofgerichtsassessorn und Senatoren zu Leipzig, auch der Oekonomischen Societät daselbst Ehrenmitgliede. Leipzig, bey Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius. 1796.

8°. Pp. viii. 182.

This is a translation of the *Philosophie chimique*, published at Paris in 1792, 8°, 1795 and 1806. It was translated into most European languages.

Mémoires et Observations de Chimie, Par M. de Fourcroy, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, Censeur Royal, de la Société Royale de Médecine, de celle d'Agriculture, Professeur de Chimie au Jardin du Roi & à l'École Royale Vétérinaire. Pour servir de suite aux Elémens de Chimie publiés en 1782, par l'Auteur. A Paris, Chez Cuchet, rue & hôtel Serpente. M.DCC.LXXXIV. Sous le Privilège de l'Academie Royale des Sciences.

8°. Pp. xvi. 447 [1]. 3 plates.

Tableaux Synoptiques de Chimie, pour servir de résumé aux leçons données sur cette science dans les écoles de Paris. Par A. F. Fourcroy, Membre de l'Institut national, Conseiller d'État, Professeur de chimie au Muséum d'histoire naturelle, à l'École polytechnique et à l'École de médecine. Paris, Baudouin, Imprimeur de l'Institut National des Sciences et des Arts. An VIII.

Folio. Pp. 11 [1 blank] 12 double folio sheets, contained in a portfolio.

Fourcroy was born at Paris, 15 January, 1755, where his father was a druggist, who could do little for the education of his son, but by the advice of Viq-d'Azyr he studied medicine, and after a hard struggle against poverty and jealous opposition he graduated in 1780, and turned his attention at once to scientific work. Four years later by the help of Buffon he succeeded Macquer in the chair of Chemistry in the Jardin des Plantes. In 1792 he was a deputy at the National Convention, and became one of the leading members of the Committee of Public Instruction, and also one of the Committee of Public Safety. He assisted in organising the École Polytechnique and in founding schools of medicine, drew up the scheme

of the École normale, and was created director general of Public Instruction. When the university was founded he expected to be made principal, but was passed over in favour of Fontanes. This was a fatal disappointment, and shortly after, on 16 Decr., 1809, he died suddenly of apoplexy in the midst of his family at the age of fifty-four.

Fourcroy's researches, carried on by himself and along with Vouquelin and others, covered the whole field of chemistry. He analyzed minerals and mineral waters, investigated arragonte, platinum, sulphurous acid, the combustion of hydrogen in oxygen and the origin of nitric acid in the water produced, fulminating powders, etc.

FOURCROY (ANTOINE FRANÇOIS DE). *Continued.*

He examined various vegetable products, and showed that plants contained albumen, and explained the formation of ether, but his most important investigations referred to animal substances, the study of which had never been so systematically undertaken previously. Fourcroy's extraordinary activity and energy were not exhausted by his multitudinous researches and his labours connected with organisation of education from the first grade to the highest. He was besides professor of chemistry at the Jardin des Plantes, the Ecole Polytechnique, and at the Faculty of Medicine, and he spared no pains in making his lectures as clear and

Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les Eaux minérales*, 1785, p. 541. (Fourcroy's classification of mineral waters.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 351, 401, 508-9, 548.

Quéraud, *La France Littéraire*, 1829, iii. p. 178.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 324-329, et passim.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1848, xvii. pp. 89-91 (by F. W. Theile).

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 521.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. cols. 338-343.

Cuvier, *Recueil des Éloges Historiques*, 1861, i. pp. 299-335.

complete as possible, while in their delivery they were distinguished by a brilliancy and oratorical fervour which have never been surpassed. These lectures are practically contained in his *Système des Connaissances Chymiques*, 1801, 11 vols. 8°, which is the best account of the state of the science at the time, as his article in the *Encyclopédie méthodique* is of the greatest value for the history of it in the eighteenth century.

He was a member of the Committee along with Berthollet, Guyton-Morveau, and Lavoisier, which was appointed to draw up the method of chemical nomenclature.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 782.

Royal Society's *Index*, 1868, ii. p. 677.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1869, ii. p. 555.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1871, pp. 87, 88, 132, 203, 213, 304, 306, 398, 400, 527.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iii. p. 744 (long list of his publications).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 739, 825.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 128; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1003.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 413.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO).

De Sympathia et Antipathia Rerum.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 650.

Though his name is attached to the 'Diascordium Fracastorianum' Fracastoro cannot be regarded as a chemist or pharmacist. His fame rests on his skill in medicine, which gained him the epithet of the 'successful,' and on his genius as a Latin poet. Mathematics and astronomy were also subjects of study, and he was one of the prominent men of the most brilliant era in the modern history of Italy. He was born at Verona in 1483, and at his birth his lips were so nearly closed up that it was necessary to have them opened by a surgeon. He was an infant in his mother's arms and escaped uninjured when she was killed by lightning. After a careful education by his father he went to the University of Padua and had a distinguished career, being appointed to give lectures on Logic at the age of nineteen. He was present at various engagements between the French and Venetian troops, occupied a chair at Friuli,

J. M. Toscanus, *Peplus Italia*, 1578, p. 73.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 209.

Imperialis, *Museum Historicum et Physicum*, 1640, pp. 13-18 (with a portrait).

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Humini Letterati*, Venetia, 1647, i. p. 119.

Boissardus, *Bibliotheca Chalcographica*, 1650, Plate Pp. 1.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 422.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1234; pl. 55.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . introductio*, 1697, pp. 107, 410; 130, 207, 211.

Naudeana et Patiniana, 1703, n. p. 27; p., p. 19.

Pope Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 581.

Vita selecta quorundam eruditissimorum ac illustrium virorum, Vratislaviæ, 1711, pp. 3-18.

and was premier physician of Pope Paul III., who also appointed him to be physician to the Council of Trent. Towards the end of his life he retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Padua—others say of Verona—where he died of apoplexy, 6 August, 1553. He was buried in the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. A statue with his portrait in bronze was erected to him at Padua, and another subsequently at Verona.

He wrote books on philosophical subjects, one on astronomy, and poems, which have received the approval of all competent critics. His collected works were published at Venice, 1555, 4°. His treatise on Sympathy and Antipathy and on Contagious Disease appeared first at Venice, 1546, 4°, at Lyons, 1550, and 1554, 16°, pp. 351, 1 blank; *Pœmata Omnia*, Patav., 1718, with portrait from the Paduan bronze.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714 (1732), i. p. 1064 (I. vii. 3, 8).

Teissier, *Les Éloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. p. 169.

Freind, *The History of Physick*, 1726, ii. p. 369, & passim.

Fried. Otto Mencken, *De Vita, moribus, scriptis meritisque Hyeronimi Fracastorii commentatio*, Lips. 1731, 4°.

Maffei, *Verona Illustrata, Parte Seconda*, 1731, pp. 337-347 (with a portrait-medal).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 306.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelährtheit*, 1731, pp. 137-139, 546, 751, 891.

Niceron, *Memoires*, 1732, xvii. pp. 264-276.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1594.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 309.

FRACASTORO (GIROLAMO). *Continued.*

- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 696.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 367; 1778, ii. p. 260.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 283.
 Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 148.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, i. p. 296; v. p. 589.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 276.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 209.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1776, i. p. 522.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 312-4.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 197.
 Tiraboschi, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, 1810, VII. ii. pp. 475, 476, 559, 644.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 57.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 234 (article by R. Desgenettes).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. pp. 200, 212, 215, 311.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 380.
 Libri, *Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie*, 1840, iii. p. 100.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1848, xvii. p. 120 (article by F. W. Theile).
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 156.
Biographie Universelle, 1856, xiv. p. 589.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 418.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 786.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1879, iv. p. 1.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 132.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 135; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1012.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 420.

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON).

Raphael oder Artzt-Engel. Auff ehemaliges Ersuchen eines Gottliebenden Medici. A. S. Auffgesetzt von H. Abraham von Franckenberg, Equite Silesio, im Jahr 1693 (*sic*). Jetzo aber durch zuthun guter Herten und Freunde verlegt, und ans Licht gebracht. Zu Amsterdam, Gedruckt bey Jacob von Felsen, wohnhaft in der Utrechtschen Gasse, am Reguliers Marckt. M DC LXXVI.

4°. Pp. [2] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extra.

Raphael oder Artzt-Engel. Auff ehemaliges Ersuchen eines Gottliebenden Medici. A. S. Auffgesetzt von H. Abraham von Franckenberg, Equite Silesio im Jahr 1639. Jetzo aber durch zuthun guter Herten und Forderer verlegt und ans Licht gebracht. Zu Amsterdam, Gedruckt bey Jacob von Felsen, wohnhaft in der Utrechtschen Gasse am Reguliers Marckt. M DC LXXVI.

4°. Pp. [2] 46 [1, 1 blank]. Engraved emblematic title extra. This is a different edition, in which the date 1639 is given correctly.

a. ω. Gemma Magica oder Magisches Edelgestein, das ist, Eine kurtze Erklärung des Buchs der Natur, nach dessen sieben grösten Blättern, auff welchem beydes die Göttliche und Natürliche Weifsheit, durch Gottes Finger hinein geschrieben, zu lesen ist: geschrieben von Abraham von Franckenberg.

Im Buch der Weifsheit C. 1. v. 4.

Die Weifsheit wird nicht eingehen in einer böfs-artigen Seelen.

J. A. Th.

Diese Weifsheit fällt nicht auff Un-Edle, besondern auff Tugend-Edle Gemüther.

Zum Druck übergeben und befördert durch einen Liebhaber des sel. Autoris. Mit Begnadigung und Freyheit des Apollinis und der Musen. Amsterdam, Im Jahr Christi, 1688.

8°. Pp. 159 [1 blank].

FRANCKENBERG (ABRAHAM VON). *Continued.*

Franckenberg, Lord of Ludwigsdorff in the principality of Oels, a Silesian nobleman, was born on his estate, 24 June, 1593. He appears under various pseudonyms: Amadeus Friedlebius, Franciscus de Monte S. Franciscus Montanus, Elysius, and wrote several books of mystical import and a life of Böhme, of whom he was a devoted follower. He had no respect for confession or for the communion, and having quarrelled with the priests he went to Danzig, where he was entertained by the mathematician, Hevelius. He carried on a

Placcius, *Theatrum Anonymorum et Pseudonymorum*, 1708, in the section entitled 'De Scriptoribus Pseudonymis detectis Liber,' p. 34.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 81, 102.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1736, p. 571 (wrote more systematically than Böhme, but to follow him the reader must be a theologian, mystic, chemist and cabalist!).

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, Th. iii. c. ix. §§ 16, 17, 18, 19 (Tom. ii. p. 410); Th. iv. n. xxxii. § 75 (Tom. ii. p. 904).

Vogt, *Catalogus Historico-Criticus Librorum Rariorum*, 1747, p. 284.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 722.

wide and learned correspondence, but would accept no offices because he thought they would lead him into many sins. He subsequently returned to Ludwigsdorff and died there 25 June, 1652.

One of his books is entitled: *Trium virorum chymicorum . . . nemlich Amadei Friedlebi, D. Rebentrost und . . . G. Keilings Collectanea . . . de Bismutho, das ist etliche rare . . . Chymische Processe, Dresden und Leipzig, 1718, 8°.*

There is a copy in the British Museum.

Fictuld, *Prohier-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 79.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophia*, 1766, IV. i. pp. 695, 706.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 649; 1779, iii. p. 401.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 22, 269; 1799, iii. p. 232.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 198.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 789.

Ladrugue, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 2 (1), 17, 54, 78, 1089-91, 1708, 1726.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1878, vii. p. 243.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 327.

FREDERICK, Duke of Holsatia and Sleswick.

A letter concerning an Adept.

See AURIFONTINA CHEMICA, 1680, p. 53.

The author is presumably Frederick, or Fridericus IV., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who was born at Gottorp, 22 Dec. 1597. After a thorough education he travelled, and was in France in 1616, when his father died. He thereupon returned and undertook the cares of government in 1617. In 1621 he permitted the Dutch Remonstrants to settle and to build a town which was called after him Friedrichstadt. During the war between the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Christian IV. of Denmark, he was compelled to receive the imperial troops though wishing to remain neutral, in consequence of which he was besieged by the King in Gottorp in 1629, for a short time, but was soon relieved by the concluding of a peace. He died 10 Aug. 1659, in his 62 year.

He was a man of great learning, a master of many languages, and skilled in all the science of his time. He was the author of two or three works

Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, i. pp. 193-197.

which have been printed, while others remain in manuscript. The opinion passed on him by Meibomius seems quite justified by facts: "Principum literatissimus, et literaturum princeps." He had enlarged a very fine library left him by his father, and had also a valuable museum, and a chemical laboratory in which chemists like Zobel and Langellottus had pursued experimental researches.

The present tract contains a romance-like story of an adept who possessed not only great wealth, but apparently knew the secret of the perpetual lamp and a method of communicating with his friends at a distance by means of a magnetic needle and an alphabet, an anticipation of wireless telegraphy. The ideas were adopted but with a very sinister aspect thrown over them by Lord Lytton in his tale entitled *The Haunted and the Haunters*. A long account of the Duke is given by Moller.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 759.

FREIND (JOHN).

Prælectiones Chymicæ, in quibus omnes fere Operationes Chymicæ ad vera Principia et ipsius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, Oxonii habitæ, Johanne Freind, M.D. Æd. Christ. Alumn. Amstelodami, Apud Janssonio-Wæsborgios, M DCC X.

8°. Pp. [16] 93 [3 pp. advertisements]. Title red and black.

Freind was born at Croughton, or Croton, in Northamptonshire in 1675, was educated at Westminster school, and in 1691 went to Christ Church, Oxford, and studied under Aldrich. At first he was distinguished as a classical scholar and he edited Æschines against Ctesiphon and Demos-

thenes on the Crown, and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Subsequently he devoted himself to Medicine, communicated several papers to the Royal Society, took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1703, and published his book *Emmenologia*, which has been considered a remarkable exposition from the

FREIND (JOHN). *Continued.*

iatio-mathematical or mechanical point of view. In 1704 he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, and delivered lectures thereon in the Ashmolean Museum, and in 1705 went as army physician to Spain with the Earl of Peterborough. Afterwards he proceeded to Rome where he met Baglivi, the expounder of the above-mentioned medical theory. On his return he wrote a vindication of the Earl's conduct, printed at London in 1706, 1707, and in 1709 appeared his Lectures on Chemistry, which were criticised by the Leipzig journalists, to whom he replied severely. In 1711 he was in practice in London and became physician of George I., was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1712, and of the Royal College of Physicians in 1716. In 1722 he was sent to Parliament by Launceston, and in consequence of the vigour with which he expressed his views advantage was taken of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act and he was sent to the Tower, 15 March, 1723. In June he found security, and in November was liberated. Dr. Mead to his credit was his cautioner, though they were not on friendly terms. During his imprisonment he wrote a work on the Small-pox addressed to Mead, and sketched the plan of his history of Medicine. This work established his reputation, and in 1727 when George II. came to the throne he appointed Freind to be physician to the Queen. He held this office however only for a few months as he died 26 July, 1728, universally regretted. He was buried at Hitcham, in Buckinghamshire, and his widow and son were taken in charge by the King.

The *Praelectiones Chymicae* appeared in 1709, and the second edition, London, 1726, 8°, pp. [16] 177 [1 blank, 3 book advertisements, 1 blank], with

the *Vindiciæ* as an appendix. Besides the above of Amsterdam, 1710, there is another, 1718, 12°, and Paris, 1727, 4°, 1735. The English translation has the following title:

Chymical Lectures: in which almost all the Operations of Chymistry are reduced to their True Principles, and the Laws of Nature. Read in the Museum at Oxford, 1704. By John Freind, M.D. Student of Christ-Church, and Professor of Chymistry. Englished by J. M. To which is added an Appendix, containing the Account given of this book in the Lipsick Acts, together with the Author's Remarks thereon. London, printed by Philip Gwillim, for Jonah Bowyer at the Rose in Ludgate-street, 1712. 8°, pp. [16] 200.

Another edition is mentioned; London, 1729, 8°, with the *Emmenologia*. The lectures (or rather the hypothesis of attraction advanced in them) were criticised by Le Mort, and Freind's reply was published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 331, pp. 310-342, for July, August, and September, 1711, and reprinted in the 1712 edition.

The *History of Physick* in two volumes appeared at London, i. 1725, ii. 1726, 8°; 1751; a Latin translation by J. Wigan, London, 1734; a French translation by Stephen Pomet, London, 1727, 4°. It is a classical work and is still of authority, especially for the Greek medicine, for which his early training in Greek stood him in good stead. It also was keenly criticised by Le Clerc, and a considerable controversy arose over it, though the author himself took no part in it.

His collected works in Latin were edited by John Wigan, London, 1733, fol.; Venice, 1733, 4°, Paris, 1735, 4°.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1730, I. ii. pp. 341-346 (contains reviews).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 329, 546-48, 713-18, etc. etc.

Edward Wilmot, *The Harveian Oration*, 1735, 4° (Eloge of Freind).

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, ix. col. 1805.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1736, xxxv. p. 255.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 314.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 167.

Biographia Britannica, 1750, iii. pp. 2024-2044 (an elaborate notice; see Note F on the *Chymical Praelections*).

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique et Critique*, 1750, ii. Letter F, pp. 82-87. (For the lectures on Chemistry, see Note D.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 738.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 371; 1778, ii. p. 268.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 362.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 304.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 70.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 40.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 16.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 32.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practica*, 1788, iv. pp. 261-65 (with descriptive notes).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 691, 695, 715 ('History of Physick').

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 314-322.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 239.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der Chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 212.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xxxii. Elected 1712.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 109.

Andres, *Dell' origine, progressi e stato attuale di ogni Letteratura*, 1816, vi. p. 175.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 263.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 412.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 394.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1849, xlix. p. 85 (by F. W. Theile).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 186.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xv. p. 134.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. col. 782.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, 1861, ii. p. 44.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 797.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 40.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 608, 1087.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 186; and Series, 1900, v. p. 1069.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 433.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, xx. p. 241.

The Asclepiad, 1889, vi. pp. 148-174.

FREITAG (JOHANN).

De Unguento Armario.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 609.

There are two persons of this name, doctors of medicine. One, born at Perleberg in the Priegnitz, 1587, studied at Frankfurt on the Oder, Göttingen, Vienna, and Basel, graduated at Padua, and wrote a work on the Analogy between the Macro- and Microcosm. He died in 1654 (1667) at Ratisbon.

The other, born at Niederwesel in the duchy of Cleve, 30 Oct. 1581, studied at Helmstädt, was Professor of Medicine, physician to the Bishop of Osnabrück, finally went to Groningen on account of his religion, was appointed Professor of Medicine, practised and died, 8 Feb. 1641. He was opposed to the doctrines of Paracelsus, and engaged in a controversy with Sennertus about them, and wrote a number of works on Medicine enumerated by

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 270.
 Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 583 (for Joannes), p. 89 (for Arnoldus).
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1371, portrait, pl. 63; p. 1383, portrait, pl. 64.
 Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique*, 1730, iv. pp. 191-2 (Art. SENNERT).
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 346.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, p. 270.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 316.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 741-2.
 Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 505.

Van der Linden. The above tract is reprinted from his *Noctes Medicæ*, Francof. 1616, 4°.

Mercklin, by some confusion, has placed it to the credit of Arnold Freitag, of Emmerick, born in 1561, from 1589 Professor of Medicine at Helmstädt, who resigned the post, however, and wrote some medical and religious books. Kestner has repeated this mistake by placing it under Arnold Freitag and not mentioning it under Johann at all. Kestner is copied by Jöcher, but if they had all consulted the *Theatrum* for themselves they would have seen that the author's name was Joannes, and the source the *Noct. Med.* Arnold Freitag died in 1614.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 456.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 118.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 267.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 397.
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 372.
Biographie Universelle, 1856, xv. p. 183.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 58.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 186; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 1071.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 434.

FRENCH (JOHN).

The Art of Distillation: Or, a Treatise of the choicest Spagyric Preparations, Experiments, and Curiosities, performed by way of Distillation. Together with the description of the choicest Furnaces and Vessels used by Ancient and Modern Chymists. And the Anatomy of Gold and Silver; with the chiefest Preparations and Curiosities thereof; together with their Vertues. In Six Books. By John French Dr. in Physick. To which is added in this Fourth Impression. Sublimation and Calcination: In Two Books. As also, The London-Distiller exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters; Together with their Vertues, and other Excellent Waters. London: Printed by E. Cotes for T. Williams at the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.

4°. Pp. [16] 250. Contents [22]. Woodcuts in the text.

The London-Distiller has separate pagination and the following title-page:—

The London-Distiller, exactly and truly shewing the way (in words at length, and not in mysterious Characters and Figures) to draw all sorts of Spirits and Strong-Waters: to which is added their Vertues, with Additions of many excellent Waters. London, Printed by E. Cotes, for Thomas Williams, at the Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1667.

4°. Pp. [2] 43 [3]. 1 Woodcut in the text.

[Another Copy.]

FRENCH (JOHN). *Continued.*

At the end of Book VI. are the following:
The Process of the Elixir according to Paracelsus, p. 211.

The Process of the Elixir according to Dr. Leschi Genus Amo, p. 212.

The Process of the Philosophers-Stone according to Pontanus, p. 213.

The Smaragdine table of Hermes from whence all Alchymie did Arise, p. 215.

Contemporary with the above are three works, one of which purports to be a translation by J. F., the other two by J. F. M.D.

The two are Glauber's *Philosophical Furnaces*, London, 1651, 4°, and Sendivogius *A New Light of Alchymie*, London, 1650, 4°. The evidence that these were translated and edited by French may be briefly stated.

1. Like the *Art of Distillation*, they were printed for Thomas Williams at the Globe in Little-Britain, but by Richard Cotes.

2. At the end of Glauber's book there is an advertisement of the *New Light* and of the *Art of Distillation*.

3. The woodcuts in Glauber's book and in the *Art of Distillation* are identical so far as they go.

4. There are preparations in French's *Art* similarly, if not identically, worded with those in Glauber's *Furnaces*.

5. Passages occur in the prefaces which are admittedly not identical, but on that very account bear striking evidence of the same hand. There are phrases, words, turns of expression, topics, in the prefaces which denote identity of authorship.

For example, the 'Epistle to the Reader' prefixed to Sendivogius begins: 'There is abundance of knowledge, yet but little truth known'; while that to the *Art of Distillation* begins: 'There is a glut of Chymicall books, but a scarcity of chymicall truths'; analogous ideas, expressed in analogous terms. Similarly in the concluding paragraph or sentences he apologises for his style and for the 'Errata's'—as he calls them, asks the reader to be candid or courteous, and if he knows more and can do better to give evidence thereof. In these passages there is certainly not absolute identity in the words used, but the ideas are exactly the same, the expressions are analogous, in short they bear obviously that they were all written by the same person.

With regard to the translation of Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy* it may be observed that it is by a different printer for a different bookseller, and the translator omits the letters M.D. Lowndes says that J. F. stands for J. Freake. There was certainly a John Freke or Freake, but I am of

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 638.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 274.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, vol. xv. p. 120.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1817, iii. col. 346.

FRESNOY (NICOLAS LENGLET DU).

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

FREUND.

Ein Freund, deme die Wahrheit bewust ist . . .

See METALLISCHER BAUMGARTEN, 1741.

opinion that Lowndes was wrong, and that the translation was not by French. The phrases occur in the book which are found in the others. Thus in the dedication to Dr. Celsus, the well-known Hermetist, he says 'Now Sir, as in reference to this my translation, if your judgment shall find a deficiency therein let your candor make a supply thereof.' In the address to the reader in the *Art of Distillation* he says 'To conclude, if thou knowest more or better things than these, be candid, and impart them: . . . if not, except the endeavours of thy friend.' In the Epistle in Sendivogius he says 'If any Errata's have passed through the slips of my pen, or the Printer's mistake, be thou candid, and mend them. If thou shalt not approve of what I have done, convince me of my error by doing better; for thereby thou shalt oblige the lovers of truth, and, amongst the rest, thy friend.'

Other passages in the address to the reader in the *Occult Philosophy* can be paralleled, and the whole evidence proves cumulatively that the J. F. of these works is John French the author of the *Art of Distillation*.

The initials J. F. are appended to the address to the reader prefixed to Dr. Everard's translation of *The Divine Pyramider of Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus*, London, 1650, small 8°, pp. [16] 215 [1 blank] and London, 1657, 24°, [14] 246 [4] 127 [3, book advertisements].

The 1650 edition was printed by Robert White for Thomas Brewster and Gregory Moule, just as Agrippa's *Occult Philosophy* was printed by R. W. for Gregory Moule. The 1657 edition was printed by J. S. for Thomas Brewster.

I do not doubt that the initials J. F. again denote John French, for though there is nothing exactly resembling what has been quoted above from the other books the thoughts expressed in the preface are so like those in that to *A New Light of Alchymie*, that one is warranted in ascribing them to the same author. Wood, it may be observed, thinks that J. F. the translator is probably the same as John French.

The first edition of *The Art of Distillation* was published at London in 1651, pp. [24] 199 [1, 15, 1 blank]; the second, in 1653-52, pp. [16] 191 [1 blank]; 64 [16]; the third, in 1664; all in 4°.

The author was born at Broughton, near Hombury, in 1616. He was a surgeon in the army, became M.D., and wrote this book, and that on the 'Yorkshire spaw,' London, 1652, 1654, 12°, reprinted long after at Halifax, in 1760, as 'The Harrogate Spaw,' 12°. He died at Boulogne in 1657.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 268.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xviii. p. 802.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 47.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1889, vol. xx. p. 251 (article by Gordon Goodwin).

FREUND. *Continued.*

Ein Freund der edlen Chymie und Metallurgie am grünen Hartze.

See BREVIS TRACTATIO, 1715.

See CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum De . . . Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.

See EINFÄLTIGER iedoch deutlicher . . . Unterricht von der Luna *Compacta*, 1715.

Ein Freund und Untersucher der Natürlichen und Hermetischen Wahrheiten.

See UNVORSICHTIG (Die) verlohrene . . . Philosophische Brieff-Tasche, 1728.

FREUNDLICHES SEND-SCHREIBEN, eines Adepti scientiæ & artis Hermeticæ, an die so genannte Duumviros Hermeticos Fœderatos, anlangende Deroselben Schriften, vor einigen Monaten aus Engelland nach Franckfurt gesendet. Weisfenfels, zu finden bey Joh. Brühlen, F. S. Hoff- und August. Buchdr. Im Jahr Christi 1684.

12°. Pp. 42 [6 blank].

FREYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

See FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

FREYWALDUS (DONATUS), *Misnensis. Respondens.*

See HORST (GREGORIUS), *Problematum Medicorum* . . . decades priores quinque, 1608.

FRIBE (MELCHIOR).

Epistola, sive brevis enumeratio hactenus à se in Chemia actorum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 875.

Melchior Fribe was born at Friedland in Silesia, 24 Nov. 1629, was a doctor of medicine, practised at Landsbut, and then at Zittau, was 'Physicus' at Hayne in Misnia, and communicated a number of papers on medical subjects to the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, of which he was elected a member, 15 Augt. 1672. He died at Mittweide in 1690.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 806.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 347.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 466, No. 43 (calls him Fribe).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 569.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 603.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 408.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii.

p. 339.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 139, 215 (calls him Friben).

FRÖLICH VON PLAWEN (HULDERICH).

See CARDANO (GERONIMO), *Offenbarung der Natur*, 1591.

Is this the person who wrote a description of 1600, and Montfort's *Enarrationes* on Virgil, 1596, folio? Basel in verse, Basel, 1607, and edited commentaries of W. Musculus on Genesis and Romans,

FROST (ERNEST BOGISLAUS), *Respondens.*

See ROLFINK (GUERNER), *Dissertatio* . . . de Tartaro, 1660, 1679.

FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON).

Licht des Lichtes, das ist Beschreibung und Beleuchtung des fürstlichen und monarchischen grossen Geheimnisses aller Geheimnisse, des Schatzes aller Schätze, des Steins der Weisen, den die Weisheit Gottes aus Liebe und Gnade zum Wohlstand des menschlichen Geschlechts in das Reich der

FRYDAU (JOHANN FERDINAND VON). *Continued.*

Natur gepflanzt, und, wie solcher zu erlangen sey, geoffenbaret durch Johann Ferdinand von Frydau &c.

Psalm 104, 24. Die Güte des Herrn ist in allen Dingen.
 Quedlinburg und Eisleben, in der Biesterfeldischen Buchhandlung. 1763.
 8°. Pp. 136.

Sendschreiben an einen Durchlauchtigsten Prinz eines Hochfürstlichen Hauses des Deutschen Reichs in welchem von dem großen hermetischen Geheimniß dem Stein der Weisen gehandelt wird. Nach dem Original gleichlautend zum Druck befördert. Quedlinburg und Leipzig, in der Biesterfeldischen Buchhandlung 1762.

8°. Pp. 64.

Dated: Sonnenberg den 14. Novembr. 1758, and signed von Frydau.

[Another Copy.]

Both these works are in the Ouvaroff Catalogue, and Kopp quotes "Licht des Lichtes"; but I have not seen them elsewhere, and have not found any notice of the author. There is only the fervent

wish of the admiring editor of the *Hermetisches A. B. C.* (iv. p. 75):—O göttlich weiser Bruder, dein Zeugnis bleibe bis ans Ende der Zeit im Segen! The author's name appears also as Freydau.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1394-5.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 388.

Sendschreiben.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 75.

Licht des Lichts.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 95.

FUCHS (GEORG FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN).

Erläuterungen einiger Verse welche in Basilius Valentinus Schriften vorkommen.

See TEICHMEIER (HERMANN FRIEDRICH), 1788.

Fuchs, born at Jena, 20 Augt. 1760, was son of Georg August Fuchs, Phil. and Med. D. He was apothecary at Bürgel, near Jena, in 1787 was privat docent in the medical faculty, and 1783 extraordinary professor of medicine at Jena, and afterwards superintendent of the asylum. He died 22 Augt. 1813, at Bürgel. He made numerous chemical investigations, published separately, mostly at Jena. A list of these is given by Meusel,

Günther, and Poggendorff. In connection with the history of chemistry, however, he compiled two works still of use and value: *Versuch einer Uebersicht der Chymischen Litteratur und ihrer Branchen*, Altenburg, 1785, 8°; and *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur von 494 v. Chr. Geburt bis 1809 in alphabet. Ordnung auf Gestellt*, Jena, 1806-1812, 2 Bde.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexicon der jetztlebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 452.

Günther, *Lebensskizzen der Professoren der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858*, Jena, 1858, p. 133.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 540-541; 671, & passim.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 813.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1880, vi. p. 248.

FUEGER (GEORG).

Theoria brevis de Lapide Philosophico.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 300.

FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, in welchen die allerdeutlichsten Ausdrücke derer, so jemals, als wahrhaftige Kunstbesitzer, von dem so sehr beruffenen Stein der Weisen geschrieben haben, anzutreffen sind. Nebst einer Vorerinnerung von J. W. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Efslinger. 1767.

8°. Frontispiece, title, and introductory matter, pp. [32].

The five tracts have each a title-page and separate signatures and pagination.

They are as follows:

J. R. V., Guldene Rose, pp. 88.
 Anonymus von Schwartzfuß, Brunnen der Weisheit und Erckänntnis der Natur, pp. 47 (including the frontispiece), [1 blank].
 — Das Blut der Natur, pp. 79 (including the frontispiece), [1 blank].
 Joannes de Monte Raphaim, Vorbothe der . . . Morgen-Röthe, pp. 40 (including the frontispiece).

Joannes Fridericus Helvetius, Vitulus Aureus, pp. (including the frontispiece), [1-13] 14-80.

See under these names respectively. The first three tracts were issued together in 1706 in DREY CURIEUSE CHYMISCHE TRACTÄTLEIN (*q.v.*). The frontispiece is the same in both collections with modifications as to details.

FÜNFZIG von verschiedener Art, ganz neu erfundene und bewährte Kunststücke.

See E. (H. v.).

FÜRSTLICHE (Die) Rose von Jericho oder Moses Testament.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 39.

In the first paragraph this is said to be the last piece by the Baron Meinstoof. It is an excerpt only. This Meinstoof is presumably identical with Meinstoff, who is named as the author of the

Probiar-Stein ascribed to Fictuld. See FICTULD (H.). For the 'Rose' in alchemical titles see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 377.

FUNDAMENT (Das) der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen.

See PYROPHILUS, 1736.

FUNDAMENTA Vera Chymixæ.

Paracelsus.

Separate & ad maturitatem perducite.

Anno M.DC.LX.

8°. Pp. 15 [1 blank]. No place or printer.

No author's name is given. The tract consists of 42 aphorisms or short paragraphs dealing with the fundamental notions of the composition of metals and their transmutation.

FUSSSTEIG dess Fusssteigs.

See SEMITA Semitæ.

G. (C.).

See GLASER (CHRISTOPHER).

G. (F. A.).

Das Philosophische Auge in der Chymie, den so lange von den allermeisten in Blindheit des Verstandes vergeblich gesuchten Lapidem Philosophorum oder Stein der Weisen zu sehen, und so viel leichter zu finden, der Richtschnur der Vernunft gemäß, mit Zuratziehung und Gegeneinanderhaltung der bewährtesten, von dieser Sache in Druck ausgegangenen Philosophischen Schriften, zur vernünftigen Prüfung und treuhertzigen Warnung, bey müßigen Stunden geschärfet von F. A. G. Jena zu finden bey Theodor Wilh. Ernst Güth. 1751.

8°. Pp. [24] 72.

The name of the author of this tract is not mentioned. Fictuld (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 32) criticises him severely as being a follower of that 'arch-sophist' Philaletha. The book, however, makes but passing allusion to that person, and the most important chapter is that in which the author gives a classification of the cheats and

impostors who claim to possess or to be able to make the philosophers' stone.

The book is just mentioned by Kopp (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 385) and by Ladraque (*Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1468).

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

G * * (L.).

La Lumière tirée du Cahos, ou Science Hermétique du Grand-Œuvre Philosophique dévoilé. Par Mr. L. G * *. A Amsterdam. M.DCC.LXXXIV.

24°. Pp. 139 [1].

For the occurrence of the word *Chaos* with an alchemical significance see Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 252, and for works in the title of which the word occurs, *Ibid.* p. 361. Nor should it be

forgotten that the title of Baron Chaos was conferred on Richthausen, an alchemist (Bayer, *Chemie und Alchymie in Österreich, bis zum beginnenden XIX. Jahrhundert*, 1883, p. 36).

G. M. B. D. S.

See RADIX CHIMIÆ, 1680.

G. (P. M.).

See HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC), Opera, 1600.

GALENUS (CLAUDIUS)

L'Antidotario di Claudio Galeno Pergameno Interpretato da Michelangelo Angelico Vicentino. Nel quale si contengono i due Libri de gli Antidoti, quello della Theriaca a Panfiliano, il Trattato d'essa à Pisone, & il Discorso de' Sali Theriacali. Con l'Indice delle Cose più notabili. In Vicenza, Appresso Domenico Amadio. MDC XIII. Con licenza de' Superiori.

8°. Fp. [2] 131; [1 blank, 10, 2 blank].

Galen paid special attention to materia medica and pharmacy and wrote the present and some other works on the subject. He must not, however, be held responsible for the complicated prescriptions which were in vogue 1200 or 1400 years later, and which led to the controversies between the so-called Galenic physicians and the advocates of chemical or 'spagyric' remedies.

Castellanus, *Vite Illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 112.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, pp. 102-121.

Renatus Charterius, 'Vita,' prefixed to his edition of Galen's Works, Paris, 1639.

Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 183-204.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 45, &c., &c.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1708, iii, pp. 509-590 (*Elogium Chronologicum*, by Ph. Labbei).

Pope-Bonant, *Censura Celsiorum Authorum*, Geneva, 1710, p. 153.

Barchusien, *De Medicina origine et progressu Dissertationes*, 1723, pp. 246-276.

Freind, *The History of Physick from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century*, 1725-26, *passim*.

Le Clerc, *Histoire de la Médecine*, 1729, p. 660.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I, ii, pp. 376-429. (Manget has reprinted the long life of Galen by Renatus Charterius.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 85-90, &c.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 389-90, 557-58.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 327.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*, 1750, ii, letter G, p. 8.

Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 832.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, *passim*.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i, 380; 1778, ii, 290.

The position of Galen as the greatest physician of classical antiquity after Hippocrates and the most influential during the Middle Ages, is unquestioned, and his system forms so distinctive a part of the history of medicine that it is hardly necessary to give references to the literature.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, I, pp. 75-93; v, 57-58a, &c., &c.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i, pp. 111-120.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 89; 1777, ii, pp. 726-729.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, p. 85.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1775, i, p. 317.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1776, i, pp. 228-273; 1777, ii, p. 434 (the present Italian work).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv, pp. 304-324, article by A. L. Marquis.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1823, ii, pp. 132-176.

Dezimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II, ii, pp. 430-471.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i, pp. 71-79.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 60, 373-377.

Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i, p. 207, &c., &c.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1875, i, pp. 347-385, etc.

Figuiet, *Vies des Savants illustres (de l'Antiquité)*, 1877, p. 366.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1880, 4ème Série, vi, p. 500.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v, p. 242; 2nd Series, 1901, vi, p. 13.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii, p. 477.

Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medicin und der Naturwissenschaften, 1902, i, p. 3 (note on Galen's name by Wm. Crönert).

GALERAZEYA.

See AGRICOLA (DANIEL), 1631.

GALLUS (FRIEDRICH).

Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael.

See under MEHUN (JOHANN VON), Spiegel der Alchymie, 1771, p. 33.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 121.

Friedrich Gallus describes how finding accidentally a tract by Paracelsus in a chapel in the Thuringian forest he was led to visit a hermit who dwelt in the solitude of 'St. Michael,' who claimed kinship with the noble family of Trautmannsdorf, and who was a master of the deepest philosophy.

He showed Gallus the philosopher's stone, and

said he was born in 1462, which made him at the time of Gallus' visit 140 years of age. He died in 1609.

Whether this is a narrative of an actual event, an allegory, or a mere romance, it is difficult to say. There is no indication as to the author.

GALLUS (FRIEDRICH). Continued.Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 85.Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 85.Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 281.Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ousvarof, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1112-1114.Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 101.**GAMON (CHRISTOFLE DE).**

Le Tresor des Tresors.

See LINTHAUT (HENRI DE), 1610.

GANTZ neue eröffnete Pforte zu dem Chymischen Kleinod.

See R. (I. M.), 1728.

GANTZE (Der) Kern der Al-Chymie, das ist: Eine Erleuchtung der schwartzen Finsternis dem Mercurio philosophorum der alten Weisen, den rechten Glantz zu geben. Nach einem alten Exemplar so im Jahr 1580. in Straßburg von Johann Faust gedruckt, nun aber denen Liebhabern der edlen Chymie zum Besten, ohne Versetzung eines einzigen Buchstaben, aufs neue wieder aufgelegt. Hamburg, 1748.

8°. Pp. 16 [3, 1 blank]. Etched vignette of an eagle, by Feller of Jena.

This tract is in verse. It is a reprint with some modifications of the "ALTE DEUTSCHE REIMEN, de prima Materia des Steins der Weisen," *q.v.*, and begins—after some preliminary verses—"Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben."

GANTZE (Das) Schema oder Figur.See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705; Ali Puli, *Centrum Naturæ Concentratum*, p. 78.**GARAYE (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT), Comte de la.**

See MAROT (CLAUDE TOUSSAINT), Comte de La Garaye.

GARLANDIUS (JOANNES).

See HORTULANUS.

GASSMANN (FRANZ).

See PANTALEON.

GASTON DE CLAVES.

See DUCLO (GASTON).

GEBER.

Gebri Arabis. Chimiæ cum Correctione, et Medulla G: Horni. M. d. Nor. Lugduni Batavorum Apud Arnoldum Doude. 1668.

This is followed by a fly-title:

Gebri Arabis Chimia sive Traditio summæ Perfectionis et Investigatio Magisterii innumeris locis emendata, à Caspare Hornio Medico Reip. Noribergensis. Accessit ejusdem Medulla Alchimie Gebricæ. Omnia Edita à Georgio Hornio.

12°. Pp. [19, 1 blank] 179 (for 279) [1 blank]. Engraved title, consisting of a black man with a shield, helmet, and lance, from which floats a pennon bearing the first title. Behind the figure is a palm tree, at the foot of which crouches a tiger or leopard. At the bottom is the imprint.

GEBER. *Continued.*

Gebri, Regis Arabum, Philosophi Perspicacissimi, Summa perfectionis Magisterii in sua natura ; Ex Bibliothecæ Vaticanæ Exemplari undecunq; emendatissimo edita, Cum vera genuinaq; delineatione Vasorum & Fornacum. Deniq; libri Investigationis Magisterii & Testamenti ejusdem Gebri, ac Aurei Trium Verborum Libelli, & Avicennæ, Summi Medici & acutissimi Philosophi, Mineralium additione Castigatissima. Gedani, Apud Brunonem Laurentium Tancken. Anno M DC LXXXII.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank, engraved title included] 278 (should be 272, because 113-8 have been dropped in paging). 9 plates of apparatus.

Besides the Summa Perfectionis, Liber Investigationis and Testamentum of Geber, this volume contains :

Liber Trium Verborum Kallid acutissimi, p. 235.
Avicenna : De Congelatione et Conglutinatione Lapidum, p. 245.
Also called Avicennæ Mineralia.
Cujusdam Epistolæ quæ Alexandri Macedonum Regis nomine circumfertur, Interpretatio abditam Philosophici lapidis, compositionem sapientibus acutissimè declarans, p. 254.

Authoris ignoti, Philosophici Lapidis Secreta, metaphoricè describentis Opusculum, p. 261.

Merlini Allegoria, profundissimum philosophici Lapidis Arcanum perfectè continens, p. 265.

Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rhodiani, et Kanidis Philosophorum Regis Persarum, de Materia Philosophici Lapidis acutissimè colloquentium fragmentum, p. 270.

Faustus Sabæus ad Lectorem, p. 278.

Geberi des Königes der Araber, scharffsinnigen Philosophi und wahren Adepti Curieuse vollständige Chymische Schriften, worinnen in den vier Büchern das Quecksilber, Schwefel, Arsenicum, Gold, Silber, Bley, Zinn, Kupfer, Eisen, &c. Oefen, Instrument, Sublimationen, Descension, Destillationen, Calcination, Solution, Coagulation, Fixation, Ceration, Test, Cement, Feurung, Schmelzung, &c. ferner deren Anfänge, Präparationen, Essenzen, Salze, Alaune, Atramente, Salpeter, Salarmoniac, Vitriol Antimonium, Bolus, Cinnober, Glafs, Boras, Essig, &c. abgehandelt werden ; wie auch das Testament, Guldene Buch der dreyen Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, und andere Chymische Tractätgen, Summa, die ganze Kunst die unvollkommenen Metalle, als Kupfer, Zinn, Bley, Eisen, &c. in Vollkommene, als Silber und Gold zu verwandeln ; das ist : wie man Silber und Gold machen soll, enthalten, Alles aus einem uhralten MSct. genommen, nach dem vorhandenen Exemplar in der Vaticanischen Bibliothec eingerichtet, mit gehörigen Figuren und Register versehen, und an Tag gegeben von Philaletha. Wienn, verlegt Joh. Paul Kraufs. 1751.

8°. Pp. [24, Frontispiece included] 332 [4, advertisements]. Title red and black. 15 woodcuts in the text, most of which are copies from the early folio editions of Geber's works.

This edition contains the following works :
Gebers Summa, in four books, p. 1.
Das Buch der Dreyen Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, p. 236.
Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rhodiani und Kanidis der vortrefflichsten Weltweisen des Königes in Persien, Stücke von der Materie des Steins der Weisen, p. 248.
Sendschreiben Alexandri des Königes der Mace-

donier. Von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen, p. 257.

Eines unbekanntten Autoris Geheimniß vom Stein der Weisen, p. 266.

Merlini Allegorie vom Stein der Weissen, p. 271.

Geber : Das Buch der Untersuchung, p. 277.

Geber : Testament oder letzter Wille, p. 303.

Avicenna : Tractat von der Congelation und Conglutination der Steine, p. 319.

Faustus Sabæus an den Leser, p. 330.

Commentaria über Gebers Werke, wodurch aus ihm selbstem wie auch aus vielen anderen Schriftstellern Materia Proxima Lapidis Universalis sowohl als aller Partikular-Arbeiten erwiesen wird. Wien, 1792.

8°. Pp. [27, 1 blank] 369 [1 blank].

GEBER. *Continued.*

The tracts in this edition are identical with those in the edition of 1751, and are as follows:

Geber, Summa, in four books, p. 1.
Das Buch der dreyen Wörter Kallid Rachaidibi, p. 275.
Rachaidibi, Veradiani, Rhodiani und Kanidis . . . Stücke von der Materie des Steins der Weisen, p. 286.
Sendschreiben Alexandri des Königes der Mace-

donier. Von der geheimen Composition des Steines der Weisen, p. 294.

Eines unbekanntes Autoris Geheimniß vom Stein der Weisen, p. 302.

Merlini Allegorie vom Stein der Weisen, p. 306.

Geber: Das Buch der Untersuchung, p. 311.

Geber: Testament oder letzter Wille, p. 336.

Avicenna, Tractat von der Congelation und Conglutination der Steine, p. 353.

Faustus Sabæus an den Leser, p. 368.

[Another Copy.] Wien, 1792.

Opera.

See *ALCHEMIA*, 1541.

The works are:

De investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. 1.
Summa perfectionis metallorum, sive perfecti magisterij, p. 20.

De inventione veritatis seu perfectionis metallorum, p. 206.

De Fornacibus construendis, p. 229.

See *GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO)*, Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina, 1561, i. p. 112.

The works are:

De Investigatione perfectionis metallorum, p. 112.

Summa Perfectionis, sive perfecti magisterij, p. 118.

De inventione veritatis sive perfectionis, p. 184.

Liber Fornacum, p. 193.

Liber investigationis magisterii.

See *GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM*, 1679, p. 164.

See *MANGET (J. J.)*, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 558.

Secretum.

See *under RICHARDUS ANGLICUS*, Correctorium, 1581, f. 137; 1596, f. 137.

This tract is entitled in the book: Des Königes Gebers aufs Hispanien Buch der Heyligkeit so er seinem Sohn zu lieb vnd nutz geschriben, darinnen

das größte Secretum begriffen, so auff Erden sein mag: vnd dessen sich die Venetianer hoch rühmen.

Summa perfectionis magisterii.

See *GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM*, 1679, p. 1.

See *MANGET (J. J.)*, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 519.

The Sum.

See *SALMON (WILLIAM)*, Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 335.

La Somme de la Perfection.

See *RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.)*, Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 85.

Testamentum.

See *MANGET (J. J.)*, Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 562.

De Alchemia Dialogi duo. Quorum prior genuinam librorum Gebri Sententiam . . . retexit . . . 1548.

See *BRACESCO (GIOVANNI)*.

Geber Redivivus.

See *DENSINGER (ARSENIUS BACHMIEL)*, 1683 (?).

GEBER. *Continued.*

Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri . . . Libros duos Summæ Perfectionis.

See GERHARD (JOHANN).

De Lapidis Physici Conditionibus Liber. Quo . . . Gebri & Raimundi Lullii methodica continetur explicatio. 1695.

See VOGEL (EWALD).

Hitherto it has been the custom, though not a universal one, to identify Geber with the Arabian alchemist Dschabir Ben Hayyan. If this be correct all that is necessary is to produce proof of the identity by exhibiting the connection of their respective writings. Then what is known of the biography of the Arabian will of course serve for that of Geber. The results of investigation so far have not led to any satisfactory result, for there are several different notices of Dschabir which do not agree, and which have caused Hammer-Purgstall to say that his biography is overshadowed by considerable contradiction and obscurity, and have led Steinschneider to call him an almost mythical personage. There seems, however, to be no reason for doubting that he lived and wrote the alchemical treatises enumerated in some Arabic books of reference. According to the *Kitab-al-Fihrist* (10th century) he was born at Tarsus, lived at Damascus and at Kufa, and died A.H. 160, that is A.D. 776-777. Other accounts which make him a native of Harran and flourishing in the third century of the Hegira, or an apostate Greek, or a native of Spain, have not the authority of the narrative in the *Fihrist* which is adopted by Hammer-Purgstall.

According to native accounts he was a voluminous writer, and did not confine himself by any means to alchemy. His writings on this subject have been long known by MSS. in Arabic preserved at Leyden and Paris, and probably in other libraries. The contents of these MSS. however were not readily accessible until they were published by Berthelot in 1893.

As a result of his examination of them Berthelot has come to the conclusion that the Latin works of Geber have nothing really to do with the Arabic works of Dschabir, but that they are considerably later.

If this view be correct it opens up an entirely new question, for if we know but little about Dschabir, of Geber we know nothing at all, except that he cannot be later than the fourteenth century, seeing that his name occurs in MSS. of that date. But to his nationality, to his exact date, to the origin of his name, there is no clue, and a still more difficult thing to account for is the clearness of the writings ascribed to him as compared with those of his presumed contemporaries and of many of those in succeeding centuries.

The earliest printed work with a date bearing Geber's name is entitled *Flos Naturarum*. There was a copy in the Pinelli collection, *exemplar nitidissimum*, as it is called, but the date is misprinted: 'III. Nonas Augusti.' A copy is mentioned in the catalogue of the Museo Borbonico, and there was one in Count Mac-Carthy's sale which brought 51 fr. There was formerly one in the Ste G nevi ve Library at Paris, but it has been

Thevet, *Les Vrais Pourtraits et Vies des Hommes illustres*, 1584, ff. 73 recto-74 verso. (The portrait given is of a personage whose very existence is doubtful. The biography is equally reliable.)

missing for a long time. The description given by Hain is merely copied from that in the Pinelli Catalogue, for he repeats the mistake in the date. He never saw a copy, and the book is passed over by Copinger, so that neither has he come across a copy anywhere. It is quoted by Denis, Maittaire, Panzer, Brunet, and Graesse—but they give no definite information about it.

The book is a small 4°, without place or printer's name, but printed in Italy. It is in Roman letter, 24 lines to the page, and the copy before me has 16 leaves. The book has no signatures, catch-words, or numbers. The colophon, printed in capitals, runs thus:

Opus Maximi Philosophi | Ac Regis Indiae Ge |
beri Foeliciter | Hic Comple | tum Est Ac
| Impres | sum | Anno Iesu Christi. M. CCCC
| LXXIII. IIII. Nonas Augusti. |

Two or three of the paragraphs refer to alchemy, but the bulk of the book consists of 'secrets' based on the 'occult' properties of certain substances, and it closely resembles the style of the 'Magic of Kiranus.' There can be no doubt that this is one of the very rarest of books.

The chemical writings of Geber, with which the preceding has nothing to do, passed through a number of editions. Besides those in the present collection there are the following. The first is in Roman letter, printed between 1470-1480 (B. M. says Rome, 1473), without number or mark of any kind. It contains ff. 122, 25-26 lines to the page. It is called a 4°, but the copy before me has the original manuscript signatures, and they are in eights; Rome, printed from a MS. in the Vatican by Marcellus Silber, no date, 1490-1520, in small square 8°, of which there were two issues at least; Strasburg, 1528, 1529, 1530 (?), 1531, all in folio; Nuremberg, 1541, 4° (with other works); Venice, 1542, 8°; Nuremberg, 1545, 4° (with other works); (1562?); Basel, 1572, 8°; Strasburg, 1598, 8° (1649, 12°); (1670?). These are in Latin.

The German translation printed in the same style, and with the same illustrations as in the Latin, Strasburg, 1529, 1530, folio; (1581?); 1625, 8°; Frankfurt, 1710, 8°; Vienna, 1753, 8°.

There are two translations in English, that by Richard Russell, London, 1678, and with a new title-page, 1686; Salmon's version, 1692 (as above), 1707.

The French version was not printed by itself, but in the *Biblioth que*, 1672, 1678, 1741.

Besides these printed editions I have met with several MS. copies both on paper and vellum, of various dates, some of them as early as the fourteenth century. They are all in Latin, except one in Italian, in which language, so far as I am aware, there is no printed edition. Numbers of MSS. are preserved in the large libraries.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 30.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 138.

GEBER. *Continued.*

- Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, pp. 201-207.
 Naude, *Apologie pour tous les Grands Personnages . . . soupçonnés de Magie*, 1625, p. 360; English translation, 1657, p. 169.
 Leo Africanus, *Africa Descriptio*, 1632, p. 352.
 Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 169.
 Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina*, 1648, pp. 369, 372-3; 1669, pp. 404, 405.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 102.
 Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 621.
 Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiae Dissertatio*, 1668, p. 120, &c.
 Thevet, *Histoire des plus illustres et sçavans hommes de leurs siecles*, 1670, i. p. 295, and portrait. (This portrait is different from that in the 1584 edition.)
 Borrichius, *Hermetis, Aegyptiorum et Chemicorum Sapientia vindicata*, 1674, pp. 32, 287, 413, 433.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 317.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 13, No. xviii.
 Herbelot, *Bibliothèque Orientale*, 1697, p. 387.
 Keren-Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 54.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 85.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 57.
 Maittaire, *Annales Typographici*, 1733, I. i. p. 331.
 Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1735, x. col. 474.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 336.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 74, 464; iii. pp. 26, 33, 45, 65, 169, 170.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 395; 1778, i. p. 320.
 Casiri, *Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana Escorialensis*, Matriti, 1760, i. p. 423.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 742.
Oeuvres de Bernard Palissy, ed. Faujas de Saint Fond & Gobet, 1777, pp. 318, 681 (note on Geber and the alchemists).
 Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1777, pp. 192, 206, 368.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1782, p. 75 (calls him a native of Seville and alludes to the obscurity of his writings).
 R. Watson, *Chemical Essays*, 1784, i. p. 17.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 35, 69, 484, 575, 576, 581, 608, 622, 630, 671.
 Nicolas Antonio, *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1788, ii. p. 250.
 Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 122.
Bibliotheca Pinelliana, London, 1789, p. 529, No. 12782.
 Denis, *Annalium Typographicorum . . . Supplementum*, 1789, Pars ii. p. 569.
 Kortum . . . *verteidiget die Alchimie*, 1789, pp. 80, 113, 121, 246, 253-55.
 Abu 'l-feda, *Annales Moslemici*, edd. Reiske & Adler, Copenhagen, 1790, ii. p. 23.
 Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literärgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 121.
 Wiegleb, *Geschichte des Wachstums und der Erfindungen in der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, 1792, pp. 89, 133, 207 (based on Bergman).
 Panzer, *Annales Typographici*, 1796, iv. p. 10, No. 50 (from Maittaire and Pinelli); p. 132, No. 541; 1798, vi. p. 115, No. 783.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 15, &c., &c.
 Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 349.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, iv. p. 342.
 Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1805, v. pp. 271, 578; English translation, 1814, iv. pp. 373, 575.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 11-12.
 Andres, *Dell Origine di Ogni Letteratura*, Roma, 1813, v. p. 214.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xv. p. 366.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1819, ii. p. 417 (article by Hammer).
 Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xv. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 369.
 Brande, 'General view of the Progress of Chemical Philosophy,' Dissertation prefixed to the 'Supplement' to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1824, p. 6. (Afterwards printed in his *Manual of Chemistry*, London, 1841 (p. 6), and 1848, i. p. vi.)
 Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1827, I. ii. p. 439, Nos. 7504, * 7505.
 Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. pp. 14, 116.
 'On Alchemy and the Alchemists,' *Fraser's Magazine*, 1831, iii. p. 327, &c.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 86, 93.
 Hadji Khalfa, *Lexicon Bibliographicum et encyclopedicum*, ed. Flügel, 1835-1858, i.-vii. *passim*.
 Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie chimique*, 1837, p. 13; 1878, p. 14; Rammelsberg's translation, 1839, p. 12.
 Davy, *Works*, 1840, iv. p. 7; viii. p. 329.
 Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, 1840, p. 12, No. 25.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. pp. 309-323; 1866, i. pp. 326-340.
 Ibn-Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, ed. De Slane, Paris, 1843, i. p. 300.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843-47, i. pp. 51-56, etc.; ii. pp. 24-26, etc.; iii. pp. 170-173, 301-303, etc., etc.; iv. pp. 174-176, etc., etc.
 W. H. Black, *A descriptive . . . Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, 1845, *passim*.
 Hammer-Purgstall, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, 1852, ii. p. 185; iii. p. 293.
 Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age*, 1853, p. 182.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 94.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheke*, 1855, pp. 80, 378, 500, 501, 961.
 Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, *passim*.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1857, xix. col. 789.
 Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1861, ii. col. 1516 (copied from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).
 Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, 1862, iii. p. 40 (from Pinelli and Mac-Carthy).
 Ferguson, 'Geber' in *The Laboratory*, 1867, p. 71.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Orwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 664-668.
Kitab-al-Fihrist, ed. Fluegel, 1871-72.
 Steinschneider, 'Die toxicologischen Schriften der Araber bis Ende xii. Jahrhunderts,' in *Virchow's Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie*, 1871, I. ii. p. 364.

GEBER. *Continued.*

The Popular Encyclopedia, 1874, vi. p. 559 (article by Ferguson).

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, Drittes Stück, 1875, pp. 13-54. (This is the fullest extant account of Geber.)

Lucien Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i. pp. 70-77, 303 (for his disciples).

Figuiér, *Vies des Savants illustres* (du Moyen Age), 1877, p. 30.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 1879, x. p. 125. (article by Ferguson).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médi-

cales, 4ème Série, 1881, vii. p. 194 (article by L. Leclerc).

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 512 (article by A. Hirsch).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 12, 96, 163, 205, 216, 223; ii. pp. 181, 250, 320, 327, 330, 335, 347, 359.

Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers, ed. Waite, 1888, p. 44 (Geber is not mentioned in the 1815 edition).

Berthelot, *Introduction à l'Étude de la Chimie des Anciens et du Moyen Age*, Paris, 1889, *passim*.

Berthelot, *La Chimie au Moyen Age*, Tome iii., L'Alchimie Arabe, 1893.

GEDANCKEN vom rechten Gebrauch der Naturweisheit, und der einigen wahren Universal-Materie, nebst dem daraus zu bereitenden Lapide Universalis, ac Magno. In einer Antwort auf des Herrn Nedagandri Brief an die Besitzer des Lapidis &c. mitgetheilet von einem Liebhaber der Cabalistisch-Göttlichen Magie. Hamburg und Leipzig, 1754.

8°. Pp. 32.

Signed: Christum Gerendo Mundi Opprimam Vitia, and dated Dresden, den 25 Sept., 1753. It may be observed that the initials C. G. M. are the same in the title page and in the signature phrase. For the letter to which this is a reply see NEDAGANDER.

GEDICHT (Ein).

See TRISSOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 203.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 314.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610. Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 357.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 357.

GEDICHT der ächten Rosenkreutzer.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 214.

GEHEIME (Die) Naturlehre der Hermetischen Wissenschaft zur Verfertigung des gebenedeyeten Steins der Weisen, nach dem System des edlen Sendivogii. 1770.

8°. Pp. 78 [2 blank]. Wants pp. 3-4.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 193.

GEHEIME Unterredungen zwischen zweyen vertrauten Freunden, einem Theologo Philosophizante und Philosopho Theologizante, von *Magia Naturali*, deren Ursprung und Principiis, wo bewiesen wird, dafs dieselbe eine natürliche, nützliche und zuläfsige Wissenschaft sey. Zum Druck gegeben vom Collegio Curiosorum in Deutschland. Mit Anmerckungen aus der heutige Philosophie, von einem Liebhaber natürlicher Wissenschaft.

1722.

8°. Pp. [4] 184. Six woodcuts in the text, and a folding plate.

There is nothing about Chemistry or Alchemy in this book. It discusses magic among the ancients, witchcraft among the moderns, sympathy and antipathy, magnetic cures, amulets, the divining rod, and subjects of that sort.

GEHEIMES und Verborgenes Chymisches Laboratorium.

See W. (G.), 1739.

GEHEIMNISS aller Geheimnisse.

See MEDICINISCH- CHYMISCH- und Alchemistisches Oraculum, 1755, p. 41.

According to the *Missiv* this is the worst and most imperfect version of the tract, and it differs widely from that contained in Schröder's *Neue Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Natur-*

wissenschaft, vol. ii. Alph. 2, with the title: *Schlüssel der wahren Weisheit*, &c. *Missiv an die Hoherleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, 1783, p. 99.

GEHEIMNISS (Das) der Hermetischen Philosophie, in welchem die Verborgenheit der Natur und der Kunst, die Materie und Weise zu wirken betreffende, vom Steine der Weisen, durch gewisse Regeln ordentlich geoffenbart wird. Aus der dritten vermehrten und verbesserten Lateinischen Ausfertigung Parisischen Drucks ins Hochdeutsche übersetzt. Frankfurt und Leipzig. In der Fleischerischen Buchhandlung, 1770.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-88. The device consists of two serpents twined round a lily, with the sun and moon above, and the words: In Sole.

Contains (pp. 9-10) *Philosophisches Rätsel in deutsche Reime gebracht durch Phillip Zesen von Fürstenau*.

[Another Copy.]

See CHYMISCHES Lust-Gärtlein, 1747, p. 17.

GEHEIMNISS von dem Leben und Vermehrung aller Dinge, oder: Reine Wahrheit der Hermetischen Philosophie, nebst dem darzu gehörigen Hermetischen Schlüssel, entworfen von einem Liebhaber der Chymie. Dresden und Leipzig, 1748.

8°. Pp. 70. [2 blank? wanting.]

Fictuld says that the author takes the philosophers literally, so that these works are sophistical. Fictuld ought to know!

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 67. Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1466.

GEHEIMNISS der Natur des Großen und Kleinen Bauers. 1731.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

GEHEIMNISS vom Salze.

See ELIAS ARTISTA.

GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

See GEBER, *Chymische Schriften*, 1751, p. 266.

See GEBER, *Commentaria über Gebers Werke*, 1792, p. 302.

This is a different translation from Morgenstern's. See GEHEIMNISS des Philosophischen Steins.

See SECRETA lapidis philosophici.

GEHEIMNISS der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

See GEHEIMNISS der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge.

GEHEIMNISSE von der Alchymie.

See H. (C. G.), *Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie*, 1757.

GEHEIMNISSE aus der Geisterwelt, Magie und Alchymie beleuchtet und in ihrer natürlichen Gestalt dargestellt nebst Bemerkungen über physische und politische Gegenstände zur Widerlegung ungegründeter Meinungen und Vorurtheile herausgegeben von einem Kosmopoliten. Frankfurt am Main, in der Andreäischen Buchhandlung, 1795.

8°. Pp. vi. 352. The title is quite misleading. It is a collection of short articles on different topics arranged alphabetically. There is one on "Goldmachen," and one on "Rosenkreuzer."

GEHEIMNISSE einiger Philosophen und Adepten, aus der Verlassenschaft eines alten Mannes. Erster Theil. Leipzig bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1780.

8°. Pp. [2]. 187 [1 of book advertisements]. 2 plates.

The philosophers and adepts whose secrets are herein contained are the following:

Lapis Philosophorum est Mater quædam multarum filiarum, quarum una, scilicet sextogenita, si Auus eam in uxorem ducat, eamque ad dexteram suam colloct, pariet Filium, Rore Cœli & Pinguedine Terræ ditissimum, p. 1.

Antonii a Terra F.R.C. Processus secretissimus de Regni Astralis Virtute & in Sublunaria Corpora potentia, p. 47.

Ignatii a Lilienheim F.R.C. Processus de Floribus Ætheris captandis singularis, p. 58.

Processus Anonymi cujusdam de Materia chaotica, p. 62.

Martini de Delle, eines Mayländers, aus der Stadt Vitri gebürtig, und wahren Adepti venerabilis, F.R.C. Processus singularis de Materia Chaotica, p. 67.

Arcanum arcanorum arcanissimum, p. 72.

Illustrissimi Principis Americani nomine Holdazob a Dachem Diuinum Sal Magistrale cuncta Metalla in Aurum tingens, p. 102.

Arcanum. Dieses hat der Pater Jesuitarum, mit Namen Nicolai, besessen, p. 111.

Dieses Universal-Procefs hat ein sterbender Capuciner seinem geliebten Confratri, mit seinem Blut unterschrieben, sub Sacramento hinterlassen, p. 150.

Mixtura præcipua Magistralis qua Sal Diuinum Polychrestum acquiritur, cuius Inuentor Princeps Americanus de Huldazob a Dachem, Philosophus sine pari fuit, p. 160.

Mysterium de Urina, daraus eine Tinctur zu machen, mit welcher andere Metallen können in Gold verwandelt werden, p. 173.

GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen.

See ERÖFFNETE GEHEIMNISSE des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718.

Roth-Scholtz, who has entered this book under 'Geheimnisse,' seems to think that it was an attempt on the part of Liebezeit and Felginer to palm it off on the public as a new book. It may

have been so; but seeing that the book contains the date 1708, they surely could hardly hope to deceive the public by such an ostrich-like trick as putting 1718 on the title-page.

GEHEIMNUSS des Philosophischen Steins.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), Turba Philosophorum, 1613, i. p. 337; 1750, i. p. 409.

See GEHEIMNISS vom Stein der Weisen.

סוד ריקבון ושרפה *i.e.* Das Geheimnuß der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge, nach seinen Wundern im Reich der Natur und Gnade, Macro et Microcosmicè, als die Schlüssel: Dadurch der Weeg zur Verbesserung eröffnet, das Verborgene der Creaturen entdeckt, und die Verklärung des sterblichen Leibes gründlich erkandt wird.

Joh. 12. Es sey dann, dafs das Weitzen-Korn in die Erden falle, und ersterbe, so bleibts alleine, wo es aber erstirbt, so bringts viel Früchte.

1 Petr. 3. Die Erde und die Wercke die drinnen sind werden verbrennen.

Zweyte und mit vielen curiösen Qbservationibus vermehrte Auflage. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Johann Friedrich Fleischer, 1733.

8°. Pp. 109 [1 blank]. The tail piece is a coffin!

According to Fictuld a person of the name of Cron claimed to be the author, but did not know really anything about it. It was more probable that the tract was written by von Loen, who was 'His Excellency the Resident' of the King of Prussia at Frankfurt. In any case the author was

a person of great wisdom, and Fictuld recommends it in the highest degree, of whatever value that may be. In the *Beytrag* an edition Frankfurt, 1771, 8°, is quoted, and the book is called "theosophical, mystical,—like most of the books on the subject of our time."

סוד ריקבון ושרפה. *Continued.*

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 82.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
 p. 675.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*,
 1870, No. 1456. (The work is ascribed to 'S. E.
 de Loen'.)

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iv. p. 137.

GEHEMA (JAN ABRAHAM Â).

Der krancke Soldat bittende dafs er hinführo besser möge conserviret, mitleidiger tractiret, und vorsichtiger curiret werden. Allen hohen Generals-Persohnen und brafen Officirern, die ihre Soldaten lieben, zu sonderbahren Nutzen. Hierbey ist gefüget eine kurtze Information für die Feldscherer, wie sie sich bey allen Wunden und blesfuren zu verhalten haben, und selbige nach denen besten principiis curiren können. Sampt einer woleingerichteten Feld-Apotecke. vorgestellet von Jano Abrahamo à Gehema, Eqvit. Polon. Med. Doct. Ehmals gewesenen Capitain und Ritmeister.

Hiob. c. 6. v. 5. 14. Dafs Wild schreyet nicht, wann es Grafs hat, der Ochse blötet nicht, wann er sein Futter hat. Wer Barmhertzigkeit seinem Nechsten wegert, der verlässet des Allmächtigen Furcht.

Verlegts Johann Adam Plener. Gedruckt im 1690. Jahr.

12°. Not paged. Sigs. A to G. in twelves. G12 blank. Woodcut of a soldier on G11 verso.

The 'Feld-Apotecke' is interesting.

Der Qualificirte Leib-Medicus. Abgebildet von D. Jano Abrahamo à Gehema Eqvit. & Indig. Pol. Verlegts Johann Adam Plener. Gedruckt im 1690. Jahr.

12°. Not paged. Sigs. A, B, in twelves. B12 blank.

By Moller he is called Gehma. He was a Polish knight and doctor of Medicine, and his father was a Starost and a chamberlain of the King of Poland. His father dying when he was 14 years of age, his education was neglected and he was only trained to the use of arms and went with his regiment to Holland. During his stay at Utrecht and Leyden he acquired a taste for learning, studied the philosophy of Descartes, and having resigned his position as captain of cavalry, devoted himself to Medicine at the University of Leyden, under Bontekoe. After graduating he served as physician with the Danish troops, and spent some time in

Holstein. Subsequently he became physician to the Duke of Mecklenburg, the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him Fiscalis heraldicus to the Academy of Sciences, and the King of Poland, who made him a councillor. He was an ardent disciple of his two teachers above mentioned and defended them on all occasions. He was the author of a considerable number of books and dissertations on medical subjects, and he was opposed to some of the medical practice of his time. The year of his birth and of his death does not seem to be known, but he was still living in 1703.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 501.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 443. (Contains a notice of his work on 'Plica polonica'.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gefahrheit*, 1731, p. 749 (one of several writers on military medicine).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 336.

Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, ii. p. 218.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 901. (This article is based on Moller's.)

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 617.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 619.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 322.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii.

p. 518. (These contain lists of his works and notices of his life and views.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 256.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iv. p. 371.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, iv. p. 393.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*: 1855, ii. p. 115 (based on Moller).

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4^e Série, 1881, vii. p. 202.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 378, 1057.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 319; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 112.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 515 (article by H. Haeser).

GEHLER (JOHANN SAMUEL TRAUOGOTT).

See FOURCROY (ANTOISE FRANÇOIS DE), *Chemische Philosophie*, 1796.

Gehler was born at Gützn 1 Nov. 1751. He studied law, and 1774 his doctorate gave mathematical lectures at Leipzig University from 1776, and was afterwards councillor and assessor of the Superior Court at Leipzig, where he died 20 Oct. 1795.

During his leisure he devoted himself to natural

Weiss, *Das Gelehrte Sachsen* Leipzig, 1780.
Orto, *Lexikon der Oberlausitz*, Schriftsteller I. ii. p. 409.

Menzel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller* 1804, ii. p. 62.

history physics and chemistry, and translated into German a considerable number of the very best works of the writers on these subjects.

He published a *Physikalisches Wörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1787-85, 4 vols., 8°, to which two supplementary volumes were added.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iv. p. 375.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 867.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4^e Série 1881, vii. p. 205.

GEISSLER (FRIEDRICH).

Baum des Lebens; das ist: Gründlicher Bericht vom wahrhaftigen Auro Potabili, wie ingleichen vom Wunderbahren Stein der Weisen, oder Grofsen Elixir derer Philosophen &c. als der Höchsten AREZNEY. &c. durch Friedrich Geißlern, von Freyberg aus Schlesien, Medic. & Chymicum.

Syrach. ii. 8. Du solst nicht urtheilen, ehe du die Sache hörst. Erkenne es zuvor, und straffe es dann; Laß die Leuthe zuvor ausreden, &c.

Auff Verlag Veit Jacob Treschers. Buchhändl. in Breslau. Jena, druckts Joh. Nisius. 1683.

8°. Pp. 64.

About Geissler I have found no more than what he states on the above title-page, that he was of Freyberg in Silesia, and was a physician and chemist. Besides the above he wrote: *Excellens nostri viridis Panacea Leonis cabalisticè desumpta, ex illo Sapientum Antiquorum ænigmate, visitabis interiora terra, rectificando, invenies occultum lapidem veræ universæ medicinæ, cum figuris*, Norimberg., 1678, 12°.

Lebens- und Todeslampe, Jena, 1682.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 41, No. lxx.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1727, p. 88.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 67 (pours out his vials of vitriol upon him:—"a sophistical scribbler who has written such absurd follies and 'whim-whams' as nothing could be more foolish. He has not the smallest notion of the Hermetic philosophy, and his Aurum potabile is as different

In the title of the present work, the word AREZNEY is a play on Arzeney, and Arez is a red earth from which the genuine *Menstruum Solis* is obtained. Borrichius thinks that this red earth is the residue after the distillation of green vitriol, known as colcothar. This is not unlikely. He evidently was engaged with the substance, since in the title of the *Panacea Leonis* he quotes the ænigma or anagram *l'itriolum* got from the initials of the words after "visitabis."

from the true, as arsenic from sugar candy," etc., etc.)

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 630, 634.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 26 (quotes a 1682 edition also of the above).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1109.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 232; 378, 379; 386.

See NERI (ANTONIO), *Glaßmacher-Kunst*, 1678.

GEISTLICHER Discurs und Betrachtung.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781.

GELBEN (Vom) und Rotten Mann, ein Philosophisches Werck und Gespräch.

See MELCHIOR Episcopus Brixiensis.

GEMMA (CORNELIUS).

De Naturæ Divinis Characteribus; seu raris & admirandis spectaculis, causis, indicibus, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, Libri II. Auctore D. Corn. Gemma, Louaniensi, Regio Medicinæ professore. Peculiarem

GEMMA (CORNELIUS). *Continued.*

partis vtriusque materiem vel argumentum sequens pagina planius explicabit. Antverpiæ, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, Architypographi Regij. M.D.LXXV.

8°. Pp. 1-16. [31, 1 blank] 17-229 [10, 1 blank].

Tomus Secundus, pp. 284 [3, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts in the text.

Cornelius, the son of Reinerus, called Gemma and Frisius, a distinguished physician, was born at Louvain in 1534 (Adami), 28 Feb., 1535 (*Biog. Méd.*). He was well trained in the Humanities by his father, and in the University he studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, in which he took his license, being skilled both in the theory and practice. He also acquired reputation as a rhetorician and poet. In 1569, by the Duke of Alba, he was appointed in succession to Nicholas Biesius to the chair of medicine and taught with much renown. In 1670 he took the degree of doctor.

His two principal books are the above, and that entitled *Ars Cyclognomica*, printed by Plantin at Antwerp, 1569, 3 vols., 4°, and said to be very rare. Reimmann gives an account of it, and says that it is a treatise on the method of study and learning after the manner of Raymund Lully's *Ars Brevis* (*q.v.*), if not based upon it.

The present work is a disquisition on portents and prodigies in nature of every description, with their supposed connection with human affairs. Monsters, of which he gives curious pictures, which

occur in other books on the same subject, were viewed as special works of the Creator intended to foretell or indicate coming events.

His views have not been much respected by subsequent historians and biographers, but allowance must be made for the change of ideas and for the different ways of observing and interpreting phenomena which a lapse of three hundred years entails and the expositions of Cornelius must be regarded as illustrating the beliefs of his time.

There is want of agreement among his biographers as to the cause and date of his death. Some say that it was due to stone, others to the plague, which seems more probable.

It took place on the 12 Oct., 1576 (Eloy), 1577 (*Biog. Méd.*), 1578 (Castellanus), 1579 (Adami). Feissier says in his fortieth year, others imply in his forty-second year, Adami says in his forty-fifth year.

He was buried at Louvain, and left two sons: Raphael, who became a canon of St. Peter's, and Philip, who continued the tradition of the family and became a physician.

Miræus, *Elogia Belgica sive illustrium Belgii scriptorum*, 1609, p. 97.

Castellanus, *Vitæ illustrium Medicorum*, 1617, p. 238.

Adami, *Vitæ Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, p. 238.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 127.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'Humini letterati*, 1647, ii. p. 220.

Jo. Andr. Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis Virorum*, 1654, p. 115.

Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 226.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1239, pl. 55. (This article is all about the father, Gemma Frisius.)

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 173.

Teissier, *Les Éloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, i. pp. 224, 225, 226.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 444.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (i. 2, 5, 39), i. p. 356;

(ii. 2, 2, 4), ii. p. 275; (ii. 3, 1, 2), ii. p. 453.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 200 (with a portrait of Gemma).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 337.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii., col. 914.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, i. p. 339; 1778, ii. p. 324. (Refers to the star which appeared in Cassiopea, and attracted the notice of Gemma, among many others.)

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 353.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 245.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 232.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 198.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1780, p. 447,

and *Anal.* p. 653.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*,

1814, xv. p. 396.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), iv. p. 378.

Garnier & Quetelet, *Correspondance Mathématique*

et Physique, Gand, 1825-1835, i.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Aranykunde*, 1827, iii.

pp. 247, 268.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i.

p. 288.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi. p. 137.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xix. col.

854.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der*

Nederlanden, 1862, vii. p. 95.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Hand-*

wörterbuch, 1863, i. col. 872.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 142.

GEMMA Gemmarum Alchimistarum.

See MEISNER (LORENTZ).

GENERATIONE (De) Metallorum Tractatus.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 305.

GENTTERSBERGER (SAMUEL).

Speculum utriusq; luminis Gratiae et Naturæ, das ist, Spiegel beyder Liechter Natürlichen vnd Vbernatürlichen: darinnen, durch hülf der edlen Kunst Chymizæ, neben erklärung der Natur vnd Eigenschaften der 7. Metallen, so sie zum theil für sich selbst, zum theil gegeneinander haben.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 403.

This title agrees practically with that of the original edition of 1611, as given by Murr, to the words: "sieben Metallen"; then in the earlier edition it runs thus: "etc. die ungezweifelte Lehre christl. Religion aus dem Licht der Natur abgebildet wird." And Murr adds venomously: "Wer verkennt hier den Rosenkreuzerischen Unsinn?"

Roth-Scholtz quotes the edition of Darmstadt, 1611, 8°, as well as this reprint of Neander's.

Fictuld says the 1611 edition was published by Thölde, but he professes not to know the author. Whether Thölde got the ms. from some one else, or wrote it himself, Fictuld does not discuss, but his judgment is that it is "sophistical rigmarole."

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 89.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 391.

The author styles himself Doctor of Philosophy and medicine, and physician of the town Bensheim in the Palatinate.

Haller quotes *Themata Iatrochemica*, Marburg, 1606, 4°, by Samuel Geuttersberger. It is, of course, quite possible that these may be two different people, but it is also possible that one or other of the names is a misprint, the origin of which is obvious enough. Which of the two is the correct form I am not prepared to say, but in the present work the name is distinctly Geuttersberger. I have failed to find a notice of him.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 562, note s.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 22.

GEORGI (JOHANN GOTTLIEB).

Umständliche Nachricht von den berühmten Bestuschewschen Nerventinkturen; oder sogenannten Lamottischen Tropfen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1782, ii. p. 342.

The author of this report was born at Colberg in Pomerania in 1738 (Meusel), or at Wachholzagen in Pomerania, 31 Dec., 1729. He was an apothecary at Stendal, went to St. Petersburg in 1770, travelled about in Russia at the request of the Academy of Sciences, was made Adjunct of the Academy in 1776, and in 1783 member. In 1799 he was made Russian Imperial 'Kollegienrath.' He died at St. Petersburg, but the date of his death is given variously: 13 Nov., 14 Nov., 1802; and 27 Oct., 1802, old style.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. pp. 527-529; 1801, ix. p. 414.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 397, 398, &c., &c.

Alexis, Count of Riumin-Bestushev, was born at Moscow in 1693. He had been raised to the highest dignities of the empire, when he was deprived of them all and exiled in 1758. Recalled 14 July, 1762, he had his property restored, and was reinstated in the senate. With manly energy he carried himself both in fortune and misfortune,

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 790.
Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 149.

He wrote several works containing the results, geographical, physical, anthropological, etc., of his travels in Russia, translated Cronstedt's *Minerology*, and contributed papers to the Academy of Sciences on spontaneous inflammability, on Russian common salt and its purification, analysis of the water of the Neva, examination of Russian marbles, examination of potashes, on the transformation of gypsum into chalcedony, and writings on economics.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum (Chemia)*, 1803, pp. 69, 98, &c., &c.

Nova Acta Academiæ Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitane, 1806, xv. p. 10.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 876.

and died 21 April, 1766 (not in 1768). Six medals were struck in commemoration of him.

The drug described in the present paper was chloride of iron, though it was called a gold tincture, and it made rather a commotion, and was described by several chemists.

Hippolyte Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir*, Gand, 1859, i. p. 119.

GEORGIUS, Præceptor.

See DIALOGUS.

GERCKEN (JOHANN).

Kurtzer Bericht von Ursprung, Krafft und Bereitung der Rohten Corallen und fürnemlich derer wahrhaften Tinctur, wie selbe müsse beschaffen seyn,

GERCKEN (JOHANN). *Continued.*

nebst dero Kennzeichen, dabey auch zugleich angeführet wird, wie alle bißher in denen Apotheken befindlich gewesene Corallen-Tincturen keine wahrhafte und nicht aus deren inneren Wesen bestandene Tincturen, sondern nur scheinbahre und veränderte Farben der aufgegossenen Spirituum seyn. Von Johanne Gercken, Med. Doctore. Vormahligen Churfürstl. Brandenb. Leib-Medico, jetzo Physico beyder Städte Brandenburg. Zum Druck gegeben 1714.

8°. Pp. 70.

Roth-Scholtz quotes an apparent continuation of the preceding: *Curieuse und nützliche Observaciones oder Anmerkungen über die Corallen-Tinctur*, Brandenburg, 1715, 8°. In *Keren Happuch . . .* he appears as the author of a work: *Ultimum Apollinis Testamentum*, without place or

date, and the judgment upon it is severely unfavourable.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 126.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 89.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 120.

GERHARD (CARL ABRAHAM).

D. Carl Abraham Gerhard, Königl. Preufs. Ober-Berg- Ober-Rechnungs- und Ober-Bau-Raths, der Königl. Acad. der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, und der Kayserlichen Acad. der Naturforscher Mitglied, Beiträge zur Chymie und Geschichte des Mineralreichs. Erster Theil. Berlin, 1773. bei Christian Friedrich Himgurg.

8°. 1°p. [6] 394. 2 plates.

Zweiter Theil. Mit 5. Kupfertafeln. 1776. Pp. [4] 300.

Gerhard was born at Lerchenbrunn, near Liegnitz, in Silesia, 26 (2) Feb., 1738, was a doctor of Medicine, and rose to be privy councillor for finance, war, and crown lands in Prussia; commissary for the administration of mines and smelting works, in 1779 councillor for mining. He was elected a member of several learned and scientific societies. He died at Berlin, 9 March, 1821. His

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 536; 1801, ix. p. 416.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 474, 601, &c., &c.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum* (Chemia), 1803, pp. 72, 174, 191.

'dissertatio' was on the garnets of Silesia and Bohemia (the pyrope), Francof. ad V. 1760, 4°, and thereafter his principal work related to mineralogy, on which he published numerous researches. But he also wrote on geology, medicine, botany, materia medica, natural history and chemistry, and translated scientific travels.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 393.

Ersch u. Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1855, ix. p. 476 (article by H. Döring).

Foggenorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 880.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 532.

GERHARD (JOHANN).

Commentatio perbrevis & perspicua in Apertorium Raimundi Lullii, verorum Philosophorum facilè Principis. De Lapide Philosophorum. Cum adjectâ Interpretatione Testamenti Novissimi, Arnoldo de Villâ Novâ, attributi. De eodem Lapide Autore Johanne Gerhardo D. & Medicinæ Practicæ Professore publico & ordinario in Academiâ Tubingensi.

Rom. 1. Invisibilia Dei, à Creaturâ Mundi, per ea quæ facta sunt, intellecta, conspiciuntur.

Tubingæ Typis Philiberti Brunnii, Anno M.DC.XLI.

8°. 1°p. [24] 96.

Johannis Gerhardi D. Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri Arabis Summi Philosophi Chemicæ Libros Duos Summæ Perfectionis: Cum Annexâ Analysi Partis Practicæ Raimundi Lullii in Testamento. Tubingæ, Typis Johanne-Alexandri Cellii & Impensis Philiberti Brunnii.

8°. Pp. 80.

GERHARD (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Analysis Partis Practicæ Raymundi Lullii in Testamento.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 778.

Exercitationes perbreves in Gebri Arabis . . . libros duos Summæ perfectionis.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 598.

Panacæ Hermeticæ, seu Medicinæ Universalis Assertio ac Defensio Galeno-Chymica, Cui adjecta sunt: Ventilatio ac Discussio arduæ illius Quæstionis in Medicina: Vtrum Aurum Obrizum foliatum aut in pollinem redactum, aut etiam ignitum, in vino vel aqua destillata, vel alio liquore, extinctum, intra corpus assumtum, Vsum & effectum habeat medicinale salutarem? Arcanum Lullianum, seu Modus Secretissimus conficendi & componendi Vniversalem Medicinam, per verum & genuinum Artis Spagyricæ Artificium. Auctore Johanne Gerardo, Doctore & Prof. Med. Pract. Publ. & Ordinario in Academia Tübingensi.

Hipp. Libr. de Arte. Artium ignotarum. Calumnia, proditio est propriæ inscitæ & malignæ naturæ.

Vlmæ. Typis & impensis Balthasari Kühnen, Reipubl. illius Typogr. Anno M.DC.XL.

8°. Pp. [28] 77 [1 blank]. [2] 43 [1 blank]. Arcanum Lullianum [2] 29 [1 blank].

GERHARD (JOHANN CUNRAD).

Extractum Chymicarum Quæstionum sive Responsonis ad Theoriam lapidis philosophici editam in academia Regiomontana à quodam ibidem antichymista. Vbi veritas Artis Chymicæ etiam contra principia negantem asseritur & multæ difficiles & jucundæ quæstiones discutiuntur: Auctore Johanne Cunrado Gerardo, M.D. Illustrium Comitum de Hoenloe & Civitatis Oringanæ Physico. Argentorati, Impensis Heredum Lazari Zetzneri. Anno M.DC.XVI.

8°. Pp. [16] 132. Epigramma, [1], Colophon [1]: Argentorati, excudebat Conradus Scher. Anno M.DC.XVI. [2 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Wants the 2 blank leaves.

The confusion which exists regarding the person or persons called Gerhard is found even in Borel, who was their contemporary. Under Joannes Gerhard he puts *Extractum Chymicarum quæstionum*, and under J. Conrad Gerhard *Quæstiones*, without anything more. This is different from what appears on the above title.

Mercklin has two distinct entries: under J. Conrad Gerhard are put 'Extractum . . . quæstionum' and 'Tractatus . . . de Chymiatría,' Basil. 1631; under J. Gerhard: 'Decas quæstionum . . . 1643'; 'Panacea Hermetica,' 1640; 'Commentatio . . . in Apertorium R. Lullii,' 1641; 'Exercitationes in Gebri . . . Libros,' 1635.

Roth-Scholtz makes the same allotment, with the omission altogether of the 'Tractatus de Chymiatría.' Baumer mentions J. Gerhardus only, calls him medical professor at Tübingen, and credits him with the same four writings: 'Decas,' 'Panacea,' 'Commentatio' and 'Exercitationes,' but

not the 'Extractum.' Gmelin quotes J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls *him* professor at Tübingen, and assigns *him* all the preceding works, both the 'Extractum' and the others.

Fuchs adds to our knowledge by calling J. Conrad Gerhard a doctor of philosophy, physician to the Count of Hohenlohe, and 'Physicus' at Oehringen. He keeps the names distinct from one another, putting the 'Extractum' and 'Tr. de Chymiatría' under J. Conrad Gerhard and the other four under Johannes Gerhard, thus simply following Mercklin.

On the other hand, Schmieder, copying from Gmelin, knows of J. Conrad Gerhard only, calls him professor of medicine at Tübingen, and considers him the author of the *Extractum*, and of the *Decas* and *Exercitationes in Gebri Summam* as well.

Kopp, however, calls J. Gerhard the Tübingen Professor and the author of the *Exercitationes in Gebrium*. He was four times Rector.

GERHARD (JOHANN CUNRAD). *Continued.*

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 103, 242, 266.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 557, 594.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 89.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 58.
 Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. pp. 67, 172.
- Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 480.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 96.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 518.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium*, 1806, pp. 113, 135.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 353.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 330.

GERMAIN (CLAUDE).

Icon Philosophiæ Occultæ, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Auctore Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.

Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non aliquando manifestum fiat. Parisiis, Apud Edmundum Couterot, viâ Jacobæâ, ad insigne boni Pastoris. M.DC.LXXII. Cum Privilegio Regis.

8°. Pp. [52] 98 [1, 1 blank].

Icon Philosophiæ Occultæ, sive vera methodus componendi magnum antiquorum philosophorum lapidem. Auct. Magistro Claudio Germain Parisino, Doctore Medico Universitatis Parisiensis.

Nihil est tam absconditum, quod non aliquando manifestum fiat. Rotterodami, Typis viduæ Arnoldi Leers, M.DC.LXXVIII.

12°. Pp. [48] 48.

Abbildung der geheimen Filosofie.

See SCHRÖDER (F. J. W.), *Neue Alchymistische Bibliothek*, 1773, I. i. p. 280.

Icon Philosophiæ occultæ.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 845.

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 104.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 47, No. lxxix.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 90.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. pp. 75, 98, 172.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 19, 246.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 432.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1086.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 344, 353.

GERVASIUS (JULIUS), Schwartzburgicus.

See ABRAHAM ELEAZAR, 1760.

GESCHICHTE der menschlichen Narrheit.

See ADELUNG (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

GESCHICKTE (Der) Chymicus welcher nicht nur unterschiedener berühmter Medicorum vortreffliche Prozesse und Medicamenten gründlich und aufrichtig entdeckt; sondern auch zeigt, in was für Kranckheiten und auf was für Art dieselben zu gebrauchen. Jena, Verlegts Johann Rudolph Cröker, Buchhändler.

8°. Pp. [8] 760. The date has been cut off.

GESNER (CONRAD).

De Secretis Remediis Liber aut potius Thesaurus, Evonymo Gesnero Philiatro authore. Hic liber non solum medicis & pharmacopœis, apprime necessarius: sed omnibus rerū naturalium, alchemiæ atq; œconomiæ studiosis, in

GESNER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

varijs tum stillatitjs liquoribus, tum vinis medicatis apparandis, ac singulorū cognoscendis viribus, vtilis atque iucundus fuerit. Accedit iam recens Jacobi Bessoni Galli de absoluta ratione olea & aquas è medicamentis simplicibus extrahendi Liber doctissimus, nunquam ante hac in lucem æditus.

In utroque icones ad rerum declarationem passim adijciuntur (*sic*).

8°. Pp. 580. Index [38]. 10 woodcuts.

Colophon, after the index: Tiguri per Andream Gessnerum F. Anno Domini M.D.LIIII. Besson's tract is wanting in this copy.

The title of this edition as given by Brunet (*Manuel*, ii. 1565) is quite different from the above.

Tresor des Remedes Secretz, par Evonyme Philiatre. Liure Physic, Medical, Alchymic, & Dispensatif de toutes substantiales liqueurs, & appareil de vins de diuerses saueurs, necessaire à toutes gens, principalement à Medicens, Chirurgiens, & Apothicaires. A Lyon, Chez Antoine Vincent. M.D.LIX. Auec Priuilege de la maiesté Royale.

8°. Pp. [47, 1 blank] 440. Index [6] [last leaf (E8) blank? wanting]. 68 woodcuts of plants and apparatus. Some of the woodcuts have been roughly coloured yellow and blue by hand.

This translation was made by Barthélemy Aneau, and the dedication is to Maistre Simon Guy, Surgeon. It first appeared at Lyons in 1555. For a notice of Aneau see under his name.

A new booke of destillatyon of waters, called the Treasure of Evonymus, containing the wonderful hid secrets of nature, touching the most apt formes to prepare & destill Medicines, for the conseruation of helth: as Quintessence. Aurum Potabile, Hyppocras, Aromaticall wynes, Balmes, Oyles, Perfumes, garnishing waters, & other manifold excellent confections. Whereunto are ioyned the forms of sondry apt Furnaces, and vessels required in this art. Translated (with great dilligence, & labour) out of Latin, by Peter Morwyng, felowe of Magdaline Colledge, in Oxforde. Whereunto is added a profitable table or Index for the better finding of al such waters as serue aswel for medicines, as also for the principal matters or other, conteyned in the booke. Imprinted at London by John Day, dwellyng ouer Aldersgate, beneath Saynt Martines. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

4°. Title leaf; A, B; B to Y, Aa to Yy, AA to KK, all in fours; or pp. [18] 408 [16]. On KKiii *verso* is the Colophon: Imprinted at London by John Day, dwelling ouer Aldersgate beneath S. Martins. The fyrst of June. 1565. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis. On KKiiii *recto*: the Stationers' Arms. The same design appears on B4 *verso*, after the Table. Black letter. 58 woodcuts of plants and apparatus in the text.

In addition to the woodcuts of plants, etc., the capitals are occasionally embellished with drawings, some of which are rather humorous.

A peculiarity in this book is that the lines in each page are numbered by tens on the margin. This is made use of in the Index for facilitating reference.

There is a considerable number of misprints in the pagination, but the book is perfect.

Köstlicher Artzneyschatz defs wolerfaren vnnd weytberümpften Evonymi Philiatri: Darinnen behalten sind viel heimlicher bewärter Artzneystucken fürnemlich aber die art vnnd eigenschafft der gebranten Wasseren vnd Oelen: Sampt grundtlicher Beschreibung, wie man die selbigen nit mun artig zubereiten, sondern auch nutzlich vnd heilsamlich gebrauchen sölle: Detsgleychen von bereitung allerhand Weinen, vnd wie den abgestandnen durch

GESNER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

hilff der gebranten Wassern, Gewürtzen vnd anderley Materi widerumb zuhelffen sey. Alles mit lieblichen schönen Figuren angezeigt vnd vorge-
 stellt: den Alchymisten, Hauß- und Ehehalten, sonderlich aber den
 Barbierern, Wundartzen, Apoteckern, vnd andern der Artzney liebhabern
 zuläsen und zugebrauchen, so wol lustig als nutzlich vnd nohtwendig.
 Erstlich durch obbemelten Philiatrum in Latein beschrieben: hernach von
 Johan Rudolph Landenberger von Zürich ins Teutsch vbersetzt, vnd nun
 an viel orten vermehret, menniglichem zu gutem in den Truck verfertigt.
 Getruckt zu Zürich im Jar MDCVIII.

4°. Pp. [8] 353 [15]. Title red and black. Woodcuts.

The first part was translated by Johann Rudolph Landenberger. The second part has a separate title-page, which states clearly the author, the editor, and the translator:

Deß köstlichen Artzneyschatzes Evonymi Philiatri Ander theil: Darinnen von allerhand künstlichen vnd bewärten Oelen, Wasseren vnd heimlichen Artzneyen, zu allerley deß Leibs innerlichen vnd eüsserlichen Kranckheiten zugebrauchen, gehandelt wirt. Sampt derselben ordenlichen bereitung und darzugehörigen nohtwendigen schönen Figuren: Erstlich durch Weiland den Hochberümpften Herren Conrad Gfsner, der Artzney Doctorn, zusamen getragen, volgends durch Herrn Caspar Wolffen, auch der Artzney Doctorn, in Latein beschrieben: Newlich aber der löblichen Teutschen Nation vnd der Lateinischen Sprach vnerfahrenen, zu gutem, auffß trewlichste verteltschet, durch Johann Jacob Nüscheler, der Artzney D. zu Zürich. Getruckt zu Zürich im Jar MDCVIII.

4°. Pp. [4] 288 [16].

See LIEBAUT (JEAN), *Quatre Livres des Secrets de Medecine*. M.VI.C.

Conrad Gesner was born at Zürich in 1516, in the very poorest circumstances, studied at Strasbourg, Bourges, and Paris, and on his return to his native town had to take a poor situation in a school. He next went to Basel, studied medicine, spent three years in Lausanne as professor of Greek, studied medicine further at Montpellier, took the degree of M.D. in Basel, and was appointed to the professorship of Ethics and Physics in Zürich, an office which he held for twenty-four years, at the same time practising medicine with success. He died at Zürich, 13 Dec., 1565, of the plague, in his 49th year.

He was a man of the greatest ability and of extraordinary diligence as is obvious from the quality and amount of the work which he left behind and which procured him the title of the German Pliny. He wrote books on all branches of Natural History especially on animals, collections on surgery, mineralogy, botany, on philology, learning, philosophy, medicine, and the present work *De Remediis Secretis*, and he was the first to compile a universal catalogue of books which was published in 1545, and went through several editions. There is no more notable man in the history of learning and of science in the sixteenth century than Gesner.

The first edition of this famous book appeared anonymously, or pseudonymously, or rather Evonymously, at Zürich in 1552. It is unknown to most of the bibliographers, who usually quote that of 1554 as the first. The first edition does not contain Besson's tract. Subsequent editions are: Lugd., Arnoullet, 1554; Lugd., Vincent, 1555; Arnoullet, 1555; Venet. 1556; Lugd. 1558; Francof. 1578; Lugd. 1620; s.l. et a., with Froshover's device. Brunet mentions an edition, Zürich, 1558. The German translation appeared at Zürich in 1555, 1582, 1583, 1608.

The French translation, by Barthélemy Aneau,

was published at Lyons by Balthazar Arnoullet, 1555, small 4°; 1557, 8°, and as above in 1559, an edition not mentioned in the Catalogues.

The Italian translation was published at Venice, 1560, 8°.

The English translation by Peter Morwyng was first printed by John Day at London, 1559, in 4°. The edition of 1565 is printed page for page but not line for line, with that of 1559. An edition of 1564 is quoted by Gmelin (*Geschichte*, i. p. 342); but I have not seen it, and it is probably an error. In Dibdin's *Ames, Typ. Antiq.* iv. p. 71, No. 1915; p. 104, No. 1944; p. 139, No. 2016, editions dated respectively 1559, 1565, 1575, are described. I have not seen an edition of 1575, and it is mentioned only on the strength of Herbert's notes.

The book is interesting as a record of the Chemistry known by Gesner, the greatest naturalist, polyhistor and bibliographer of his time. It deals with distillation and is the forerunner of the books of Glauber and French, as it is the successor of those of Brunswické and Ulstadt. It gives an account of plants to be distilled (with drawings of them), of furnaces and other apparatus, and the methods of getting the virtues out of plants, animals, and minerals, and their uses in effecting cures. It evinces considerable knowledge of practical pharmaceutical chemistry as then practised, especially as the author admits his want of skill in the art. It contains some singular remedies, and some curious ideas.

In 1569, after Gesner's death, a second part was printed at Zürich by Froshover, in 8°. It was edited by Caspar Wolff or Wolfius, and no mystery is made in it of Gesner being the author. It was reprinted at Franckfurt, 1578. The German translation by Nüscheler was first published at St. Gallen, 1583, 4°. The above edition of 1608 is a reprint.

GESNER (CONRAD). *Continued*

It was translated into English by George Baker, and, under the title *The New Jewell of Health*, was printed at London by Henry Denham, in 1576, 4°. n.l. It was reissued in 1599 by Peter Short, in 4°, with the title: *The Practise of the new and old Phisicke*.

In Gesner's sketch of himself (*Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler & Frisius, Tigur, 1583, p. 138, col. b, l. 40 199.) he refers to the present work which he admits publishing anonymously because he was not quite satisfied with it; 1558 is given as the date of the first and of the second edition as well. This is apparently a double error, either a misprint, or a bit of forgetfulness on Gesner's part. About some of the editions he appears rather vague, but he has said correctly that Besson's tract was appended to

Pantaleon, *Proupographia*, Basil, 1566, Pars iii, p. 481. (The portrait here given is spurious, and is used to portray other people. See pp. 398, 426.)

Simler, *Vita C. Gesneri*, Zürich, 1566, 4°.

Joh. Sambucus, *Icones*, Antwerp, 1574, and 1603, p. 33.

Theod. Heza, *Icones*, 1580, fol. Rj.

Autobiographical sketch in the *Bibliotheca*, ed. Simler and Frisius, 1583, pp. 136-142.

Nicol. Reusner, *Icones*, 1587. Rvii recto.

Boissardus, *Icones*, 1599, iv, pp. 130-153.

Adami, *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*, 1620, pp. 146-172.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, l. p. 122.

Ghilini, *Teatro d' Huomini letterati*, Venet, 1647, l. p. 40.

Boissardus, *Bibliotheca Chalcographica*, 1650, Mm4.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, l. pp. 26-29, with a portrait.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, pp. 206-210.

Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, Francof. 1687, p. 389.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1255, Pl. 56.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, Genev. 1710, p. 661.

Reimman, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, Halle, 1710, III. iii. pp. 756, 794.

Trissier, *Eloges*, 1715, ii. p. 195.

Joh. Fabricius, *Historia Bibliothecae Fabricianae*, 1719, iii. pp. 96-106.

J. A. Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Graeca*, 1726, xiii. p. 123 (Elenchus Medicorum Veterum).

Gottlieb Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, Jena, 1727, p. 21.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 67.

Gottlieb Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, Jena, 1731 (in connection with medicine and natural history), *passim*.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 465.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (t. i. 18. 5), p. 197; (i. 4. 3. 9), p. 742; (i. 4. 4. 5), p. 750; (ii. 2. 14. 5), p. 343; (iii. 7. 1. 7), p. 604.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1732, xvii. pp. 337-371.

Douglas, *Bibliographia Anatomica Specimen*, 1734, p. 74.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, x. col. 1290.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 340.

Maittaire, *Annalium Typographicorum Tomus V. Index*, 1741, p. 438.

the second edition, and not to the first. The present is the second edition.

The present edition, 1554, which is not mentioned by Brunet, seems to have been the first of Jacques Besson's tract. Brunet quotes an edition of 1559 (of which there is a copy in the British Museum (B. 214 (2))). It was translated into French by the author, and a parallel edition in Latin and French was published at Paris, by Galiot Du Pré, 1571, 4°, according to Brunet. It was enlarged by the addition of a second book. The French version afterwards appeared by itself: *Art et Moyen Par-cuict de tirer Huyles et Eaux, de tous Medicaments simples & Ologineux* (sic), Paris, Galbot Du Pré, 1573, small 8°, A-D in eights, or ff. 31 (misnumbered for 32). There is said to have been another edition at Paris in 1580, 8°.

Brucker, *Ehren-tempel der Deutschen Gelehrsamkeit*, 1747, Erstes Zehend, pp. 21-25.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 968.

Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, i. p. 73. &c., &c.

Casimir Christ. Schmiedel, Life prefixed to Gesner's *Opera Botanica*, Norimb. 1753, fol.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1755, l. p. 406; 1778, ii. p. 337.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, V. ii. p. 179.

David Clément, *Bibliothèque Curieuse*, Leipzig, 1760, ix. pp. 145-171.

Mazzuchelli, *Museum Mazzuchellianum*, Venet. 1761; notice of Gesner, i. p. 308. Portrait medal, Tavola, lvii. No. iv.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. pp. 282-292.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 188.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 210.

Leonard Meister, *Berühmte Züricher*, Basel, 1782, Th. i. pp. 277-299.

Gottfried Emanuel von Haller, *Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte*, 1785, ii. Nos. 821-830 (Life of Gesner); i. & ii. Index (for Gesner's writings).

Stoever, *Life of Sir C. Linnaeus*, 1794, p. 55.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. pp. 351-354.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 400 (article by Jourdan).

Johann Hanhart, *Conrad Gessner*, Winterthur, 1824, 8°.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. *passim*.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 532.

Emil Isenoser, *Die Geschichte der Medicin*, Berlin, 1840, i. p. 232.

Charles Hamilton Smith, Memoir of Gesner prefixed to Sir Wm. Jardine's *The Naturalists' Library*, vol. xii., Edinburgh, 1844.

Lettres de Gui Patin, . . . par J.-H. Reveillé-Parise, 1846, ii. p. 247.

H. Lebert, *Conrad Gesner als Arzt*, Zürich, 1854, 8°.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, 1855, i. p. 236.

Philippe, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, ed. Ludwig, 1855, p. 416.

Biographie Universelle (1856), xvi. pp. 361-364 (article by Cuvier).

Ernst H. F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, Königsberg, 1857, iv. p. 322.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1857, lxi. pp. 345-358 (article by Escher).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 339.

GESNER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

Rud. Wolf, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1858, i. p. 15.

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, 1862, iii. pp. 67-69.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 887.

Paul-Antoine Cap, *Études Biographiques*, 2^e Série, 1864, p. 47.

Figuier, *Vies des Savants illustres* (La Renaissance), 1868, pp. 231-269.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix. pp. 107-120 (article by J. Mähly).

Heinrich Haeser, *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 10, 115, 148, 165, 207.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1882, 4^e Série, viii. pp. 633-638 (article by L. Hahn).

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' *Transactions of the Archeological Society of Glasgow*, 1883, ii. pp. 187-189, 251; 1885, i. pp. 217-18, 444-46.

Billings, *Index Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 398.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 538.

GESPACHE des Eudoxi und Pyrophili, über den Uralten Ritter Krieg.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1707, p. 57.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph, 1765, p. 57.

GESPRÄCH vom Gelben und Roten Mann.

See MELCHIOR, Cardinal et Episcopus Brixiensis.

GESPRÄCH von der Kunst Alchimisterei.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), Alchimey-Spiegel, 1613, p. 86.

GESPRÄCH vom Lapide Philosophorum.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 44.

Also called Gespräch von Steine der Weisen.

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem Merkur, einem Alchemisten und der Natur.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

GESPRÄCH zwischen Vatter und Sohn.

See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens . . . abgehandelt in einem angestellten Gespräche zwischen Vatter und Sohn, 1767.

GESPRÄCH zwischen dem weisen Saturn und einem Chemisten von der Materie und Vorarbeit des Steins.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 209.

An extract only.

See v. (J. R.), Guldene Rose.

GESPRÄCH.

See also COLLOQUIUM, DIALOGUS, ZUEIGNUNGS-GESPRÄCHE.

GESPRÄCHE (Ein) zwischen dem König Mascos, seiner Schwester Agos und einem Hermetischen Lehr-Jünger von dem Stein der Weisen zu fernerer Erlärung des Chaos und der Arbeit.

See FICTULD (HERMANN), Chymische Schriften, 1734, p. 199.

GESPRECH (Ein).

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), Aureum Vellus, 1598, Tractatus iii. p. 200.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), Promptuarium Alchemiæ, 1610, Appendix Tomi Primi, p. 351.

See [SCHATZ und Kunstammer], p. 351.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708, p. 312.

GETREUE (Der) Eckhart.

See ETTNER (JOHANN CHRISTOPH VON).

GIGAS (CASPAR), *Respondens*.

Dissertatio Chimica de Antimonio.

See ROLFINCK (WERNER), 1660.

GILBERTUS, Patriarch zu Constantinopel.

Tractat vom Stein der Weissen.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 147.

GINÆCEVM Chemicum seu Congeries Plurium Authorum qui in Artem Hermeticam de Lapide Philosophico scripserunt, quorum Tractatus nec in Theatro, aut alio Volumine usque adhuc simul impressi fuerunt. Supplementorum tum librorum tum Authorum catalogus sequenti pagina continetur. In Gratiam Studiosorum Animorum qui huius Artis notitiam sectantur. Volumen Primum. Lugduni, M.DC.LXXIX. Apud Io: de Treuis.

8°. Pp. [4] 727 [1 blank].

This appears to be all that was published. It is mentioned but not described by Lenglet Dufresnoy (*Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, p. 43), from which it may be inferred that he had not seen a copy at that time, otherwise he would have undoubtedly enumerated the contents.

Geber, Summa Perfectionis magisterii, p. 1.
 Geber, Liber investigationis, p. 164.
 Georgius Horn, Medulla Alchimie in aphorismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta, p. 179.
 Joannes Bracscus, De Alchemia Dialogi duo: Prior Gebri sensum explicans, p. 212;
 Alter Lignum vitæ nominatus, Raimundi doctrinam, & misteria occulta artis pandens, p. 332.
 Brevis Libellus Minera Philosophorum dictus, p. 349.
 Libellus alter, sive restrictus theoreticus, Radius ab Umbra vocatus cum eiusdem authoris brevi dialogo, p. 368.
 Oliverius de Oliverijs, Tractatus duo, Vnus de lapide philosophico conficiendo, Alter de auro potabili, p. 415.
 Panthaleon, Bifolium metallicum, sive medicina duplex pro metallis & hominibus, p. 453.
 Joannes Belye, Tractatus singularis chemicus, p. 495.
 Bernardus Trevirensis, Tractatus de lapide philosophorum, p. 503.

Quibus Appendicis loco accessit:

1. H. Aquilæ Thuringi ex *Manuscripto* doctrina, p. 510.
 2. Ex Epistola Eduardi Kellsei, p. 512.
 3. Fragmentum ex Theorijis Joannis Isaaci Hollandi, p. 513.
 Liber de principijs naturalibus, & principijs Artis, p. 517.
 Joannes Dausten, Visio in Chemicam, p. 548.
 Avicenna, De mineralibus liber parvus, p. 554.
 Alexander Rex, Epistola abditam Philosophici lapidis compositionem declarans, p. 561.
 Opusculum philosophici lapidis secreta metaphoricè describens, 566.
 Merlinus Allegoria profundissimum Lapidis arcanum perfectè continens, p. 569.
 Recaidib, Veradianus, Rhodianus, & Kalid Rex Persarum: Fragmentum de Materia Phisici Lapidis, p. 573.
 Lux Obnubilata suapte natura refulgens: vera de lapide Philosophico Theorica, Pars prima, p. 579.

GIRARD DE TOURNUS (JACQUES).

See BACON (ROGER), 1629.

GIROLAMI (FLAVIO).

Nuova Minera d'oro di Flavio Girolami. Nella quale con viue, & efficacissime ragioni de' Scrittori famosissimi si dimostra, L'Arte Chimica esser verissima, e con la Piera Filosofica potersi far l'Oro. Con le risposte à quelli c' hanno scritto contra tal' Arte, & alle obiettoni, che si possono far' all' Auttore; ilquale à pieno manifesta la grandissima potenza, e gli marauigliosissimi effetti del vero Lapis Philosophorum, e la natura, lodi & eccellenze de gli Alchimisti. Opera veramente piena di vaga, e bella dottrina: a i Lettori

GIROLAMI (FLAVIO). *Continued.*

diletteuole, & vtile: & a gli professori dell' Arte necessaria, & opportuna.
Con Privilegi.

Virtus Securitatem Parit.

In Venetia, M.D.LXXXX. Appresso Barezzo Barezzi.

4°. Pp. [8] 171 [12, 1 blank]. Vignette.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105. Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, (calls him Girolari).
1697, p. 45, No. lxxv. Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131;
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 174. 1869, ii. p. 126 (calls him Girolari).

GISE (GERARD).

De Tinctura Aurea, sive Medicina ferè Universali ejus Materia Præparatione, viribus, & usu: in morborum ultionem, ad vitam longam. à Gerardo Gise, Phil. & Med. Doct. Diversorum Principum, Comitumque Archiatro, Diœcesis Monasteriensis Medico, & Consule ultra 25. annos primario: Ætatis suæ anno 85. notificata. Warendorpii, Impressum à Christophoro Nagel, 1704. Reimpressum Bonnæ 1728. à Leonardo Rommerskirchen, Serenissimi Principis ac Electoris Colon. Typogr. Aulico.

8°. Pp. [6] 80.

The second tract is a German abstract of the preceding.

Tinctura Aurea, oder Medicina ferè Universalis: In mehrentheils schwären und durch gemeinen Mitteln sonst vor incurabel-gehaltenen Kranckheiten, nützlich zu gebrauchen. Durch Gerardum Gise, Phil. & Med. Doct. Vieler Fürstlich- und gräflichen Persohnen Leib- und Land- Medicum, auch über 25. Jahr allhier q. Regierenden Burgermeistern, im 85sten Jahr seines Alters den Krancken zum Trost und schleuniger Hülf publicirt. Im Jahr 1740. Warendorff: Getruckt bey Christoph Nagel, 1728. Zu Bonn getruckt bey Leonard Rommerskirchen, Churff. Hoff- Buchhändler und Buchtrucker.

Pp. 30.

De Tinctura Aurea, sive Medicina ferè Universali ejus Materia Præparatione, viribus, & usu: in morborum ultionem, ad vitam longam. à Gerardo Gise, Phil. & Med. Doct. Diversorum Principum, Comitumque Archiatro, Diœcesis Monasteriensis Medico, & Consule ultra 25. annos primario: Ætatis suæ anno 85. notificata. Warendorpii, Impressum à Christophoro Nagel, 1704. Reimpressum Bonnæ, 1728. à Leonardo Rommerskirchen, Serenissimi Principis ac Electoris Colon. Typogr. Aulico.

8°. Pp. [6] 80.

This contains only the first tract, not the German abstract.

GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE).

Novum Laboratorium Medico-Chymicum. Das ist: Neu-eröffnete Chymische Artzney- und Werck-Schul, in drey Bücher abgetheilet; Das erste stellet vor eine kurtze, doch deutliche, Unterrichtung aller der jenigen Stücke, welche zu der Grund-Lernung, oder Theorie, dieser edlen Wissenschaft nothwendig erfordert, und verstanden werden müssen. Das zweyte entdeckt die üblichen Kunst- und Handgriffe, vermittelst welcher alle natürliche Cörper, des Vegetabilischen, Animalischen und Mineralischen Reiches, Feuer-künstig bereitet, und in ihr subtilstes Krafft-Wesen gebracht werden; samt bey-gefügetem Bericht, wie und worzu ein jedes, so wol in der Medicin, als

GLASER (CHRISTOPHE). *Continued.*

Chirurgie. nützlich gebrauchet werden soll Das dritte begreiffet, in dreyen unterschiedlichen Abtheilungen. in sich. hundert und neun Chymische und geheime. so wol allgemeine. als sonderbare Genafs- und Heil-Mittel; Welche aus den besten und berühmtesten Authoribus zusammen gelesen, und also erstemals in Frantzösischer Sprache verabfasset worden durch C. G. Anjetzo aber, wegen seiner sonderbaren Nutzbarkeit, denen Liebhabern dieser Kunst zu lieb, in das Hoch-Teutsche übersetzt von Johann Marschalck Austriaco, Medic. Licentiato & Chynico. Deme beygefügt ein Anhang, handelnd von dem Grund und Erkenntniß der Natur, der Elementen, und aller elementirten Dinge, wie auch von derselben Gebahrung, Ernährung, und Zerstörung Nürnberg, In Verlegung Michael und Johann Friderich Endtern, 1677.

8°. Pp. [56] 666 [13, 1 blank]. Engraved title, 6 plates of apparatus. Wants pp. 451-454.

[Another Copy.]

Wants 2 plates of apparatus. Inserted is a view of the hot baths at Bolckenstein.

Chimischer Wegweiser, das ist, sichere Anweisung zur Chimischen Kunst darinnen durch einen kurtzen Weg und leichte Handgriffe gewiesen wird, wie man allerley Artzneyen durch die Chimie bereiten kan. Erstlich in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben von Christophoro Glaser, Ordinar-Apotheker des Königes und Ihrer Durchleuchtigkeit des Hertzogs von Orleans in Paris; Anitzo aber auff Begehren in unsere Teutsche Sprache übersetzt von einem Philochimico. Jena, Verlegts Johann Jacob Bauhofer. Anno 1677.

12°. Pp. [22, 2 blank] 528 [12]. Front margin of the title cut in. 3 folding plates. Translated by Jean Menudier.

Chimischer Wegweiser, das ist, sichere Anweisung zur Chimischen Kunst, Darinnen durch einen kurtzen Weg und leichte Handgriffe gewiesen wird, wie man allerley Artzneyen durch die Chimie bereiten kan. Erstl. in Frantzösischer Sprach beschrieben von Christophoro Glaser, Ordinar-Apotheker des Königes und Ihrer Durchläuchtigkeit des Hertzogs von Orleans in Paris; Anietzo aber auf Begehren in unsere Teutsche Sprache übersetzt von einem Philochimico. Jena, Verlegt von Matthäi Birckners seel. Erben, [1710].

12°. Pp. [12] 528. Contents [12]. Title red and black. Engraved title, included in the pagination. Three plates of apparatus. Damaged at the end. This is a reprint of the preceding.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the plates.

Christopher Glaser was born at Basle, came to Paris, was demonstrator to Vallot, Professor of Chemistry in the Jardin du Roi, and was Apothecary to the King and Duke of Orleans. For a short time he was the teacher of Lemery, who afterwards succeeded him, and Lemery's reputed dissatisfaction has been the cause of the passing

and exaggeration of an unfavourable judgment upon Glaser. As it is one-sided it requires considerable justification before it can be accepted. He was involved in the poisoning case of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers, and was sent to the Bastille, but as there was nothing against him he was liberated. There seems little doubt that the

GLASER (CHRISTOPHLE). *Continued.*

Marchioness and Saint-Croix obtained their poisons from Glaser, but possibly he had no knowledge of what was done with them. His name, however, appears in the literature relative to the case, whether it be legal or romantic, historical or epistolary. He died between 1670-1673, but his age is unknown.

His one book was successful. It passed through several editions, and was translated into English and German.

It first appeared at Paris in 1663, in a handsome

Memoire du Procez extraordinaire contre la Dame de Brinvilliers, Paris, 1676, pp. 3, 19, 21, in 4°. This and another document: *Arrest de la Cour de Parlement . . . contre Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubray* and the *Factum pour Dame Marie Marguerite d'Aubray* were printed this same year, 1676, in 12°, at several places. I have before me copies of editions of Amsterdam, Cologne, and Paris. There is also an English translation: *A Narrative of the Process against Madam Brinvilliers; and of her Condemnation and Execution, for having poisoned her Father and two Brothers*, London, 1676, small 4°, pp. 24.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 384.

De La Fare, *Mémoires et réflexions sur les principaux événements du règne de Louis XIV.*, 1716, pp. 209-14.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 92.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 791.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 59.

Gayot de Pitaval, *Causes célèbres et intéressants*, 1737, i. pp. 267-326.

De La Martinière, *Histoire de la vie et du regne de Louis XIV.*, 1740-42, iv. p. 229.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 347.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 5.

Reboullet, *Histoire du regne de Louis XIV.*, 1746, v. p. 159.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1016.

Voltaire, *Le Siècle de Louis XIV.*, Berlin, 1751, ii. p. 59.

Boerhaave, *Chemistry*, ed. Shaw, 1753, i. p. 47.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.

Marquise de Sévigné, *Recueil des Lettres*, 1754, iv. pp. 44-198.

Fontenelle, *Oeuvres*, Amsterdam, 1764, v. p. 226.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 355.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 33.

8°; then 1667; Lyons, 1670; Paris, 1673; Brussels, 1676; Lyons, 1676; Paris, 1678; Lyons, 1679.

In German, 1677, 1684, 1710; English, 1677.

Glaser is remembered for his method of making potassium sulphate, and to the native salt his name is attached. It is called *Glaserite*. I have discussed Glaser's life and chemistry in a paper read to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 1901. It is not yet published.

Beckmann, *Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1785, i. p. 278; ii. p. 571; English translation, 1814, ii. p. 503.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 531.

Weigel, *Einleitung sur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 158.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 227.

Fuchs, *Reperlorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 161, 183.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 437.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 235.

Pierer, *Universal Lexikon*, 1835, viii. p. 369.

J. B. Dumas, *Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique*, 1837, p. 62; 1878, p. 69. Rammelsberg's German translation, 1839, p. 55.

Alexandre Dumas, *Celebrated Crimes*, 1843, p. 233.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 290; 1869, ii. p. 281.

Albert Smith, *The Marchioness of Brinvilliers the Poisoner of the Seventeenth Century. A Romance of Old Paris*. London, 1846, 8°.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi. p. 615.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 794.

Ravaisson, *Archives de la Bastille*, 1870, iv. pp. 237, 244, 250; 1874, vii. p. 44.

N. Blanpain, *La Marquise de Brinvilliers*, Paris, 1872, 12°.

Montjoyeux, *La Marquise de Brinvilliers*, Paris, n.d., 12°.

The Popular Encyclopædia, 1874, vi. p. 681 (article by Ferguson).

Encyclopædia Britannica, 1879, x. p. 637 (note by Ferguson).

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4° Série, 1883, ix. p. 119.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 37, 384.

Legué, *Médecins et Empoisonneurs au XVII^e Siècle*, Paris, 1896, pp. 56, 66.

Frantz Funck-Brentano, *Le Drame des Poisons*, Paris, 1899, p. 9, &c. English by George Maidment: *Princes and Poisoners*, 1901, pp. 10, 12.

GLASER (JOHANN HEINRICH).

Joh. Henr. Glaseri Phil. ac Medici quondam in illustri & Antiquiss. Basiliensium Academiâ Anat. & Botan. Profess. meritiss. Tractatus Posthumus de Cerebro, in quo hujus non fabrica tantum, sed actiones omnes principes, sensus ac motus ex veterum & recentiorum placitis & observationibus perspicue ac methodicè explicantur: Nunc primum luci publicæ expositus operâ Joh. Jacobi Stæhelini, Med. Doct. Basileae, Typis Jacobi Bertschi, Francofurti, Apud Joh. Michael Rüdigers, Anno M.DC.LXXX.

8°. Pp. [16] 231 [9]. Engraved frontispiece of a human skin, included in the pagination. Not about Chemistry, but a premonition of Physiological Psychology.

GLASER (JOHANN HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Johann Heinrich Glaser was born at Basel, 6 Oct., 1629, became Doctor of Philosophy and, after he had travelled and studied for nine years, also of Medicine. He obtained the Professorship of Greek in 1665, but vacated it in 1667 for the

Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 603.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Kkkk.
1 recto, 5 Feb., 1675.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 475.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 347.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, II. col. 1017.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, I. p. 552.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, II. p. 609.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, II. p. 355.

Chair of Anatomy and Botany at Basel. He died of the plague, 5 Feb., 1675, aged 46.

Besides the above he wrote:

Panegyrica Dissertatio de Similitudine.
Disputatio inauguralis de rheumatismo.
Oratio in obitum Hieronymi Bauhini.
Herzog, *Athenae Rauricae*, 1778, pp. 235, 371.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practica*, 1779, III. pp. 233, 528.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), IV. p. 440.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, IV. pp. 210, 230.
Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, I. p. 489.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4^e Série, 1883, IX. p. 119.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF).

Joannis Rudolphi Glauberi Philosophi & Medici Celeberrimi Opera Chymica, Bücher vnd Schrifften, so viel deren von ihme bishero an Tag gegeben worden. Jetzo von neuem mit Fleiß übersehen, auch mit etlichen neuen Tractaten vermehret, vnd vmb mehrer Bequemlichkeit willen, in diese Form zusammen getragen, sampt ein darzu verfertigten vollkommenen Register. Mit Churf. Sächs. als Vicarii, Reichs-Privilegio. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Thomæ-Matthiæ Götzens. Im Jahr M DC LVIII.

4°. Pp. [24] 574. 2 plates.

Continuatio Operum Chymicorum, . . . M. DC. LIX.

4°. Pp. [12] 444. Index, &c. [18]. Engraved plate.

The Works of the Highly Experienced and Famous Chymist, John Rudolph Glauber: Containing, Great Variety of Choice Secrets in Medicine and Alchymy in the Working of Metallick Mines, and the Separation of Metals: Also, Various Cheap and Easie Ways of making Salt-petre, and Improving of Barren-Land, and the Fruits of the Earth. Together with many other things very profitable for all the Lovers of Art and Industry. Translated into English, and Published for Publick Good by the Labour, Care, and Charge, of Christopher Packe, Philo-chymico-Medicus. London, Printed by Thomas Milbourn, for the Authour, and are to be sold at his House next Door to the Gun in Little-Moorfields; by D. Newman at the King's Arms in the Poultry, and W. Cooper at the Pellican in Little Britain. M DC LXXXIX.

Folio. Pp. [12] 440 (wants pp. 177-184). II. [4] 220. III. 92 (wants 49-52).
Index [11, 1 blank]. 11 plates of apparatus and processes.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

Glauberus Concentratus, oder Kern der Glauberischen Schrifften, worinnen alles unnöthige Streit-Wesen weggelassen, was nutzbar ist, in die Enge gezogen, und was undeutlich oder verstecket, so viel möglich klar gemacht, und in Form eines leicht begreiflichen Processes gebracht worden. Aufgesetzt von einem Liebhaber Philosophischer Geheimnisse. Leipzig und Breslau, Verlegt Michael Hubert, Anno 1715.

4°. Pp. [2] 862. Title red and black. MS. contents.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

Glauberus Concentratus oder Laboratorium Glauberianum; Darinn die Specification, vnd Taxation dehren Medicinalischen, vnd Chymischen Arcanitäten, welche in ermeldtem Laboratorio, von viel Jahren zu Jahren nach einander bereitet: vnd itzunder nach abgeschafftem Laboratorio, an die begehrende zu distrubuiren (*sic*), noch übrig, begriffen. Sambt aller dehren künstlichen Oefen, vnd Instrumenten, welche im Laboratorio gebrauchet, vnd viel gutes darmit verrichtet worden; nun mehr aber man dehren nicht länger von nöthen hat, sollen sie, neben andern Raritäten, vnd vielerhand Mineralien, als da seyn, Gold, Silber, vnd anderer Metallen, Ertzen, vnd Handt-Steinen; Wie auch mancherley Materialien zum laboriren nöthig; Gleichertseye den begehrenden gegen ein billiges übergelassen werden. Durch den Authorem vnd Besitzer obgedachter Raritäten, den Vmwissenden zur nachricht beschrieben, vnd an tag gegeben. Zu Amsterdam, Bey Johan Waesberge, vnd der Witwe Elizæi Weyerstraet. Anno 1668.

8°. Pp. 75 [5 blank] MS. notes. A list of preparations, apparatus, &c., for sale by Glauber. A very curious and probably unique list. It is partially reprinted (p. 701) in the other *Glauberus concentratus* (q.v.)

De Auri Tinctura sive Auro Potabili Vero. Quid sit & quomodo differat ab auro potabili falso & Sophistico quomodo Spagyricæ præparandum & quomodo in Medicinâ usurpandum. Per Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium. c1o 1oc LI.

8°. Pp. 22 [2 blank].

Also at Franckfurt, 1652, sm. 8°. German translation, Amsterdam, 1646, sm. 8°.

La Teinture de l'Or ou le Veritable Or Potable; Sa nature, & sa difference d'auec l'Or potable, faux & sophistique. Sa preparation spargique (*sic*), & son vsage dans la Medecine. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le Sr. Du Teil. A Paris, chez Thomas Iolly, Libraire Iuré, ruë S. Iacques, au coin de la ruë de la Parcheminerie, aux Armes d'Hollande. M.DC.LIX. Avec Privilege du Roi.

8°. Pp. 22. This is a translation of the preceding.

La Consolation des Navigants. Dans laquelle est enseigné à ceux qui voyagent sur mer vn moyen de se garantir de la faim & de la soif, voire mesme des maladies qui leur pourroient suruenir durant vn long voyage. Mise en lumiere par Iean Rodolphe Glauber en faueur de ceux qui entreprennent de longues & perilleuses nauigations pour l'vtilité de la patrie. Et traduite en François par le Sieur Du Teil. A Paris, Chez Thomas Iolly, Libraire Iuré, ruë S. Iacques, au coin de la ruë de la Parcheminerie, aux Armes d'Hollande. M.DC.LIX. Avec Privilege Du Roi.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-64.

Furni Novi Philosophici, sive Descriptio Artis Destillatoriæ Novæ; nec non Spirituum, Oleorum, Florum, aliorumque Medicamentorum illius beneficio, facillimâ quâdam & peculiari viâ è vegetabilibus, animalibus & mineralibus, conficiendorum & quidem magno cum lucro; agens quoque de illorum usu tam chymico quàm medico, edita & publicata in gratiam veritatis Studiosorum

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

per Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium, c15 I5C LI.

8°. Pars prima, pp. 67, Index [3] [2 blank]; Folding leaf of apparatus. Pars Altera, pp. 148, Index [4]. Pars Tertia, pp. 55 [1 blank]. Pars Quarta, has lost its title, pp. 3-83 (wants pp. 71-74), Index [2] [3 blank]. Pars Quinta, pp. 54 [2 blank]. 7 woodcuts in the text. Annotationes in Appendicem Quintæ Partis, pp. 72.

Furni Novi Philosophici oder Beschreibung einer New- erfundenen Distillir-Kunst: Auch was für Spiritus, Olea, Flores, vnd andere dergleichen Vegetabilische, Animalische, vnd Mineralische Medicamenten, damit auff eine sonderbare Weise gantz leichtlich, mit grossem Nutzen können zugericht vnd bereydet werden. Auch wozu solche dienen, vnd in Medicina, Alchimia, vnd anderen Künsten können gebraucht werden. Allen Liebhabern der Warheit, vnd Spagyrischen Kunst zu gefallen an Tag gegeben durch J. Rudolphum Glauberum. Zu Amsterdam, Bey Johan Jansson, 1661.

8°. Pp. 94 [2] plate. Ander Theil, pp. 238 [6] plate. Dritter Theil, 79 [4, 1 blank]. Vierdter Theil, 122 [2, 4 blank] plate and leaf of explanation. Funffter Theil, 90 [7 woodcuts in the text] [1] appendix [9]. Annotationes vber den Appendicem, 106 [1, 1 blank]. Each part has a separate title-page. The first part occurs with the date 1652. There are editions, Franckfurt, 1652, and Prague, 1700, 8°. The English translation by J. F. (John French) was published at London, 1651, sm. 4°.

Libellus Ignium: oder Feuer-Büchlein, darinnen von unterschiedlichen frembden und bisz Dato noch gantz unbekandten Feuern gehandelt: Wozu sie dienen, und was für unglaubliche Dinge und unaufssprechlicher Nutzen, dem Menschlichen Geschlecht dadurch kommen und zu wegen gebracht werden könne. Zu Gottes Ehre und Dienst defs Nechsten wolmeinend beschrieben und an Tag gegeben, Durch Joh. Rudolph. Glauberum. Im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. 64.

Miraculum Mundi. oder Aufsführliche Beschreibung der wunderbaren Natur, Art, vnd Eigenschaft, defs Grofsmächtigen Subiecti, von den Alten Menstruum Vniversale oder Mercurius Philosophorum genandt, dardurch die Vegetabilien, Animalien, vnd Mineralien gar leichtlich in die allersambste Medicamenten, vnd die vnvollkommene Metallen realiter in beständig vnd perfecte Metallen können verwandelt werden. Allen Liebhabern der Natürlichen Wunderwercken zugefallen beschrieben vnd an Tag geben vnd jetzo auffz neue corrigiret vnd verbessert, Durch Johann Rudolph Glaubern. Mit Röm. Käys. May. Privilegio. Gedruckt zu Hanaw, bey Johan Aubry, in Verlegung Thomas Matthias Götzens, Buchhändlers in Franckfurt. 1653.

8°. Pp. [2] 105 [5 blank]. The Latin version was printed at Amsterdam in 1653, sm. 8°.

Miraculi Mundi Ander Theil. Oder Dessen Vorlängst Geprophezeiten Eliæ Artistæ Triumphirlicher Ein Ritt. Vnd auch Was der Elias Artista für einer sey? Nemlich der Weisen ihr Sal Artis Mirificum, als aller Vegetabilien, Animalien, vnd Mineralien höchste Medicin. Wie beweislich, wann es der Vegetabilien Sahmen oder Wurtzel beygebracht, dieselbe vnglaublicher

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

massen davon wachsen vnd sich vermehren. Vnd bey allen in- vnd eüserlichen Kranckheiten der Menschen vnd Viehes, wie sie auch Nahmen haben möchten, vor all andern Artzneyen Miraculosè wircket. Wie dan auch die Vnvolkommene Metallen Realiter nicht allein in ☉ vnd ☽ zu verwandlen, sondern auch das feine ☉ vber seinen Natürlichen 24sten, auff den 28ten feürbeständigen Grad dardurch zu bringen. Vnd was noch mehr ist, aus allen Kräutern ein Naturliches ☉ zu ziehen, vnd ein fixes ☉ in ein jedes Kraut wiedervmb dardurch thun wachsen machen, müglich ist. Also ein Herrlicher, Glorioser, vnd Triumphirender Monarch ist,

Elias Artista, wenigen bekant,
Et Artis Salia vielen genant.

Dieses alles durch die grosse Gnad vnd Barmhertzigkeit Gottes erfunden, vnd durch desselben weitere Hülff vnd Beystandt den Freunden Publicè zu demonstriren, vnd wahr zu machen, sich erbietet vnd darstellt. Johan Rudolph Glauber. Zu Ambsterdam, Bey Johan Jansson. 1660.

8°. Pp. [20] 113 [1, 2 blank].

Miraculi Mundi Continuatio, in qua tota natura denudatur, & toti Mundo nudè ob oculos ponitur; imò dilucidè & apertè demonstratur, fieri posse, ut ex Sale petræ omnium Vegetabilium, Animalium & Mineralium summa Medicina paretur, ac idè Sal petræ jure ac meritò verum Subjectum solvens, sive Menstruum Universale (rumpantur ilia omnibus Farnerianis Asinis) appellari queat. Miracula Divina manifestandi, & Hermeticæ Medicinæ studiosos docendi gratia conscripta, & in lucem edita Studio & Opera Johan. Rud. Glauberi. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium. C10 I0 C LVIII.

8°. Pp. 133 [3 blank]. 3 folding engravings of chemical processes.

In 1659, also at Amsterdam, he published *Annotationes in nuper editam Continuationem Miraculi Mundi*, in sm. 8°, pp. 37 [3 blank].

Explicatio oder Aufsführliche Erklärung vber das vorlangsthin von Joan-Rudolpho Glaubero Aufsgangnes (Miraculum Mundi) intitultirtes Tractätlein: zur Bezeugung der Warheit vnnd dienst der Kunstliebenden durch den Authorem beschrieben vnd an Tag gegeben. Franckfurt am Mayn, Bey Thomas Matthias Götzen. Mit Röm. Käys. Mayt. Freyheit nicht nachzutrucken. MDC LVI.

8°. Pp. 71 [1 blank]. The Latin version appeared at Amsterdam in 1656, sm. 8°.

Novum Lumen Chymicum. Hoc est, cujusdam recens inventi & Mundo nondum unquam patefacti Secreti ardui Revelatio, qua Mundo cæco clarum atque inextinguibile Lumen ante oculos collocatur & quasi palpabiliter demonstratur, quod per universum terrarum orbem æque in frigidis ac in calidis regionibus passim Aurum probum inveniri atque utiliter elici possit, ita ut in cunctis illis locis, ubi arena & lapides reperiuntur, ne pedem quidem uspiam ponere queas, ubi non tantùm Aurum. sed vera etiam Materia Lapidis Philosophorum subministretur. In Honorem Dei atque Millium

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

aliquot afflictorum levamen ac solamen conscripta atque in publicum emis a Johan. Rudolph. Glaubero. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium a Waesberge, & Elisæum Weyerstraet. 1664.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank]. Not to be confused with the *Novum Lumen Chymicum* of Sendivogius.

Operis Mineralis. Pars Prima. Ubi docetur separatio auri è silicibus, aren argillâ, aliisque fossilibus per salis Spiritum, quæ aliàs eliquari nequeunt Item Panacea sive Medicina Vniversalis antimonialis, eiusque usus inventus & publicata in gratiam Studiosorum artis Chymicæ per Johannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Amsterodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium. c1o 1oc 1

8°. Pp. 67, index [2] [3 blank].

Operis Mineralis Pars secunda, De ortu & origine omnium Metallorum & Mineralium, quo scilicet pacto illa per Astra producantur ex Aqua & Terra corpus sibi suscipiant & multiplici forma formentur. In gratiam diligentium Naturæ scrutatorum, conscripta & in lucem edita a Johanne Rudolpho Glaubero. Latinitate donata. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium, c1o 1oc LII.

Pp. 47 [1 blank].

Operis Mineralis Pars tertia, in qua Titulo Commentarii in libellum Paracelsi Cœlum Philosophorum sive Liber Vexationum dictum, Metallorum transmutationes in genere docentur, cum Appendice specialem earum processum, ut & eorundem eliquationem, explorationem, separationem, aliasque necessarias operationes demonstrante. In veritatis testimonium conscripta & publici juris facta a Joanne Rudolpho Glaubero. In Latinum idioma ex Germanico conversa. Amstelodami, Prostant apud Joannem Janssonium, c1o 1oc LII.

8°. Pp. 110 [2 blank].

Operis Mineralis, oder vieler künstlichen vnd nutzlichen Metallische Arbeiten Beschreibung Erster Theil: Darinn gelehret, wie man das Gold aufs den Kifslingsteinen, Quärtzen, Sand, Erden, vnd anderen armen Bergarten, welche sonst mit Nutzen nicht zu schmelzen seyn, durch den Spiritum Salis extrahiren vnd corporalisch machen soll: Auch wie aus dem Antimonio eine Panacea, oder allgemeine Medicin, werde, vnd wie solch zugebrauchen sey. Erfunden, vnd der Edlen Spagyrischen Kunst, vnd Hermetischen Medicin Liebhabern zu Gefallen beschrieben, vnd an Tag gegeben, Durch Joan-Rudolphum Glauberum. Franckfurt am May: Bey Matthæi Meriani S. Erben. M D C L I.

8°. Pp. 124 [4 blank]. The first half of sheet G has the leaves numbered 97-100 inclusive, after which the pagination is resumed.

Operis Mineralis. Ander Theil: Vom Vrsprung vnd Herkommen aller Metallen vnd Mineralien, wie nemblich dieselbe durch die Astra gewircket, aufs Wasser vnd Erden jhren Leib nehmen, vnd in vielerley Gestalt formiret werden. . . .

Pp. 76 [2 blank].

Operis Mineralis. Dritter Theil: Darinnen vnter der Explication vber defs Paracelsi Büchlein, Cœlum Philosophorum oder Liber Vexationum genandt, der Metallen transmutationes in genere gelehret, mit einẽ Anhang vnd Zugab, darin auch derselbe Special Procẽs sampt jhrer Seigerung, Abtreibung, Scheidung vnd Anderen darzu gehörigen Arbeiten begriffen. . . .

Pp. 183 [1 blank].

Reprinted at Prague, 1705, sm. 8°.

[Another Copy.]

This copy is much wormed.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

La Premiere Partie De L'Œuvre Minerale, ou est enseignée la separation de l'Or des Pierres à feu, Sable, Argile, & autres Fossiles, par l'Esprit de Sel, ce qui ne se peut faire par autre voye. Comme aussi vne Panacée, ou Medecine vniverselle, antimoniale, & son vsage. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le S^r Du Teil. A Paris, Chez Jean d'Houry, à l'Image S. Iean, au bout du Pont-neuf, sur le Quay des Augustins. M.DC.LXXIV. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [1-6] 7-64.

La Seconde Partie de l'Œuvre minerale. De la Naissance & Origine de tous les Metaux & Mineraux, de quelle façon ils sont produits par les Astres, sont composez d'eau & de terre, & recoient diuerses formes. En faueur des Curieux. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le Sr. Du Teil. A Paris, chez Thomas lolly, Libraire luré, rue S. Jacques, au coin de la rue de la Parcheminerie, aux Armes d'Hollande. M.DC.LIX. Avec privilege du Roi.

Pp. [1-4] 5-48.

La Troisiesme Partie de l'Œuvre Minerale, ou Commentaire sur le Liure de Paracelse, appellé le Ciel des Philosophes, ou le Liure des Vexations, dans lequel sont enseignées les transmutations des Metaux; Avec vn Appendix touchant la fonte, la separation, & les autres operations necessaires. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mise en François par le Sr. Du Teil. Paris, chez Thomas lolly, . . . M.DC.LIX. . . .

Pp. [1-10] 11-111 [1 blank].

Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünffter Theil. Darinnen gründlich vnd ausführlich tractiret, was Alchymia sey, vnd wie durch dieselbe an allen Orten Teutschlandes grosser Nutzen geschafft werden konte, gleichsam mit Fingern gezeigt wird. Gott als Gebern alles guten zum vordersten, wie auch allen hohen Häuptern des lieben Vatterlandes zu Ehren, vnd allen frommen vnd getrewen Ingessenen Vnterthanen gegen alle deroselben außländischen Feinden, zu grosser hülffe vnd beystand, als ein getreühes Landkind in ablegung gebührender schuldigkeit, wohlmeinend beschrieben, vnd an Tag geben. Durch Johan Rudolph Glaubern. Zu Ambsterdam, Bey Johan Jansson, 1660.

8°. Pp. 37 [1 blank]. Engraved plate. Tabula Smaragdina, p. 19. Symbolum Basilii Valentini, p. 20.

These two tracts and the plate are contained in Tanckius' *Promptuarium*, ii. p. 414 and p. 700, and in the *Schatz und Kunst Kammer*, p. 414 and p. 700, only in them the 'Symbolum' is in verse.

Teutschlands Wohlfahrt in six parts was published at Amsterdam in sm. 8°, 1656-1661, and in Latin: *Prosperitas Germaniae*, Amst. 1656, sm. 8°.

Deffs Teutschlandts-Wolfahrt Erster Theil. Darinnen von deffs Weins, Korns, und Holtzes Concentrirung, sambt deroselben nutzbarlichern (als bisshero geschehen) Gebrauch gehandelt wird. Gott und den lieben Vatterlandt zu Ehren, und allen frommen und getrewen Haufshaltern zu guter Lehr und Erinnerung, wolmeinend beschrieben und an Tag gegeben Durch Joh. Rudolph. Glauberum. Prag, zu finden bey Caspar Wussin. 1704.

8°. Pp. 794. Contains the six parts and the appendix to the fifth part. Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis (in part v.), p. 649. Symbolum F. Basilii Valentini (in part v.), p. 650. The plate belonging to the latter is wanting.

Tractatus de Signatura Salium, Metallorum et Planetarum. Oder: Gründlicher Unterricht, wie, oder auff was Weise man gar leichtlich, nicht allein der Salien, Metallen, und Planeten, sondern auch der Wörter, und Nahmen,

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

ihre verborgene Kräfte, Bedeutung, Natur und Eigenschaften, nicht auf Büchern, oder Schriften, sondern bloß und allein auf deren *signatur* durch einen Circulum, und Quadranten, erlernen, und aufrechnen kan. Der Wunderwercken Gottes, Liebhabern zu gefallen, beschrieben, und an Tag geben, Durch Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Gedruckt im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. 1-43, 44 blank.

P. 45:

Libellus Dialogorum, oder: Gespräch-Büchlein, zwischen einigen Liebhabern der Hermetischen Medicin, Tincturam Universalem betreffend. Allen wahren Liebhabern der guten Medicin zugefallen beschrieben, und an den Tag kommen lassen. Durch Joannem Rudolphum Glauberum. Gedruckt im Jahr 1703.

Pp. 45-130. The above was printed at Prague.

The *Libellus Dialogorum*, in Latin, was published at Amsterdam in 1663, sm. 8°.

Traité de la Medecine Vniuerselle, ou le Vray Or Potable. C'est à dire, vne exacte description de la vraye Medecine vniuerselle, & de l'admirable vertu qu'elle exerce sur les vegetaux, animaux & mineraux. Pour seruir de clair flambeau au monde aueugle, luy enseignant le moyen de discerner le mensonge d'avec la verité; & de secourir les pauvres malades abandonnez. Par Iean Rudolphe Glauber. Et mis en François par le S' Du Teil. A Paris, Chez Thomas Iolly, Libraire Iuré, ruë S. Jacques, au coin de la ruë de la Parcheminerie, aux Armes d'Hollande. M.DC.LIX. Avec Privilege du Roy.

8°. Pp. [1-8] 9-61 [1]. Last leaf, blank, wanting.

The Latin edition, as part of the *Miraculum Mundi*, appeared at Amsterdam in 1658, sm. 8°.

De Tribus Lapidibus Ignium Secretorum. Oder von den drey Alleredelsten Gesteinen, so durch drey Secrete Feuer gebohren werden: Vnd Erstlich von dem Lapide Philosophorum, welcher durch das secrete Feuer der Weisen, ins gemein Ignis Artephij genandt, bereitet wird. Zum Andern, von dem obern und untern Donnerstein, wie dieselbige von dem Meteorischen und untern künstlichen secreten Feuer generiret werden.

Zum Dritten, wie defs Basilij Stein Ignis aufs dem Antimonio durch Kunst zu bereiten sey. Auch wie solche drey aller-edelste Steine der Welt, in Medicina und auch Alchimia zu gebrauchen. Allen Liebhabern der Göttlichen und natürlichen Wunderwercken zu gefallen gründlich beschrieben und an Tag gegeben Durch Joh. Rudolph. Glauberum. Im Jahr Christi 1703.

8°. Pp. 96. Pp. 80-96 contain Colloquium Nuncupatorium, interloquutores Bonus & Lacinus.

Glauber wrote a tract entitled *De Igne Secreto Philosphorum oder Geheimen Feuer der Weisen*, Amsterdam, 1669, sm. 8°, pp. 54 [2].

Glauberus Redivivus; Das ist: Der von Falschen vnd Giftigen Zungen ermordte, vnd mit Lügen vnd Lästermäulern gleichsam begrabene, nun aber durch Hülff vnd Zeugnuß der Warheit wieder auffgestandene Johann Rudolff Glauber: Oder klarer Beweifs, dafs Christoff Farners, Speyrischen Dohm-Stifts Schaffners, falschgenandte Apologia nichts anders, als lauter,

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

aufs Neid vnd Hafs erdichte Lügen seyen. Franckfurt, Bey Thomas Matthias Götzen. MDCLVI.

8°. Pp. 118 [2 blank].

Glauber was attacked by Christoff Farner, in reply to whom he wrote an *Apologia contra Mendaces Christopheri Farneri Calumnias*, Amstel. 1655. Other works against Glauber are *Glauberus refutatus . . . das ist: ein hundert Lügen . . . aufs Glaubers selbst eigenen Schriften . . .* 1661, 8°.

Libellus Dialogorum.

See above Tractatus de Signatura Salium.

Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolff Glaubers . . . Schrifften.

See GRÜNDLICHE WIDERLEGUNG, 1661.

Glauber was born at Karlstadt in 1603 or 1604. He says he was brought up in Franconia, but nothing is recorded about his early life. He was not educated at any university, and it does not appear that he was trained as an apothecary, but he was fond of experimenting, and he travelled much trying to find a philosopher who would put him on the right lines, and he frequented the laboratories of princes where he found processes enough but no results. At the same time he studied the writings of the philosophers, and discoursed with learned men about the 'secret fire' of Arterphius or the proper agent, but always found that they understood less of it than himself.

But after long and fruitless labours he admits that he had no success in attempting to perfect the metals, and he therefore turned his attention to more attainable results, though he never gave up his belief in transmutation.

During his journeyings he visited Salzburg, Vienna, Cologne, Basel, Frankfurt, and Kitzingen, before he settled in Holland. He was in his 21st year, say 1624 or 1625, when he was at Vienna, that he made the discovery in a mineral spring of the salt which has since borne his name. In these various places he must have spent forty years of his life, gathering by reading, observation, and most laborious trial, the physical, pharmaceutical, chemical, geological, mineralogical, and technological knowledge which he subsequently published.

In 1648 he went to Holland and took up his residence in Amsterdam where he founded a 'Hermetic Institute,' and published his first book: *Furni novi Philosophici*, translated into English by Dr. John French, London, 1651, 4°, and into French by Du Teil, Paris, 1659, 8°. This is certainly one of the most remarkable books on chemistry of the seventeenth century. Later on, in 1656, he had to make a stand against the appropriation of his methods and discoveries

against Farner, who had worked in his laboratory, had come under a solemn promise not to reveal what he had learned, and yet afterwards published them as his own and ridiculed Glauber besides.

Between 1653 and 1661 most of his larger works appeared. Then his health gave way, and he was laid up for a couple of years, but in 1663 he published one or two other books, but neither these nor others which came out subsequently are so clear and satisfactory as their predecessors.

Glauber had never been successful in making even a moderate competency, and at the close of his life his efforts to retrieve his fortunes failed him, and, in a state of poverty, he died at Amsterdam. His death is placed by some in 1657, 1668, and 1673. Goos van Vreeswyck, however, gives so circumstantial an account that it is difficult to reject it. He says the date was the 19 March, 1670, and he helped to wrap him in his winding sheet; the funeral was at 3 o'clock afternoon in the Wester Kerk. The question was asked then as it has often been since, what wealth and honours he had left for his family. To this Vreeswyck makes a reply, the sum of which is that the wealth he left is to be found in his writings.

Adelung has accepted this date, which is further confirmed by the preface to Le Febure's chemistry published in 1670, where he is spoken of as if he were still alive.

During his lifetime he published some thirty separate treatises. He himself says, however, that they represent not a tenth part of his discoveries and secrets. He was a keen observer, a persevering and successful experimenter and inventor. He was anxious to promote technology and the industrial prosperity of his native country, but by his contemporaries, and by Adelung a century later, he was regarded as a dreamer and a charlatan. As a matter of fact he was far ahead of his time in some of his economical views.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 778.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 59.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (ii. 2°, 38. 1), ii. p. 421.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 410, 481; iii. pp. 175-177.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1750, ii. col. 1019 (a list of his writings merely).

Fictuld, *Prohier-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 68.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 492.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 356.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 24.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 17.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105.

van Vreeswyck, *Silvère Rivier*, 1684, p. 117.

Mercklin, *Lindeniens renovatus*, 1686, p. 673.

Conring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 371, 384.

Stahl, *Observationum chymico-physico-medicarum . . . mensis . . . Julius 1697*; reprinted *Opusculum Chymico-physico-medicum*, 1740, p. 324.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1713, vi. p. 791 (a mere note).

Stahl, *Zufällige Gedanken . . . über den Streit von dem sogenannten Sulphure*, 1718, p. 17; French translation, 1766, p. 8.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 93-96.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii p. 475.

GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLF). *Continued.*

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 526, 616, 618, 620, 621, 623.

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv. p. 161 (depreciatory of course; list of Glauber's writings).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 625-657, etc.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 130-132, 150.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1819, (Authors) i. 419 p.

Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. pp. 440-446.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 226.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 408.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 190; 1869, p. 182.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 128, etc.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 475.

Biographie Universelle, 1856, xvi. p. 617.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 12, 65, 85.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 798.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 909 (list of his works).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 555, 1202-12, 1620.

Kopp, *Die Entwicklung der Chemie in der neueren Zeit*, 1873, p. 31.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. p. 161.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, ix. p. 221 (article by Ladenburg).

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1883, ix. p. 122.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 441; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 244.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 574.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 50, 203, 251; ii. pp. 367, 388.

GLEICHNISS, oder Philosophisches Räthsel.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL).

GLISCENTI (FABIO).

See GLISSENTI (FABIO).

GLISSENTI (FABIO).

Fabii Glissentii Brevis Tractatus in quo de Lapide Philosophorum Moraliter Dissertitur, Latinitate donatus à Laurentio Straussio, Med. D. & Prof. P. Gissæ, Typis Josephi Dieterici Hampelii, Academiae Typogr. c15 Ioc LXXI.

8°. Pp. [12] 115 [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Glissentii or Gliscenti was born at Vestone in the district of Brescia, devoted himself to medicine, and graduated at Padua. He practised in Venice with great success, and had the reputation of being one of the foremost physicians and philosophers of his time, a man of great ability and learning.

The present work with a separate title-page: *Breve Trattato nel qual moralmente si discorre qual sia la Pietra di Filosofi . . .* was published along with his principal treatise: *Discorsi morali contra il dispiacer del morire . . .* in Venetia, MDXCVI., 4°, and is the last tract in the volume, ff. 566-596.

Ghilini, *Teatro d'huomini Letterati*, 1647, ii. p. 74.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105 (calls him Gassenti).

Cozzando, *Libreria Bresciana*, 1694, p. 78.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 273, No. clxxxv.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 146.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, x., col. 1668 (places his death in 1620).

The *Discorsi morali* is a sort of Dance of Death and the illustrations in which the Death skeleton appears in numerous forms are interesting and valuable for conception and execution.

The book according to Lenglet Dufresnoy, copied by Gmelin, appeared again at Venice, 1609, 4°. They both quote the 1596 edition of the *Breve Trattato*, but not of the *Discorsi morali*. Besides these he wrote plays and other works. He died at Venice in 1611 according to Cozzando, but in 1620 according to others.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1732, iii. p. 177.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 357; 1755, i. p. 418.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 624.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 298.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 295.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 126 (calls him E. Glissentii).

GLORIA Mundi. Kleine Paradeis-Tafel. Das ist: Beschreibung der uralten Wissenschaft des Lapidis Philosophorum Autore Anonymo.

GLORIA Mundi. *Continued.*

Aber muthwillens wollen sie nicht wissen, dafs der Himmel vor Zeiten auch war, darzu die Erde aus Wasser, und im Wasser bestanden durch Gottes Wort. 2 Petr. 3, 5.

Hof, in der Vierlingischen Buchhandlung. 1774.

8°. Pp. [16] 165. Inhalt [2] [1 blank].

The earliest edition which I have observed is dated 1620 and there are enumerated also editions of Frankfurt, 1648, Hamburg, 1692, and the reprints in the collections mentioned below.

The authorship of the tract is uncertain. Mercklin indeed assigns it to Robertus Vallensis, but on insufficient grounds; Roth-Scholtz says the author

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 945.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 147.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 178.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. pp. 83, 135.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 616.

is anonymous; Fictuld says that though it may be by Barcius there is better reason for supposing it the work of Johann von Sternberg, author of the tract *Rosarium*. Anyhow these two 'noble treatises' were the work of the same pen. He piles up eulogies on the present work which are more nauseating than his adverse criticisms are comical.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 95.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1258, 1294-96.
 Ferguson, 'The first History of Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1886, xvii. p. 213.

GLORIA Mundi, seu Tabula Paradisi.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, iii. 1732, p. 357.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 203.

Extract vnnnd Summarischer Inholdt.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Lumen Chymicum Novum; Epilogus Orthelii*, 1624, p. 213.

See VERNÜNFTIGE ERKLÄRUNG der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760, p. 22.

See BARCIUS (M.).

See STERNBERG (JOHANN VON).

Summa Libri qui vocatur Gloria mundi.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 513.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., i. p. 95.

This is an extract only.

GLÜCKLICHE Erober- und Demolirung des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst. 1705.

See ALETHOPHILUS.

GLÜCKRADT (CHRISTOPHER).

See BEGUINUS (JOHANNES).

Pseudonym for Johann Hartmann.

GMELIN (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Allgemeine Geschichte der Pflanzengifte entworfen von Johann Friedrich Gmelin, der Arzneykunst Doktor, dieser und der Weltweisheit öffentlichen Lehrer auf der hohen Schule zu Göttingen. Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1777.

8°. Pp. [16] 525 [1 blank].

This copy contains numerous Ms. notes, apparently for a new edition.

GMELIN (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Allgemeine Geschichte der mineralischen Gifte entworfen von. Joh. Friedr. Gmelin, der Arzneykunst Doktor, dieser und der Weltweisheit öffentlichen Lehrer auf der hohen Schule zu Göttingen. Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1777.

8°. Pp. 8; 316.

Though not indicated on the title-pages, it is plain that these are the second and third volumes of a general work on poisons. The above are complete in themselves, but the first volume is wanting to

make the copy a perfect one: *Allgemeine Geschichte der Gifte*, 1ster Theil, Leipzig, 1776, is mentioned by Meusel.

Geschichte der Chemie seit dem Wiederaufleben der Wissenschaften bis an das Ende des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts von Johann Friedrich Gmelin. Erster Band. bis nach der Mitte des siebenzehenden Jahrhunderts. Göttingen, bey Johann Georg Rosenbusch. 1797.

8°. Pp. viii. 777 [should be 779] [1]. The eight preliminary pages include the general title to the series.

Zweiter Band. bis gegen das letzte Viertel des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts. Göttingen . . . 1798.

8°. Pp. [4] 790 [should be 778] [1, 1 blank].

Dritter Band. die letzte Jahrzehende des achtzehenden Jahrhunderts. . . . 1779.

8°. Pp. [6] 1288 [should be 1291] [96] [1, 1 blank].

This is the second part of the 8th division of the "Geschichte der Künste und Wissenschaften," Göttingen, which was the predecessor of the Munich series of Histories of Science.

J. F. Gmelin (1748-1804) was the grandson of Johann Georg Gmelin and father of Leopold, the author of the famous text-book of which a translation was published by the Cavendish Society. Notices of the different branches of the family are given by Ersch & Gruber and by Poggendorff. The articles in the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* are unsatisfactory.

Gmelin's *Geschichte* is one of the recognised books of reference for the older Chemistry. It is not, however, really a history, but a collection of materials towards a history. It is a great enumera-

tion of dates and authors and titles, of mining statistics and of the discovery of substances, etc., but it is devoid of systematic arrangement; there are no subdivisions or classification, and there is nothing dealing with the development of the science itself. The references to books are drawn from Weigel, Haller, and other writers, but Gmelin has omitted what makes Weigel's lists so valuable, the references to the authorities for the various editions. There is no index of subjects so that it is impossible to find anything except through the index of proper names, and it far too frequently gives the references inexactly. Gmelin's book, therefore, is not nearly so useful as it might have been, even within its own scope.

Pütter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus Universität zu Göttingen*, 1788, ii. p. 146; 1820, iii. (von Friedrich Saalfeld), p. 75; 1838, iv. p. 278.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 587; 1801, ix. p. 433.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 14, 581.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 372;

1869, ii. p. 364 (calls the historian of Chemistry 'Philippe-Frédéric,' which is a mistake).

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1860, lxx. p. 393.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 914.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, p. x.; i. pp. 114, 212, 243, 245, 248, 255, 258; ii. pp. 148, 204, 210, 217, 220, 256, 309, 315, 387.

See KELS (HEINRICH WILHELM), 1791.

A preface to Kels' dictionary.

GNOSIUS (DOMINICUS).

See HERMES, Tractatus Aureus, 1610.

GOBET (NICOLAS).

Les Anciens Minéralogistes du Royaume de France; Avec des Notes. Par M. Gobet. Première Partie. A Paris. Chez Ruault, Libraire, rue de la Harpe. M DCC. LXXIX. Avec Approbation, & privilège du Roi.

8°. Pp. [6] xxxviiij. 1-460. 1 plate. Seconde Partie, pp. [4] 461-910 [2].

GOBET (NICOLAS). *Continued.*

Gobet was descended from a family belonging to Auvergne and was born about 1735. He studied chemistry with Rouelle, and mineralogy which he supplemented by journeying with Jars in 1762 to see iron works. He was interested also in history and on a journey to Toulouse in 1767 he got from the Marquis de Bélestat a copy of the Memoirs of Cardinal de la Valette, and published them in Paris in 1772.

In 1771 he had been made Keeper of the Archives of Monsieur and afterwards clerk of the Council of the Count d'Artois. He wrote a paper on the 'Straits of Dover,' in the *Journal de Physique*, 1777, ix.; translated Pallas' 'Observations on the

Journal Encyclopédique, Année 1775, iv. p. 25.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 643, 670.
 Beckmann, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Erfin-*

Formation of Mountains,' 1782, and along with Faujas de St. Fond brought out an edition of the works of Bernard Palissy, Paris, 1777, pp. [4], ix.-lxxvj., 734, in a large quarto volume. From a chemist's point one of the best things he did was to reprint the *Essays* of Jean Rey with an introduction and notes, Paris, 1777, 8°, pp. xxxij., 216, the first edition of 1630 having become extremely rare.

Before he could carry out any of his important literary projects, his mind became unsettled and he died suddenly it is said in an asylum at Charenton about 1778 according to some, or towards the end of 1781 or the beginning of 1782 according to others.

dungen, 1805, v. p. 585. English translation: 1814, iv. p. 580.
 Quérard, *La France littéraire*, 1830, iii. p. 385.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvii. p. 3.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xx. col. 866.

GOBINEAU DE MONTLUIZANT (ESPRIT).

Explication . . . des énigmes et figures hieroglyphiques . . . qui sont au grand portail de l'église . . . de Notre Dame de Paris.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques* 1754, iv. p. 366.

GOBRAT.

Janus Gobrat Sapiens manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

GOELENUS (RODOLPHUS).

Tractatus de Magnetica Curatione Vulneris citra ullam & superstitionem, & dolorem, & remedij applicationem, orationis formâ conscriptus, à priori tum ob rerum & causarum, tum exemplorum etiam augmentum longè diversus: Accesserunt enim antiquissimorum Sophorum, Rhagaelis, Thetelis, Chaelis, Salomonis & Hermetis Periapta & Signaturæ, quibus, quousq; & quantum sit habenda fides, simul indicatur.

Lege, intellige, judica.

Auctor Rod. Goelenius Med. D. Illustris ac florentissimæ Mauritanæ phys. Professor Ordinarius. Marpurgi Cattorum, Ex Officina Rodolphi Hutvvelckeri, Anno c1o c1o c1X.

12°. Pp. 167 [1 blank].

Tractatus De Manetica (*sic*) Vulnerum Curatione.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 177.

Synarthrosis Magnetica.

Ibid., p. 237.

The author was born at Wittenberg, 22 Augt., 1572. He studied at Marburg and at Copenhagen and Padua, and was created doctor of medicine in 1601, on which occasion his thesis contained an exposition of the Paracelsian system. In 1608 he became professor of physics at Marburg, of medicine in 1611, and of mathematics in 1613. When he was appointed in 1608 he delivered the present discourse on the Weapon-salve, which he revised

and enlarged and published in 1609. Thereupon ensued a controversy between him and Roberti who was opposed to the salve. Goelenius never gave in, but continued writing on the subject for several years.

He also wrote on augury, chiromancy, astrology, and similar topics, and on medicine. The treatise on chiromancy, first published in 1597, was probably his thesis as Medicinæ Candidatus.

GOELENUS (RODOLPHUS). *Continued.*

He enlarged and published it in 1603, and again at Franckfurt in 1608, in which he himself calls it the third issue. At Marburg in 1614 it once more appeared. It is identical with the 1608 edition, all except the first two sheets, which have been altered. Other editions quoted are of 1618, 1621, 1668, all in small 8°. It may be worth the

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 105.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 949.
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1514, pl. 79.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sign. Q 4 verso, 2 Mar. 1621.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 485.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 61.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732, (ii. 3. 1. 6), ii. p. 455.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xi. col. 39.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 349.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1031.
 Freytag, *Adparatus Litterarius*, 1755, iii. pp. 153-156.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 338.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 277;
 1777, ii. p. 747.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 359.
 Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1784, iv. pp. 488-500.

attention of the palmists of the present day. He died 3 March, 1621.

Care must be taken not to confuse him (as has been done by Mercklin, Manget, and Bayle & Thillaye) with his father, Rudolphus Goelenus, who was professor of logic at Marburg, wrote a prodigious number of dissertations, and died at Marburg in 1628.

- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iv. p. 465.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, iv. p. 274.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 570.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie médicale*, 1855, i. p. 349.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xvii. p. 6 (article by Desgenettes).
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1860, I. lxxi. pp. 365-7 (article by Külb).
 Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 919.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 110, 346.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1883, ix. p. 471.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 465; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 272.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 582.
 Ferguson, "Notes on books of Secrets," *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1890, N.S. ii. p. 4.

GOELICKE (ANDREAS OTTOMAR).

Andreae Ottomari Goelicke, Med. D. & Prof. Publ. Ord. h. t. Fac. Med. Decani, Propempticon Inaugurale de Chrysopoeiae Vanitate. Francofurti ad Viadrum, Litteris Tobiae Schwartzii, Acad. Reg. Typ.

4°. Pp. [8]. At the end this tract is dated Francofurti cis Viadrum die XII Octobris, MDCCXXXII., which date is repeated by Gmelin.

Goelicke was born 2 February, 1671, at Nienburg on the Saal, in the principality of Anhalt, was educated at Zerbst, went to Berlin, where for a couple of years he was tutor to the son of Dr. Krug von Nidda, chief physician to the Elector of Brandenburg. He next went to Frankfurt on the Oder and studied medicine for four years, graduated at Halle, and spent a year at Leyden and Amsterdam. On his return to Germany he practised medicine at Zerbst, in 1709 was made extraordinary professor of medicine at Halle, 1718 ordinary pro-

fessor at Duisburg, and then at Frankfurt a. d. O., acted as physician for the district of Lebus and died at Frankfurt a. d. O. 12 June, 1744, in his 74th year. He was a devoted follower of Stahl, and notwithstanding his active life as a physician in practice, found time to write numerous academical dissertations and treatises on various parts of medicine. He is especially known by his histories of medicine, anatomy and surgery, but he has been criticised for his inaccuracies.

- Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 486-493. (Manget reprints reviews of his histories from the *Acta Eruditorum*.)
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie des Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, *passim*.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1045.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 423, &c., &c.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. 589;
 1775, ii. p. 214.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practica*, 1776, i. pp. 72, 99; 1788, iv. p. 406.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 32.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 361.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 203.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), iv. p. 469.
 Schmiieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 543.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 574.
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 166.
 Daremberg, *Histoire des Sciences Médicales*, 1870, i. p. 34.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 587.

GÖTTLING (JOHANN FRIEDRICH AUGUST).

Johann Friedrich August Göttlings Professors zu Jena Anfangsgründe der Probierekunst mit Cramers Erfahrungen verbunden. Mit Kupfern. Leipzig, bey Johann Samuel Heinsius, 1794.

8°. Extra title, xxx. 66a. Register, &c. [24]. 7 plates of apparatus.

The extra title is as follows.

Johann Andreä Cramers Anfangsgründe der Probierekunst nach den neuesten Grundsätzen der Chemie bearbeitet von Johann Friedrich August Göttling Professor zu Jena. Mit Kupfern. Leipzig, bey Johann Samuel Heinsius, 1794.

Göttling was born at Derenburg, near Hallerstadt, 5 June, 1755. He was an apothecary, studied medicine at Göttingen, and ultimately became Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Technology, at Jena, where he died 1 Sept., 1809. He wrote a work in defence of the Antiphlogistic

Chemistry, Weimar, 1794, and an annual Pocket-book for Chemists, and numerous other chemical works and papers.

The present book is a translation of Cramer's *Elementa Artis Docimasticæ* (q.v.).

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1796, ii. p. 606; 1801, ix. p. 439; xi. p. 282; xiii. p. 484; xvii. p. 746.

der Universität Jena seit 1558 bis 1858, 1858, p. 210.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 923.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 590.

GOISKE (PEDER).

See ROSENSTAND-GOISKE (PEDER), [1760].

GOLD des Lebens.

See AURUM Vitæ.

GOLD von Mitternacht.

See MAULLIUS (JOHANNES PHILIPPUS), 1714.

GOLDMACHEN.

See ERLÄUTERTE und aus der Erfahrung erwiesene Wahrheit des Goldmachens, 1767.

GOLDMACHER-CATECHISMUS.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS).

Harmonia Chymica, de Novem Lapidum Philosophicorum Artificiosa Preparatione et Usu. Das ist, Chymische Harmoni von Neun Philosophischer Steine künstlicher Zubereitung, Nutz vnd Gebrauch: Von neuem, nach vieljährigen Laboribus erfunden, vnd aufgefertigt, auch allen Kunstliebenden zur besten Nachrichtung, ordentlich, vnd mit höchstem Fleiß beschrieben, mit glaubwürdiger Philosophorum Zeugnissen approbiret vnd in Druck verfertigt. Durch Andream Goldmayer, Guntzenhausanum Francum, Comitem Palatinum Cæsareum, vnd Fürstl. Bambergischen bestelten Mathematicum. Gedruckt zu Onoltzbach, durch Johan Lentzen, in Verlegung defs Autoris, Anno 1656.

4°. Pp. [8] 69 [1].

Goldmayer was born in 1603 at Gunzenhausen. He studied at Altdorf and Strasburg, declined a professorship of Mathematics at Altdorf, and settled at Nürnberg, where he lived by writing calendars and casting nativities. He foretold his own death and that of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The Emperor Ferdinand III. created

him a Count Palatine. He died at Nürnberg, in 1664, in the greatest destitution. His published works consist of astronomical and astrological calculations and descriptions.

The present work is not included in the lists of his writings.

GOLDMAYER (ANDREAS). *Continued.*

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1551.

J. G. Doppelmayr, *Historische Nachricht von der Nürnbergischen Mathematicis und Künstlern*, Nürnberg, 1730.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, ii. col. 1058.

G. A. Will, *Nürnbergisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, and Supplement by C. C. Nopitsch, Nürnberg u. Altdorf, 1755-58, 1802-08.

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv. p. 210.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 926.

GRAB der Armuth.

See ATREMONT (H. D').

In addition to the authorities there cited, reference may also be made to Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 153, and to Fictuld,

Probiar-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 85, who 'recommends' it to the searchers of wisdom.

GRABA (JOHANN ANDREAS).

Jehovæ Adspirante Gratia Desuper! ΕΛΛΦΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ sive Cervi Descriptio Physico-Medico-Chymica, in quâ tam Cervi in genere, quam in specie ipsius partium consideratio Theorico-Practica instituitur, ad multifarium usum præsertim Medicum, omnibus ferè Corporis Humani Affectibus ceu Panacea apprimè conveniens: Secundum Leges ac Methodum Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum elaborata. Multisq; Medicinæ Secretis instructa à Johanne Andrea Graba, D. Urbis Territoriiq; Erffurtens. Medico Ordinar. & Collegii Naturæ Curiosorum Collegâ. Jenæ, impensis Viti Jacobi Trescher, Bibl. Vratisl. Typis Johannis NisI, Anno 1668.

8°. Pp. 312 [37, 3 blank]. Title red and black.

Graba was born in 1625 at Mulhouse, though some say at Erfurt. He studied at Königsberg for six years, settled in Erfurt as a physician, whereupon ensued a dispute with the other physicians for his practising without a degree. Finally he became a graduate of Giessen. He went to Mulhouse, and had another dispute which ended in a law-suit for calumny. He died there in 1669. He was an early member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, being admitted in 1661, and he wrote some tracts on medical subjects.

Some of the authorities quote a 1667 edition of the present book, and Kestner even goes the length of correcting the entry in the *Bibliotheca Riviniana* of this 1668 edition! He says: "Jenæ 1667, 8. nicht aber 1668, wie in Biblioth. Rivin. p. 518. stehet." He did not think there could be both. There is no error more comitable than that of denying the existence of an edition which one has not seen.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, Norimb. 1686, p. 515.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Cccc 3 recto, 1669.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, Genev. 1731, I. ii. p. 500.

Motschmann, *Erfordia literata continuata*, 1735, p. 389.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Jena, 1740, p. 356.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, Leipzig, 1750, ii. col. 1108.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halæ, 1755, p. 464, No. 21.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 746.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 563.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 406; 1779, iii. p. 67.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 377.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, Göttingen, 1798, ii. p. 207.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 502.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, Paris, 1835, II. ii. p. 609.

Phillippe u. Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, Jena, 1855, p. 468.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 264.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 616.

GRÄBNER (KARL).

Bilder der Wunderkunst und des Aberglaubens. Mit Berücksichtigung der sogenannten Zauberbücher von Albertus M., Dr. Faust, Paracelsus, Trittheim, Agrippa, u. a. m. Herausgegeben von Dr. Karl Gräbner.

GRÄBNER (KARL). *Continued.*

Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,
Nocturnos lemures, portentaque Thessala rides!

HORAT. lib. ii. Epist. ii.

Mit 20 bunten und schwarzen bildlichen Darstellungen. Weimar 1834.
Druck und Verlag von Karl Gräbner.

8°. Pp. viii. [2] 266. [Advertisements 3, 1 blank]. Frontispiece and 10 tables,
partly coloured. The book contains nothing on Alchemy.

GRAMAN (GEORG).

Ein sonderliche Chymische Reise vnd Haufs Apoteca, sampt ausführlichem Bericht, was für Vnterscheid zwischen der Galenischen vnd Paracelsischen Medicin sey, vnd wie mit denen aufs Edelsteinen, Mineralien, Metallen, auch frembden vnd einheimischen Balsam, Gewürtzen, Blüten, Samen vnd Früchten, nach Spagirischer Kunst bereiten subtiliteten, Tincturen, Essentzen, Oliteten, Extracten vnd Saltzen, durch Gottes Segen, die Gesundheit ein lange zeit erhalten, Vnd dann auch allerhand gefährliche Kranckheiten, ohne sonderlich purgirn, mit kleiner dosi, subtiler masse vnd wenigen Tröpflein gantz sicher, lieblich vnd anmutig von männiglichen selbst curirt, auch ermelte Artzneyen zur notturfft auff Reisen, in einem besonderm Kästlein, füglich fortbracht werden können, l. a. laborirt, experimentirt vnd beschrieben. Durch Georgium Graman, Phil. & Med. Doctorem, an jetzo Gräfflich-Gleichischen Leib- vnd Hof Medicum in Ohrdruff.

8°. Pp. [40] 160. [7, 1 blank].

Colophon: Gedruckt bey Joachim Mechlens Erben, In Verlegung Johan. Birckners, Buchführer. Anno M.DC.XIIX.

According to Haller this edition was printed at Ahrdruff, and there were others at Schleusingen, 1630, 1679. He wrote also *Bericht von der weissen und rothen Ruhr*, Halberstadt, 1617, 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 470.

To the above editions of the present work Adelung adds Jena, 1629, 1670, and calls that of 1679 the fifth edition, enlarged, and he spells the author's name Grammann.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1570.

GRAMANN (JOHANN).

Responsio M. Ioannis Gramanni Medici et Philosophi Erphurdensis, ad προγράμματα quorundam Antichymistarum, in qua cæteris calumniis refutatis, Imperfectio artis Galenicæ ostenditur, atq; gloriosa illa ostentatio de fundamentis optimè constitutis, & firmissimis rationibus demonstratis multisq; seculis comprobatis, redarguitur.

Iacobi 3. Quod si æmulationem amaram habetis & contentionem in corde vestro, nolite gloriari & mendaces esse adversus Veritatem. Non est enim ista sapientia è supernis descendens, sed terrena, animalis dæmoniaca.

Plato de Repub. Veritati irasci nefas est.

Erphordiae Excusa typis Pistorianis. Anno Domini M.D.LXXXXIIII.

4°. Sig. A-D in fours, E 2, or, pp. [35, 1 blank],

Y

GRAMANN (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Gramann, of Erfurt, was an enemy of Galen and his followers, and a supporter of the Spagiric medicine as appears from the very titles of his books. He invented an 'antiphthisical tincture,' which Stahl is said to have classed with the 'antihectic panacea' of Poterius, by recommending them to be mixed and then to be thrown out at the window. His works are:

- Tractatus de Pharmaco Purgante, Erphordiae,
 Van der Linden, *De scriptis Medicis libri duo*,
 1637, p. 274.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 106.
 Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 596.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,
 1731, II. ii. p. 502.
 Kesner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,
 p. 357.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 388.

1593, 4°, A-G in fours. *Apologetica refutatio Calumniae, quâ Paracelsistæ nimis violenta, corrosiva et deleteria ægris propinare a quibusdam Galenicis dicuntur.* No place (Erphordiae?), 1593, 4°, A-K in fours, Lz.

Kurzer Bericht wie mansich von der Dysenterie giftigen Blutrühr und fließenden Pestilenz verwaren solle, Erfurt, 1598, 8°. Vom Theriak, Mithridat, . . . 4°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, Basil 1779, iii. p. 310. (Haller's summary of the 'Apologetica refutatio' is amusing.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 289.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 505.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 533.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 285.

GRAND (Le) Grimoire avec la Grande Clavicule de Salomon, et la Magie Noire où les Forces Infernales du Grand Agrippa, pour découvrir tous les Trésors cachés, & se faire obéir à tous les Esprits; suivi de tous les Arts Magiques, M.C.C.II.

8°. Pp. 84. 8 woodcuts and a woodcut inverted bastard title. A chap book dealing with conjuration and black magic. Compare No. xii. in SAMMLUNG der grössten Geheimnisse and also Barrett's MAGUS. A notice of this chap book is given by Nisard, *Livres Populaires*, 1854, i. p. 159. It has nothing to do with Chemistry or Alchemy.

GRAND (Le) Livre de la Nature. 1790.

See D

GRASSEUS.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

Ein Philosophischer vnd Chemischer Tractat: genannt Der kleine Baur: Bisshero lang verborgen, auch aufs mißgunst von etlichen hinderhalten vnd verfälscht: Nun aber ex Bibliotheca Arnsburgensi Reverendiss. Dn. Ernesti Electoris & Episcopi Coloniensis gantz vollkommen herfür gebracht. Von der Materia vnd Erkantnuß defs einigen vnd wahren subjecti universalis Magni, & illius præparatione: Welches allen Tincturen der gantzen Chemia vorgeht: vnd aufs dessen Geist alle ding der Welt Universaliter entspringen vnd herfür fließen. Sampt beygefügtten Commentarijs Ioannis Walchii Schondorffensis (*sic*). Darinnen aller rechten philosophorum eygentliche vnd beständige Meynungen, in einem Compendio vnd kurtzen begriff, mit wahren natürlichen fundamentis vnd gantz verständtlichen gründen demonstrirt, vnd allen Doctrinæ filijs fur Augen gestellt werden.

Auch angehengter Epistel ad Cunctos Germaniæ Philosophos.

Spiritus Mundati & fixi sunt præsentissima medicina Corporum alterandorum.

Straßburg, In verlegung Eberhardi Zetzneri Buchhändlers. Anno M.DC.XIX.

8°. Pp. [16] 376 [15, 3 blank].

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Der kleine Bawr, pp. 1-41.
Walch's Commentaria, pp. 42-354.
Apostrophe ad cunctos Germaniæ Philosophos,
pp. 355-369.

In the index this is entitled *Epistola authoris ad dominos Fratres de cruce Rosacca.*
Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullij, pp. 370-376.

[Another Copy.]

Imperfect.

Ein Philosophischer vnd Chemischer Tractat. Genannt: Der kleine Baur: Von der Materia vnd Erkantnuß defs einigen vnd wahren Subjecti Universalis Magni & illius Præparatione. Sampt beygefügtten Commentariis Johannis Walchii Schorndorffensis. Vnd in dieser andern Edition ist das Supplementum vom grünen Vnderzug beygedruckt. Darinn zu finden wie das Particular zu machen, neben dem Proceß vom Universal. Auch angehenckter Epistel ad cunctos Germaniæ Philosophos. Straßburg, In verlegung Eberhard Zetzners, Buchhändlers. Anno M.DC.LVIII.

8°. Pp. [16] 368. Index [13, 1 blank].

Der kleine Baur, pp. 1-43.
Walch's Commentaria, pp. 44-354.
Supplementum von dem grünen Vnderzug, pp. 355-357.

Apostrophe ad cunctos Germaniæ Philosophos, pp. 358-362.
Elucidatio Testamenti Raymundi Lullij, pp. 363-368.

Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi oder defs grossen und kleinen Bauers Eröffneter und offenstehender Kasten der allergrösten und künstlichsten Geheimnüssen der Natur, beneben der rechten und wahrhaftigen Physica Naturali Rotunda, durch eine Visionem Chymicam Cabalisticam ganz verständlich beschrieben: Und einer Warnungs- Instruction und Beweifs gegen alle die, so das Aurum potabile ausserhalb der Tinctur defs universal Lapidis Philosophici per se in weniger Zeit zu verfertigen, andere fälschlich persuadiren. Hamburg und Stockholm, In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeit, Buchh. Hanau, Gedruckt bey Abraham Aubry, Hochgräfl. Hanauis. Hoff-Buchdr. Anno M DC LXXXVII.

8°. Pp. [14] 236. Woodcut: "Figura Cabalistica." Title red and black.

This is one of the variations upon the anonymous tract by Grasshoff called *Der kleine Bauer*. This edition contains: *Der grosse Bauer*, p. 1; *Lilium inter spinas: Der kleine Bauer*, p. 67; *Cabala Chymica*, p. 117 (with a figure); *Warnung, Instruction und Beweifs* . . . p. 202; 2 *Respons von den F. R. C.*, p. 228. There was an edition of the *Warnung* in 1607. See WARNUNG.

Geheimniß der Natur des grossen und kleinen Bauers, in welchem die Materie und Erkänntniß des einigen und wahren Subjecti, Universalis Magni, & illius Præparatio umständlich beschrieben wird, sammt beygefügtten Commentariis Johannis Walchii Schorendorffensis. Anno M DCC XXXI.

8°. Pp. [16] 64; 557 (for 357) [11].

Der grosse Bauer, pp. 1-64.
Der kleine Bauer, pp. 1-43.
Walch's Commentaria über den kleinen Bauer,
ap. 44-354.

Supplementum von dem grünen Unterzug, pp. 355-357.

Der grosse und kleine Bauer zwey philosophische und chymische Tractate von neuem aus Licht gestellet. Leipzig 1744.

8°. Pp. [8] 112. The text merely without Walch's Commentary.

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). *Continued.*

Philosophia Salomonis oder: Geheimes Cabinet der Natur und Kunst des Weisen Königes Salomons eröffnet durch den sogenannten grossen und kleinen Bauer wahren Besitzern des königlichen Steins. Augsburg 1753. bey Johann Jacob Lotters sel. Erben.

8°. Pp. [16] 207 [1 blank]. Title red and black. Woodcut.

Der grosse Bauer, p. 1.
Lilium inter Spinis; Der kleine Bauer, p. 59.
Cabala Chymica, p. 102.
Warnung, Instruction, und Beweis gegen alle die, so das Aurum potabile ausserhalb des Procefs, und Präparation Tinctur des Universals-Lapidis

Philosophici, in wenig Zeit per se zu verfertigen, und zu bereiten sich selbst, und andere fälschlich & sinistre persuadiren und fürnehmen, p. 177.
Zwei Respons von den F. R. C., p. 200.
This is a reprint of the *Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi*, 1687.

Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi de summis naturæ mysteriis. Johannis Grassei aliàs Chortalassei, Iurium Doctoris & urbis Stralesundensis Syndici & Philosophi insignis, nostri seculi Constructa ex Rustico ejus Majore & Minore, & Physica naturali rotunda per visionem Cabalisticam Chemicam descripta. Quibus accessit Appendix Anonymi cujusdam Philosophi de Via ad Aurum potabile perveniendi.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 294.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, ii. p. 585.

The appendix contains: Admonitio, instructio & probatio contra omnes eos qui Aurum potabile extra processum & tincturam Lapidis Philosophici universalis brevi temporis spatio præparare sibi & aliis falsò persuadent & sibi proponunt, p. 382,

and Responsiones duæ F. R. C. ad quosdam suos Clientes, p. 393.

This appendix is not reprinted by Manget, but the two tracts are contained in the 1687 and 1753 editions of the *Aperta Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi*.

L'Arche ouverte, ou la Cassette du petit Paysan.

See RICHEBURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1754, iv. p. 186.

Aus des Doctoris Iuris, gewesenenen Syndici zu Stralsund, Johann Grashofers, Chortolasseus genannt, Schriften: der Geheimnisse des grossen und kleinen Bauers, und seiner Cabala chemica: editione Leipzig, 1658.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 121.

See CON- ET DISSENSUS Chymicorum de Famigeratissimo Rustici Minoris Particulari, 1715.

See MYSTERIUM occultæ Naturæ. Anonymi Discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortalassei . . . De duobus Floribus Astralibus Agricolæ Minoris in ejus Arca Arcani Artificiosissimi contentis.

See MYSTERIUM occultæ Naturæ, Das ist: von der . . . Sternflüßigen Blumen defs kleinen Bawerfs . . . 1657.

Johann Grasshoff, a native of Pomerania, doctor of laws, Syndic of Stralsund, and afterwards councillor of Ernest, archbishop and elector of Cologne, wrote partly anonymously, but also under the names Grasseus (Crasseus, Grossæus), Chortalasseus and Hermannus Condeesyanus. Of his chief work, "Der kleine Bauer," a good many editions are mentioned, Franckfurt, 1617, 1623,

Breslau, 1658, Leipzig, 1658, Halle, 1705, Hamburg, 1705, in addition to the above.

Other works ascribed to him are: *Dyas chymica tripartita*, Franckfurt, 1625, 4°; *Harmonia imper-scrutabilis chymico-philosophica*, Ibid, 1625, 8°, but the *Harmonia* is also assigned to Rhenanus. Latterly he lived privately in Livonia, and died at Riga, according to Witte's conjecture.

GRASSHOFF (JOHANN). *Continued.*

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 65.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. T 4 recto, 1623.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1607, p. 35, No. liv.
 Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheidekunst, 1702, p. 87.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 156.
 Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 345.
 Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1134.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, i. p. 62 (calls him Chortolassæus and Grasshoff).
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 521, p. 607 (compares the study of these books by "adepts of the second grade" to the perusal by the country-folks of such books as Till Eilenspiegel, Dr. Faust, and Finkenritter).
 Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 67; 1787, ii. p. 61.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 498, 500, 501.
 Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 39.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 662 (under Chortolassæus).
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 351.
 Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, p. 184, No. 2506, and p. 187, No. 2541. Responsum ad Fratres R. C., 1618, of which one of the authors is Heermannus Condesyanus (*sic*).
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1266-67, 1541-42.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. 230, 339, 343.

[GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO).]

Veræ Alchemiæ Artisquæ Metallicæ, citra Aenigmata, Doctrina, certusquæ modus, scriptis tum nouis tum ueteribus nunc primùm & fideliter maiori ex parte editis, comprehensus: quorum elenchum à Præfatione reperies. Habes, amice Lector, admiranda utilissimâ; multa, quæ hactenus occultata, & ueluti sepulta iacuerunt: quorum editionis rationem in Præfatione ad philosophos Chemistas paucis intelliges. Basileæ M.D.LXI.

Folio in sixes, pp. [15, 1 blank] 244, 299 [1 blank].

Colophon: Basileæ per Henricum Petri & Petrum Pernam, Anno salutis humanæ M.D.LXI.

- Chrysorrhœas, sive De Arte Chymica Dialogus, i. sig. *5 v.
 Dialogus Ioannis Braceschi, cui titulus est Lignum vitæ, in quo etiam Gebri Philosophi expositio succincta continetur, i. p. 3.
 In eundem Braceschum Gebri interpretem, animaduersio, auctore Ioanne Tauladano, i. p. 47. (The author is called Robertus Tauladanus in the title of the tract.)
 Gebri Opera: De investigatione perfectionis, i. p. 112.
 Gebri Opera: Summa perfectionis, i. p. 118.
 Gebri Opera: De inventione veritatis sive perfectionis, i. p. 184.
 Gebri Opera: Liber Fornacum, i. p. 193.
 Rogerii Bachonis De Alchemia libellus cui titulum fecit, Speculum Alchemiæ, i. p. 201.
 Richardi Anglici Libellus *περί Χημείας*, cui titulum fecit, Correctorium, i. p. 207.
 Rosarius minor, i. p. 222.
 Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ compositus per Calid, filium Iazichi, i. p. 233.
 Loci aliquot practicæ ex Gebero declarati per . . . Joannem Braceschum Vroeanum, i. p. 242.
 Liber de Magni lapidis Compositione et Operatione, Auctore adhuc incerto (also called De Alchemia), ii. p. 1.
 Sententia Ioannis Baptistæ Montani, de sublimatione, ii. p. 35.
 Rosarius philosophorum Arnaldi de Villanova, ii. p. 35.
 Novum lumen eiusdem vel alterius, ii. p. 60.
 Epistola Magistri Arnaldi de Villa nova super Alchymiam ad regem Neapolitanum, ii. p. 65.
 Liber perfecti Magisterii, qui Lumen Luminum nuncupatur . . . vocatur etiam Flos florum Arnaldi de Villanova, longè correctior & melior hactenus impressis, ii. p. 67.
 Practica Magistri Arnaldi de Villanova, ad quendam Papam, ex libro dicto, Breviarius librorum Alchymicæ, ii. p. 73.
 Alberti Magni Ratisponensis episcopi de Alchymia liber integerrimus, ii. p. 78.
 Scriptum Alberti super Arborem Aristotelis, ii. p. 102.
 Apertorium Raymundi Lullii De veri lapidis compositione, ii. p. 104.
 Ars intellectiva ejusdem super Lapidem Philosophorum, ii. p. 112.
 Practica ejusdem, ii. p. 127.
 Idem de intentione Alchymistarum, ii. p. 139. (Doubtful tract?)
 Ejusdem Summaria Lapidis Consideratio et eius abbreviationes, ii. p. 156.
 Ejusdem Libellus utilissimus de Mercurio solo, ii. p. 163.
 Liber experimentorum, ii. p. 174.
 Pulcherrimum opus de transmutatione metallorum, ii. p. 175.
 Capitulum valde magnum in albedine, & omnibus nobilioribus, ex libro qui dicitur Philosophus mirabilis, ii. p. 180.
 Liber Mercuriorum Raymundi Lullii, ii. p. 183.
 Intentio summaria, quæ aliter dicitur Repertorium, valde utilis ad intelligentiam Testamenti, Codicilli & aliorum librorum Raymundi Lullii, ii. p. 185.
 Aristotelis de Perfecto Magisterio exquisitum & integerrimum opus, &c., ii. p. 188.
 Libellus duodecim aquarum, ex libro Emanuelis, ii. p. 209.
 Aquæ ruberæ Avicennæ ad tingendum quatuor spiritus sublimatos albos, ii. p. 211.
 Elixiriorum varia compositio & modus, ii. p. 220.
 Joannis de Rupescissa liber de confectione ver Lapidis Philosophorum, ii. p. 226.

GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO). *Continued.*

De lapide Philosophorum secundum verum modum formando Efferarii monachi, ii. p. 232.

Thesaurus Philosophiæ, ii. p. 237.

Praxis universalis Magni operis, ex Raymundo, ii. p. 248.

De lapidis philosophorum formatione epilagus, ii. p. 248.

Practica Magistri Odomari ad discipulum, ii. p. 249.

Arcanum Philosophorum, ut ex Saturno facias aurum perfectum, ii. p. 250.

Perfecta Salis communis præparatio ad lapidem philosophorum, ii. p. 250.

Historiola Antiqua de Argento in aurum verso, ii. p. 252.

Tractatus de Marchasita, ex qua fit Elixir ad album verissimum, ii. p. 254.

Caput de sale alchali, ii. p. 258.

Quæstio an Lapis philosophicus valeat contra pestem, ii. p. 259.

Vetus Epistola doctiss. de Metallorum materia, & artis imitatione, ii. p. 263.

Practica Caravantis Hispani, ii. p. 264.

Lapis Philosophici Nomenclaturæ, à Guglielmo Gratarolo collectæ, ii. p. 265.

Ioannis Aurelii Augurelli Chrysopoëiæ libri iii., et Geronticon Liber i., ii. p. 269.

Regimina Artis, ii. p. 299.

[Another Copy.]

There was a reprint of part of the above collection by Perna, Basileæ, 1572, small 8°. pp. [16] 686 [30, 2 blank]; 605 [1 blank, 24].

Lapis philosophici nomenclatura.

See VERÆ ALCHEMIÆ . . . Doctrina, 1561, ii. p. 265.

The tract on nomenclature was translated into English and published in H. P.'s *Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone*, London, 1652, p. 65; but the author is misnamed 'Gratacolle.'

Gratarolo was a native of Bergamo, where he was born in 1516. He went through the customary training, and then turned his attention to medicine. Having acquired a liking for Protestantism he settled in Basel in 1555, and remained there till 1562, when he was summoned to Marburg as professor of medicine. He, however, remained only a year there, and returned to Basel, where he practised medicine and wrote several works. The date of his death is given variously by the different authorities. Nigidius, Freher, Boissard, Jöcher, Bayle give the date as 6 May, 1562. As against that are these published by him on 9 May, 1562, and the works of Pomponatius and of Wilhelmus

Aneponymus' *Dialogus de substantiis physicis, &c.*, Argent. 1567.

So Nicéron quoting from his epitaph gives the date 16 April, 1568, he being in his fifty-second year, and Strieder gives the same date. He points out, however, that in the *Diarium eruditorum virorum*, Frft. 1612, Gratarolo is said to have died on 16 April, 1564, in his seventy-fourth year, which would carry his birth back to 1490, for which there is no authority, as in the above inscription he is said to have died in his fifty-second year.

The dates given by the different authorities do not at all agree.

His works treat of medicine, on the strengthening of the memory, rural economy, wine, Marburg University, the hot springs in Rhætia, &c. He edited the works of Bernard of Trevisan, Pietro d'Abano, and a *Praxis medica*, which last however is doubtful.

Petrus Nigidius, *Elenchus Professorum Academiae Marpurgensis vita defunctorum*, 1591, p. 34.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 30 & *passim*.

Boissardus, *Icones viros virtute atque eruditione illustres representantes*, 1599, iv. p. 116.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 107.

Quenstedt, *De patriis illustrium . . . virorum*, 1654, p. 302.

Mercklin, *Lindenus renovatus*, 1686, p. 376.

Reusner, *Icones*, 1687, S. viij verso (portrait).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1552, pl. 56.

Teissier, *Les Éloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, ii. p. 312.

Papadopolus, *Historia Gymnasii Patavini*, 1726, ii. p. 213, No. xc.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 157.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 594.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. i. p. 507.

Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1735, xxxi. p. 354.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 359.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 285, 286, 473; iii. pp. 35, 178.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1137.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 133.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 334.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 208; 1777, ii. p. 735 (medical works only).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 105.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 380.

Herzog, *Athenæ Rauricæ*, 1778, p. 174.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1785, v. pp. 60-66.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 299.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 372.

Bonino, *Biografia medica Piemontese*, 1824, i. p. 179, No. 1537.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 351.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 131; 1869, ii. p. 125.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 555; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 420.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 330.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 634.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 342.

GRAVEL (CARL HERRMANN).

Fontina Bernhardi Revelata. Oder: Das, den Filiis Artis und dem Publico zum besten getreulich eröffnete königliche Wunder-Baad des Grafens Bernhardi von der Marck und Tervis; worinnen die hellglänzende Sonne ihren Purpur nicht nur ableget, sondern sich auch, nach völliger Absterbung, in einem unsterblichen Phoenix und unzerstörlichen Salamander wiederum revivisciret und von neuem belebet, In ganz reelen- und zuverlässigen Gedancken über die Bereitung des Steins der Weisen veroffenbaret und der kunstbegierigen Welt, ohne alle hieroglyphische- und oenigmatische- oder dunkle- und verborgene Redens-Arten, vor Augen geleet; da dann derselben zugleich gründlich und deutlich gezeigt wird: 1) Was die philosophische Materie eigentlich sey, 2) wie solche zu erlangen, 3) worinnen der Philosophen ihr Magnet, oder anziehendes Mittel- und sogenanntes undeterminirtes Universal-Subjectum- 4) ihr Regulus hermaphroditicus- 5) ihre Vermählung Saturni, Martis et Veneris- 6) ihr grüner Löw- 7) ihre Saphirische Blume- 8) ihre Columbae Dianae- 9) ihr Aquila und Mercurius duplicatus eigentlich bestehe; Auch 10) wie die radicalis Solutio Solis et Lunae geschehen- 11) die philosophische Materie in das Ovum physicum eingesetzt- 12) die Tinctura universalis ad corpora humana sowohl- als ad metalla, elaboriret, 13) die Projection damit verrichtet- und endlich 14) in infinitum multipliciret werden soll. Nebst einem Anhang verschiedener philosophisch- und cabbalistischer Briefe. Allen Suchenden zum Trost, und denen Freuden der Alchymie zum guten, herausgegeben von Carl Herrmann Gravel, H. F. H. B. L. R. einem eifrigen verehrer der wahren Hermetisch-philosophischen Sciencz. Erlang, druckts und verlegts Johann Carl Tetzschner, bey der Universität Buchdrucker, 1750.

8°. Pp. [1-23] 136. Register [16]. Symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination. Title red and black on three pp.

GRAVENHORST, Die Gebrüder.

Aus dem Glauberschen Wundersalze wahren Schwefel hervorzubringen, ohne Beihülfe des Feuers.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 185.

This is a reprint of one of the few tracts published by the brothers. The sulphur was obtained by allowing a piece of wormwood to putrify in a solution of Glauber's salt. The cause of the separation was accounted for on the phlogistic hypothesis, which was quite competent for the purpose.

Of the two brothers, the elder, Johann Heinrich, was born at Brunswick, 20 Oct., 1719. Beginning as a clerk at Celle he became a brewer, travelled to improve his education, and began business along with his brother as a chemical manufacturer. He was the first to start the making of Sal ammoniac in Germany in 1759, and to prepare Glauber's salt,

I. L. ab Indagine, *Trifolium*, 1771, p. 3 (against Gravenhorst).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 588; 1799, iii. pp. 24, 52, 53, 891.

Pott, *Biographie*.

Crell, *N. Entdeckungen*, iv. p. 78.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum. Chemia*, 1803, p. 151.

red alum, and Brunswick green (oxychloride of copper), of which he was the inventor. He died at Brunswick, 14 April, 1781 (1782, Fuchs). The younger brother, Christoph Julius, was born at Brunswick in 1731. He was in company with his brother, and carried on the works by himself after his brother's death. He himself died at Brunswick, 17 January, 1794.

They had a method of coating iron, copper, and brass, with tin, which was the best at the time.

They published a few papers on the substances they manufactured, Brunswick, 1769, and five short papers on Brunswick green, 1771-1778.

Meusel, *Lexicon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1804, iv. p. 334.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 544.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. pp. 240, 309.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 943.

GREGORIUS (PETRUS).

Syntaxes Artis Mirabilis, in Libros Septem digestae. Per quas de omni re proposita, multis & propè infinitis rationibus disputari, aut tractari, omniumque summaria cognitio haberi potest. Authore D. Petro Gregorio Tholosano I. V. Doctore, nunc in noua Academia Lotharingica Pontis Camassonij professore publico.

Virtute Duce, Comite Fortuna.

Lugduni, Apud Ant. Gryphium. M.D.LXXXIII. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

16°. Pp. [16] 190 [2 blank]. Gryphius' emblem on the title-page.

Syntaxe^{ων} Artis Mirabilis Alter Tomus. In quo, omnium scientiarum & artium tradita est epitome, vnde facilius istius artis studiosus, de omnibus propositis, possit rationes & ornamenta rarissima proferre. . . . Lugduni, . . . M.D.LXXXV.

Pp. 1055. Index [123, 4 blank] pp. 89-102 are folding. A plate of the winds.

Commentaria in Prolegomena Syntaxe^{ων} Mirabilis Artis, Per quam de omnibus disputatur, habeturque cognitio. Authore D. Petro Gregorio Tholosano I. V. Doctore, nunc in noua Academia Lotharingica Pontis Camassonij professore publico.

Virtute Duce, Comite Fortuna.

Lugduni, Apud Ant. Gryphium. M.D.LXXXIII. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

Pp. 304, 350, 2 blank. Index, &c. [63, 1 blank]. Gryphius' emblem.

Commentaria in Syntaxes Artis Mirabilis. Per quas de omnibus disputatur, habeturque cognitio, in Libros VIII. digesta, In quibus plura omnino scitu necessaria pro illarum explanatione tractantur: quorum Elenchum habes proximè sequenti pagella. Auctore Petro Gregorio Tholosano I. V. Doctore, Professore & Decano in Academia Lotharingica Pötmissana. Tomus I. Lugduni, Apud Ioa. Pillehotte. Sub Signo Iesu. 1587. Cum priuilegiis Cæsareæ Maiestatis, & Christianissimi Galliarum Regis.

8°. Pp. 322.

Tomus II. 1587. Pp. [16] 930 [6] 101 [3 blank]. Index [93, 3 blank]. Folding table.

Tomus III. In quo acutissimæ, vtilissimæ, & sublimes tractationes de Deo continentur . . . 1587. Pp. [8] 734 [2 blank]. Index [64].

Tomus IIII. Pars prior. In quo . . . tractationes de Angelis, & de Immortalitate Animæ continentur. Pp. [62, 2 blank] 237 [3 blank]. Pars posterior. De Immortalitate Animæ, libri tres, pp. [72] 464 [4 blank].

Gregorius was a lawyer, doctor and professor at Cahors, then at Toulouse, and finally at Pont à Mousson in Lorraine. He wrote a number of

books on law, and he was possessed of vast erudition, as Bayle says. He died in 1595. His books do not deal with alchemy or chemistry.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 107.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 609.

col. 1168.

GREIFF (FRIDERICH).

Zehen der edlen vnd köstlichen Artzneyen, die aufs den fürnembsten Stücken zusammen vermist, vnd auff Chymische Art bereitet, zu mancherley Krankheiten dienlich in vnderschiedlicher Form sicher zugebrauchen, schneller Würckung, vnd lieblich einzunehmen sind. Vnder welchen den Vorzug hat Theriaca Coelestis Qvercetani, oder der Chymische Theriac. Neben

GREIFF (FRIDERICH). *Continued.*

diesem sind vier Elixir, Als: Elixir defs Lebens aufs dem Quercetano. Schweifstreibend Elixir von der Theriac. Purgierend Elixir der Augspurger. Ruh Elixir aufs dem Laudano. Auff diese folgen die andere fünff, Als: Erbrech Latweg. Laxir Pillulen. Ruh Latweg. Alles aufs dem Mynsicht. Purgier Pulver defs Graffen von Warwich. Vnd das Gold Pulver Alexandri Sidonii Scoti. Sampt kurtzer Beschreibung, wie vnd warumb sie also bereitet, was ihre Würckung, wie sie zu gebrauchen, vnd was sie an Gelt gestehen. In defs Löblichen Collegii Medici in Tübingen, auch Herrn Rectoris, aller Facultät Professorum, Doctorum vnd Studenten Beyseyn, von den aufserlesnsten Stücken aufgelegt vnd bereittet. Von Friderich Greiffen, Medicinæ Candidato vnd Chymiatro in Tübingen. Tübingen, Getruckt bey Philibert Brunnen, Im Jahr 1641.

4°. Pp. 16.

Consignatio Medicamentorum, tam Galenice quam Chymice compositorum et præparatorum, quæ pro tempore in Officina Greiffiana prostant, in Augustanorum tamen dispensatorio auctiori & nuper edito, exceptis paucis, non reperiuntur, additis eorundem Autoribus, summa dosi, & pretio conscripta & communicata. à Friderico Greiffio, Tubingæ, Typis Philaberti Brunnii, Anno M.DC.XLI.

4°. Pp. 15 [1 blank].

Greiff was born 29 Oct., 1601, lived, and died 20 Nov., 1668, at Tübingen. His father was an apothecary, and the son, after taking the degree of Phil. M. in 1620 with great distinction, and not proceeding to medicine as his father wished, went into his business instead, turned his attention to chemistry, and finally to the preparation of chemical remedies, especially the 'Theriaca cœlestis' of Quercetanus above mentioned.

The above book appeared also in Latin :

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 806.
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1407.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 512.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 361.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, ii. col. 1169.

Decas nobilissimorum medicamentorum Galenico-Chymico modo compositorum et præparatorum, Tubing. 1641, 4°.

Consignatio medicamentorum omnium, quæ in officina prostant, Tubing. 1632, 1634, 4°.

Kurtze Beschreibung einer sehr geschmeidigen Feldapothek, Tübingen, 1642, 16°.

Sieben auserlesene trockenue Arzneyen, Tüb. 1660, 12°.

He wrote also religious works, and some psalms and hymns.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 599; 1779, iii. p. 398.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 384.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 584.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 950.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 645.

GREISEL (JOHANN GEORG).

Tractatus Medicus De Cura Lactis In Arthritide. In quo indagatâ naturâ lactis & Arthritidis tandem rationibus, & experientiis allatis diæta lactea optima Arthritidem curandi methodus proponitur a Joh. Georgio Greisel, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore. Editio secunda auctior & correctior. Budissinæ, Impensis Joh. Wilischii, Typis Andreae Richteri, M.DC.LXXXI.

12°. Pp. [41, 5 blank] 240 [26].

Greisel was born at Vienna, was a physician in the army, professor of anatomy at Vienna, and finally physician at Znaym in Moravia, where he

died 18 May, 1684, but Adelung says at Vienna. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy, and its Acts contain a number of dissertations by him.

GREISEL (JOHANN GEORG). *Continued.*

- Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 587.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 513.
 Büchner, *Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halæ, 1755, p. 465, No. 38.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, I. p. 566.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, III. p. 283.
- Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, II. col. 1603.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, II. p. 215.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, X. p. 608.

GREW (NEHEMIAH).

Experiences sur le combat qui arrive du mélange de diverses liqueurs avec toutes sortes de corps.

See RECUEIL d'experiences, 1679, p. 1.

Grew, son of the Rev. Obadiah Grew, was born in 1641. He studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1661. An essay on vegetable anatomy, which was read to the Royal Society and printed in 1671, procured him the fellowship of that society. The same year he received the degree of M.D. at Leyden, and entered on practice, first at Coventry, but soon after at London. His book on the anatomy of vegetables was published in 1672. Others on the same subject followed, and he also published a number of chemical papers on solution and certain points relating to plants between the years 1674-79. On Oldenburg's death Grew was appointed in 1677 secretary of the Royal Society, and he edited the Transactions for 1678-79. In 1680 he was admitted an honorary fellow of the College of Physicians, and in 1681 appeared his catalogue of the Rarities belonging to the Royal Society, which was re-issued in 1694.

Then in 1682 his chief work on the anatomy of plants was published which has gained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished naturalists of the seventeenth century. He wrote a pamphlet in 1684 on 'New Experiments and useful observations concerning Sea Water made fresh according to the patentee's Invention,' but of all his investigations that which is of the greatest interest to the chemist refers to his examination of mineral water at Epsom and the discovery in it of magnesium sulphate: *Tractatus de salis cathartici amari in aquis Epsomensibus et hujusmodi aliis contenti natura et usu*, London, 1695, and in English in 1697 and 1700.

His work entitled *Cosmologia Sacra, or a Discourse of the Universe as it is the Creature and Kingdom of God*, appeared in 1701.

Grew died suddenly 25 March, 1712. His funeral sermon, "Enoch's Translation," by the Rev. John Shower, was preached at Old Jewry, and published in 1712.

Acta Lipsiensia, 1682, Mens. Mart., p. 57, p. 1, ccii.

- Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 827.
 Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, 1721, II. col. 837-38; ed. Bliss, 1820, IV. col. 267, 630, 773.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. II. p. 514.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, p. 689.
 Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (II. I. 1, 9), II. p. 277; (III. 7. 1, 5), III. p. 603.
 John Ward, *The Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, 1740, pp. 182, 233.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 362.
 Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1750, II. Letter G, pp. 91-3.
 Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, ed. Haller, 1751, pp. 138, 147.
Biographia Britannica, 1757, IV. p. 2102.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, III. p. 550, etc.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, I. pp. 562-64.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, I. p. 665.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, II. p. 387.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1803, IV. p. 561.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, p. 44; App. IV. p. xxvi.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, XVI. p. 314.

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, XVII. sign. B 4 recto. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), IV. p. 519.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, IV. p. 52.

Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, I. pp. 261, 278, 280.

Biographie Universelle, 1857, XVII. p. 512.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, XXII. col. 4.

Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*, 1861, I. p. 382.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, I. col. 952.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, 1871, XC. p. 437 (article by Ph. H. Külb).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, II. pp. 282, 285.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, V. p. 606; 2nd Series, 1901, VI. p. 487.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, X. p. 685.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, II. p. 643.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1890, XXIII. p. 166 (article by G. S. Boulger).

GREWER (JODOCUS).

Secretum nobilissimum et verissimum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, III. p. 699.

GREWER (JODOCUS). *Continued.*

The *Secretum*, edited by Jost Balbian, was published at Leyden, 1588, 1599, 8°.

- Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 268.
 Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, pp. 108, 266.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25, No. xxxvi.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 161.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 261.

The author was a priest, but that is all I have found about him.

- Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 179.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 134; 1869, ii. p. 129.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvraroïff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 961.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 350.

GRIENSTEIN (J. J.).

See PHILOTHEUS de Limitibus, Das Hermetische Triklinium, 1792.

GRIM (HERRMAN NIKLAS).

Laboratorium Chymicum, Gehouden op het voortreffelycke Eylandt Ceylon, Soo in 't Animalische, Vegetabilische, als Mineralische Ryck. Wordende de Liefhebberen niet alleen de Præparatien der selve trouwelyck op-geteykent, maer oock desselver gebruyck, en hoedanigh sy moeten geadhibeert worden. Dienende tot een bewys, hoe dat men de swaere Eysschen te vooren gedaen, grootelycks verminderen, en van betere bedienen kan. Door Hermannus Nicolai Grim, Medicinæ Doctor, in dienst der Edele Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie. Batavia, Gedruckt by Abraham van den Eede, Boeckdrucker der E. Compagnie, wonende in de Prinçes-straat, in de Batavische Mercurius, Anno 1677.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 108. Index [5]. Errata [2] [1 blank].

Grim (1641-1771) was a Dane by birth, travelled widely, and had a great knowledge of foreign simples. He was the author of various papers, as well as of some books, such as *Compendium medico-chymicum*.

- Acta Eruditorum*, 1682, p. 38 (review of the *Compendium medico-chymicum*, Batav. 1677).
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 363.
 Joh. Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 249.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1186.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 388.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1827, i. p. 161.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 631.

In Dr. Cullen's *Sale Catalogue of Medical Books* (181-?), p. 97, there is quoted: Pielat (Barth), *Laboratorium Ceylonicum*, Amst. 1679, 12°. This seems to be a pirated edition, and Kestner complains that the author of the work is never once named by the translator.

- Biographiskt Lexicon öfver namnkunnige Svenska män*, Upsala, 1839, v. p. 203.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 284; 1869, ii. p. 275.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 954.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1884, x. p. 702.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 653.
 Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1892, v. p. 201 (article by Jul. Petersen).

GRÖNING (C. G.).

See TRIEWALD (MARTIN), 1795.

GROSSCHEDEL (JOHANN BAPTIST).

Proteus Mercurialis Geminus, exhibens Naturam Metallorum, id est, Operis Philosophici Theoriam & eiusdem praxin, siue Compositionem Lapidis secreti per Philosophorum sententias & auctoritates elucidatus. Quod clarius ex titulis vnicuique tractatui præfixis, cuius legenti facile patebit. Per Johannem Baptistam Grosschedelium ab Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philosophum & Chymicum. Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennisii, Anno M DC XXIX.

8°. Pp. 195 [1 blank].

GROSSCHEDEL (JOHANN BAPTIST). *Continued.*

The titles referred to are these :

P. 9. Discursus Philosophicus de Natura Metallorum et Lapide Philosophorum, ex veris Magiæ Naturalis fundamentis de promptus, publicæque Utilitati traditus per Johannem Baptistam Grosschedelium ab Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philosophum & Chymicum. Francofurti, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennisii, Anno M DC XXIX.

P. 105. Mineralis, seu Physici Metallorum Lapidis diligens et accurata Descriptio : ad Macro- et Microcosmi Philosophicam Metamorphosin : per Johannem Baptistam Grosschedelium ab Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philosophum & Chymicum. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Lucæ Jennisii, Anno M DC XXIX.

Lenglet Dufresnoy speaks of a 4^e edition. He also refers to the *Mineralis . . . Lapidis Descriptio*, as if it were a separate book. Gmelin quotes an edition of Hamburg, 1705. There is certainly one of Hamburg, 1706.

Trifolium Hermeticum : oder, Hermetisches Kleeblatt :

I. Von der Allgemeinen Natur :

II. Von der besondern, vnd der menschlichen Kunst :

III. Von der verborgenen und geheimen Weisheit :

In welchem das grosse Buch der Natur, in seinen dreyen Reichen, als nemblichen, dem Animalischen, Vegetabilischen, vnd Mineralischen, auffgethan vnd erklärt wird, nach aufweisung eines jeden absonderlichen beygefügeten Tittels an seinem orth : Durch Iohannem Baptistam Grosschedel von Aicha, Equitem Romanam, Philochymicum. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucæ Jennisii. Im Jahr, M DC XXIX.

8°. Pp. [9, 1 blank] 269 [1 blank]. 4 woodcuts.

The tracts have separate title-pages :

Erläuterung des Allgewaltigen grossen Buchs der Natur, welches von dem Allmächtigen Gott und Schöpffer der Welt selbst in 3. vnterschiedliche Bletter oder regna abgetheilet, verfast und begriffen, darin aller Animalien, Vegetabilien vnd Mineralien, Geburt, Herkommen, Wachsung vnd Mehrung verfast, vnd klärlich begriffen ist : Darauf ein jeder Kunstliebender den rechten grund, vnd wahren verstand, den Lapidem Philosophorum zu præparirn, sonnenklar fassen vnd erlernen kan : Durch Iohannem Baptistam Grosschedel von Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philochymicum. Franckfurt am Mayn. In Verlegung Lucæ Jennisii, Im Jahr, M DC XXIX.

P. 67. Gründlich- vnd wahrhaftiger Bericht, wie beydes die Natur vnd Kunst, auß einem einigen fundamento herkommen, darinn bestehen, und ihre beyde Operationes vnd Wirkungen gleichformig zu glücklichem endt bringen vnd verrichten müssen : Auch was das Vniuersal Subiectum der Natur, vnd Kunst, dadurch der Lapis Philosophorū, oder das Magnum Mysterium Philosophorum durch Kunst, mit hülf der Natur, müsse verrichtet, vnd gemacht werden : Durch Iohannem Baptistam Grosschedel von Aicha, Equitem Romanum, Philochymicum. Franckfurt am Mayn. In Verlegung Lucæ Jennisii, Im Jahr, M DC XXIX.

P. 199. Magiæ Naturalis Declaratio : Das ist : Gründlicher Bericht vnd Trewhertzige Wahrung, an alle vnd jede Exorcisten der Magiæ, Cabalæ vnd Necromantia, wie darinnen vorsichtiglich zu wandeln, auch wie jeder hiedurch Christlich vnd zulässig den Engel des Liechts an sich bringen, ihm dienstbahr machen, vnd zu gewünschten End durch Gottes Zulassung kommen möge. Durch Iohannem Baptistam Grosschedel von Aicha, der wahren Göttlichen vnd Natürlichen Magiæ Trewen Liebhabern. Franckfurt am Mayn. In Verlegung Lucæ Jennisii, Im Jahr, M DC XXIX.

A list of Grosschedel's works is given by Gmelin. Of these the most curious is the *Calendarium Naturale magicum perpetuum*. Nothing seems to be recorded about the author.

The *Calendarium* is described by Gmelin as having been engraved in copper by Matth. Merian

in 'Patent form,' and having been published by J. Theod. de Bry. The version of it which I have seen is a manuscript in imitated printed letters, in black and red, with astrological and symbolical engravings, presumably those above mentioned, inserted in the text.

GROSSCHEDEL (JOHANN BAPTIST). *Continued.*

- Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 108.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 527.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 162.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,
 1731, I. ii. p. 527.
 Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*,
 1732, p. 63.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*
Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 179.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 85.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 522,
 562.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 377.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 327;
 1869, ii. p. 319.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,
 1870, No. 1079.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 338, 368.

GROSSE (Die) Arglistigkeit derer sich der Satan bedienet bey der wahren Alchymie um die unverständigen Sucher des Philosophischen Steins in alles zeitliche und ewige verderben zu stürzen, zur treuhertzigen Warnung und besser Anweisung entdecket von einem dessen Wahl-Spruch ist :

In Christi Horto Dantur Thesauri Maximi Pretiosissimique.

Erfurt, zu finden bey Augustino Crusio, 1731.

12°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].

See by the same author : Kurtzer und gründlicher Unterricht vom wahren Trinck-Golde.

GROSSE (Der) und Kleine Bauer.

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

GRÜNDLICH (Ein) philosophisch Sendschreiben.

See P. (J.), 1779.

GRÜNDLICHE Beschreibung von denen Particular- und Universal-Tincturen.

See THEORETISCH und praktischer Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie, 1773, p. 1.

GRÜNDLICHE (Eine) Untersuchung und Entdeckung der Art und Eigenschaft des Goldes.

See H. (E.), Ein ausführlicher Tractat von Philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen, 1702, p. 45.

GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung etlicher Johan-Rudolf Glaubers zu Amsterdam herausgegebner Schrifften, sonderlich aber derer, darinnen er seine vermeynte Verbesserung der Metallen, aus blossem Bley oder Bley-Ertz ☉ und ☌ mit grossem Nutzen zu bringen, statuiret, wie der hintennachgesetzte Glaubrische Procefs mit mehrerm weiset, nebst Eröffnung seiner darzu gehörigen, doch bißhero von ihm in grosfer Geheim gehaltenen, und allein vor sehr hohen Preiße feilen, nun aber sonder Entgelt zu aller Welt Wissenschaft in Kupffer gebrachten Destruir- und Reducir-Oefen. Anno 1661.

8°. Pp. [2] 184 [1, 1 blank]. Plates III.-VI.

The volume has another title for which the above seems to have been substituted. It is as follows :

Nothwendige Refutation auff etliche Johann-Rudolph Glaubers zu Amsterdam unwahre bißhero aufgelaßene Bücher von Verbesserung der Metallen insonderheit aber wider dessen heraufgegebenen Ersten Appendicem oder Erklärung seines Fünften Theils Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, und hernachgedruckten und beygelegten Octav-Blättleins, in welchen Er, Glauber, ehrliche Leute Vndancks zur Ungebühr beschuldiget, und sonstn Ehrenrührig antastet. Womit remonstriret wird, Dafs Glauber vielmehr das Contrarium zu überführen, und er selber redliche Leute in seinen gerühmten Remonstrationen hintergangen, wider besser Wissen und Gewissen ungebührliche Reverse selbigen abgenöthiget, und so fort selbselbsten an seinen promissen untreu worden, darin sein Vorgeben aus bloßen Bley oder Bley-Ertz ☉ und ☌ mit grossem Nutzen zu bringē, nebenst seinem Alkcahest, Auro potabili, und anderm mehr, gantz falsch befunden worden : Jedermännlichen vor dergleichen Unwarheit nachrichtlich zu warnen.

GRÜNDLICHE Widerlegung. *Continued.*

Gott zu Ehren
Das Böse zu verwehren
Und sich redlich zu nehren.

von

C. D. M. A. S.

Einem Liebhabern gegründeter Philosophischer Schriften, welcher der Warheit
Freund, und der betrieglichen Alchymisterey Feind. Zu Leipzig in Druck geben
Anno MDC LXI.

GRULING (PHILIP).

D. O. M. A. Philippi Grulingii Stolbergensis Medici Florilegium Chymicum, hoc est, Libellus Insignis de quorundam Medicamentorum Chymicorum, utpote; Essentiarum, Magisteriorum, Extractorum, Salium, Tincturarum, Florum, Crocorum, Oleorum, Spirituum, Fæcularum, Balsamorum, Aquarum, Pulverum, &c. verâ Præparatione, recto Usu & certa Dosi, multis exemplis, observationibusq; illustratus, & tali ordine dispositus, ut in curandis morbis cuilibet Medico cumulatè sufficiat.

Cato, Utilium rerum scientia non est premenda, sed per manus tradenda.
Lipsiæ, Impensis Gothofredi GrosI Bibliopolæ. Anno M.DC.XXXI

12°. Pp. [24] 476 [27, 1 blank].

Gruling, or Grüling, was born in 1593 at Stolberg in the Harz. He was conrector at Nordhausen, studied medicine at a later age than usual, and rendered distinguished service to Nordhausen in 1626 during the plague. The year following he settled at Stolberg, and became the Count's physician and Bürgermeister. He died in 1667 (1666), aged 74. He was the author of several works.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 405.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 912.
Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Yyy 2 verso, Ann. 1666.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 533.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 364.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 180.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 578.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 423.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 562.

The above is the first edition of the *Florilegium*, and it appeared again in 1644, 1665, 4°. In these mention is made of peruvian bark.

Curatium dogmatico-Hermeticarum centuria prima, Lips. 1638, enlarged with other six 'centuriæ,' Northusæ, 1662, 4°; Lipsiæ, 1668, 4°. The others are medical, and do not refer to chemistry. His collected works: *Opera Omnia in quatuor Tomos distributa*, Lips. 1680, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 598.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. 392.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 528.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 288.
Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1835, II. ii. p. 635.
Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 483.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 668.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 349.

GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

Tractätlein vom Blut der Natur.

See BRUMMET (CHRISTOPH).

See also GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS).

Christoph Grummet was Kunckel's assistant in Dresden, and in the belief that Kunckel had discovered transmutation was annoyed that he had not perceived the process, and thereupon proceeded to slander Kunckel in a way which caused him much trouble. Kunckel gave afterwards a full account of the affair. Grummet attacked him in

his tract, *Vom Nitro oder Blut der Natur*. Dresden, 1677, 4°; Wittenberg, 1678, 8°; with a vindication, Leipzig, 1679, 8°; and he wrote *Sol non sine veste*, Rothenburg, 1685, 12°, against Orschall. Weigel gives the authors name as Brummet and says that the form Grummet is due to a misprint.

GRUMMET (CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

Kunckel, *Laboratorium Chymicum*, 1716, p. 606; 1722, p. 606.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 290.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicae*, 1732, p. 63.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 354-533.

Weigel, *Einleitung zur allgemeinen Scheidekunst*, 1788, i. p. 372.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 186.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 450, 454.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 372.

GRUND SÄTZE.

See HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

GRUNDTLICHER Bericht, was die warhafftige Kunst Alchemia jnnhaltē und vermag, in Via universali et particulari.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 163.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, 1708-1718, p. 479.

GUALDUS (FRIDERICUS).

[Schreiben des Gualdi an D. C. von R. und an Herrn N. N.]

See CHYMIPHILUS (J. J.), *Der wahren chymischen Weisheit Offenbarung*, 1720, pp. 104-142.

Gualdi, Gualdo, Gualdus, Fridericus or Ludovicus, is considered an Italian by some, by others a German with the name Friedrich or Ludwig Walter.

He was resident at Venice in 1680 or thereby, and though he made no show he was able to assist a noble family to put mines, which they were unable to carry on, into a prosperous condition. A mutual inclination sprang up between him and the daughter, but the obstacle to their union lay in his not belonging to the same class of society. This was got over, however, by his giving or lending to the Republic a large sum of money which seems to have conferred on him the requisite rank, but nothing more is recorded either about the marriage or the money. Gualdus was known to possess a small but very fine collection of pictures. The nobleman, according to another account, a painter and critic, examining the collection, came upon a portrait obviously intended for Gualdus, which he at once recognised as the work of Titian, who died in 1576. Gualdus did not deny the fact, but gave no explanation, and left Venice the following morning, so that the mystery remained unsolved. Nothing more was heard of him, but he is alluded to in the *Compass der Weisen*, 1782, as being still alive, and nearly 600 years old. When he was in Venice, a couple of centuries earlier, he seemed a

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 112 (refers to the preceding book, and discusses the probability of Gualdus' story).

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 262.
Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 180.

Cohausen, *Hermippus Redivivus*, English translation, London, 1748, p. 84.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 86. (Fictuld's account does not tally with the current

man of middle age, though he asserted that he was much older, and the portrait apparently represented him as he then was, though it must have been painted more than a century previously.)

The narrative is told with various embellishments, but there seems to have been some foundation for it, as the existence of a person with these pretensions was currently reported at the time.

The prose of the romance is furnished by the work quoted by Gmelin: "Der entlarvte Gualdus sive Frid. Gualdus ex se ipso mendacii et imposturæ convictus, das ist, ausführlicher Beweifs, dafs dasjenige, was von einem 400 jährigen Venetianischen Edelmann und seiner Medicin vorgegeben wird, mehr für eine Fabel als wahrhafte Geschichte zu halten." This seems to have accompanied Gmelin's copy of the *Communication* (see the following), but I have not met with it.

Communication einer vortreflichen Chymischen Medicin, Kraft welcher . . . der berühmte Venetianische Edelmann Fridericus Gualdus, sein Leben auff 400. Jahr zu diesen unsern Zeiten conservirt, und kürzlich noch Anno 1688. zu Venedig zu sehen gewesen. Augsburg, 1700. 12°. Pp. [60, including a portrait of Gualdus] 94 [2 blank]. This is said to be translated from precious English and Italian mss. The second part contains the letters to and from Gualdus, above mentioned.

one, and he speaks of two persons of the same name.)

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 502.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 334.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 464.

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 17.

Jennings, *The Rosicrucians*, 1870, p. 23 (adapted from Cohausen).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 101.

GUBBIO.

See QUATTRAMI DA GUBBEO.

GÜLDENE (Das) Flüß.

See MÖGLIN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

GÜLDENE (Die) Hoffnung, wie dieselbe von denen sich selbst-angebenden Alchymisten, oder Hern-Goldmachern, in dem Herten derer Gold-Begierigen gezeuget; Durch vergebliche Unkosten in dem Laboratorio ernähret: In süßen Träumen ausgebohren: Am Ende aber, und auff der Capelle als eine Nichts-würdige Asche u. Thorheit erkannt wird. Allen denen, so würrklich mit der Alchymisterey schwanger gehen, oder gar in der Geburts-Arbeit schwitzen, zur Überlegung vorgestellet von Einem Liebhaber der wahren Weisheit. Anno 1721.

Without place and printer's name.

4°. Pp. 31 [1 blank].

GÜLDENE (Die) Rose.

See v. (J. R.).

GÜLDENE (Das) Vlies.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIVS).

GÜLDENER (Ein) Tractat vom Philosophischen Steine. Von einem noch Lebenden, doch vngenanten Philosopho den Filiis Doctrinæ zur Lehre, den Fratibus aureæ Crucis aber zur Nachrichtung beschrieben. Anno M.DC.XXV.

4°. Pp. 11-66. Vignette.

This is a tract taken out of the German translation of the *Museum Hermeticum*. For the Latin version: *Tractatus aureus de lapide philosophico*, see MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 1.

GÜLDENFALK (SIEGMUND HEINRICH).

Sammlung von mehr als hundert wahrhaften Transmutations-geschichten, oder ganz ausserordentlich merkwürdige Beyspiele von Verwandlung der Metallen in Gold oder Silber nebst der Art und Weise wie damit verfahren worden. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Siegmund Heinrich Güldenfalk. Fürstl. Hessen-Darmstädtischen Ober-Landkommissair. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Joh. Georg. Fleischer. 1784.

8°. Pp. xxxvi. 443 [1 blank].

A volume of the von Schönfeldsche Lesebibliothek.

Güldenfalk left the Hesse-Darmstadt service and retired in 1780 to Frankfurt a. M. and then to Homburg an der Höhe. He died in Sept. 1787, but his age is not recorded. He published a

Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer, 1785, p. 402 (an unfavourable notice, taking the compiler to task for his uncritical method).

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1804, iv. p. 457.

metrical translation of the Psalms, Frankfurt, 1783, 8°, and *Die himmlische und hermetische Perle, oder die göttliche und natürliche Tinktur der Weisen*, Frankf. 1785, 8°.

Schnieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 549, 595.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 562, 1418-19.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 89.

GÜNTHER (SIMON).

Hortulus Sanitatis Amoenissimus. Hoc est: de Tuenda et Conservanda Bona Valetudine omnibus Literatis et Peregrinantibus Libellus accommodatissimus & maximè necessarius, in lucem editus cum Indice locupletissimo a Simone

GÜNTHER (SIMON). *Continued.*

Günthero Gransoviensi Marchico. In Nobili Spira, Typis Augustini Scheideri, Impensis Authoris, & Heliæ Kembachij. Anno M.DC.VIII.

12°. Pp. 155 [1 blank]; Index [11, 1 blank].

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 971.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 405.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 403.

GUERRE des Chevaliers.

See ANCIENNE (L') Guerre des Chevaliers.

GÜTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

See GUTMANN (AEGIDIUS).

GUIBERT (NICOLAS).

Alchymia Ratione et Experientia ita demum viriliter impugnata & expugnata, vnâ cum suis fallacijs & deliramentis, quibus homines imbubinârat: vt nunquam imposterum se erigere valeat. Auctore Nicolao Guiberto, Lotharingo, Doctore Medico. Item de Balsamo, eiusque lachrymæ quod Opobalsamum dicitur, Natura, Viribus & Facultatibus admirandis.

Sapientum finis, Sapientiæ communicatio.

Argentorati. Impensis Lazari Zetzneri Bibliopolæ. M.DC.III.

8°. Pp. [16] 104. Zetzner's emblem with the motto: Scientia Immutabilis.

The tract 'de Balsamo' is separately paged and has a separate title and signatures so that it might go by itself—except that it is mentioned in the other title:—

De Balsamo, eiusque Lachrymæ, quod Opobalsamum dicitur, natura, viribus & facultatibus admirandis. Per Nicolaum Guibertum Doctorem medicum Lotharingum. Argentorati, Impensis Lazari Zetzneri, M.DC.III.

Pp. [4] 18 [2 blank].

Guibertus was born about 1547 at St. Nicolas de Port in Lorraine, studied medicine and graduated about 1570. He travelled for many years in France, Spain, Italy and Germany, and practised in Casteldurante and Rome. He at first believed in transmutation and worked in the laboratory of Cardinal Granvelle, viceroy of the two Sicilies, and for the Cardinal of Augsburg translated German works by Paracelsus into Latin. In Naples he was associated with Baptista Porta and Pizimenti, In 1579, under Pope Gregory XIII., he was appointed inspector-general of druggists' shops in the states

of the Church. He returned to his native country and lived at Vancoeurs. Having completely changed his views and considering that transmutation was impossible and that the pursuit of it led to poverty and want, he wrote his books against Alchemy, and criticised his former friends who believed in it. He died at Vancoeurs about 1620. In addition to the above he wrote: *Assertio de murrhinis, sive de iis quæ murrhino nomine exprimuntur*, Francof. 1597, 12°, and *De interitu Alchemiæ metallorum transmutatoriæ tractatus aliquot*, Tulli, 1614, 5°.

Schenckins, *Bibliotheca Medica*, p. 416.
Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis, Libri duo*, 1637, p. 370.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 108.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 834.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 177.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, I. ii. p. 536.
Jacob Leupolds Prodomus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ, 1732, p. 63.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (i. 5. 2. 13), p. 938
(De Murrhinis poculis dissertatio, Francof. 1579, (sic) 8°).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 367

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 181.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 906.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 390.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 398.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 562.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1673.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 544.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 357.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 126; 1869, ii. p. 121.

Biographie Universelle, 1857, xviii. p. 85.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1859, xxii. col. 517.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 975.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1885, ii. p. 693.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xi. p. 454.

GUIDIUS (JOANNES).

De Mineralibus Tractatus in Genere Ioannis Guidii Senioris Patritij Volterrani I. C. ætate sua celeberrimi, Libri Quatuor;

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|----------|---|
| In quorum I. agitur | { De Metallarijs. De Artificibus Metallorum. De Alchimis.} | | In III. | { De Moneta. De Thesauris. De rebus aureis, & argenteis. De Ornamentis. De Vestibus Auratis. |
| In II. | { De Metallis. De Auro, & Argento. De Gemmis. De Ferro, & Armis. De Salinis. | | In IIII. | { De Publica Vtilitate. De Priuata Vtilitate. |

Opus diu desideratum, à præclarissimis I. C. summis laudibus insignitum, nunc tandem temporis prima vice prælo diligenter submissum, & in lucem editum. Cum duobus Indicibus, vnus Titulorum, alter Rerum notabilium Superiorum Permissu, et Privilegio. Venetiis, M DC XXV. Apud Thomam Ballionum.

4°. Pp. [40] 208 (for 198) [2 blank] double columns. Title red and black.

There was apparently an earlier edition of this book published at Venice, 1618, 8°, and a later one at Frankfurt, 1627, 4°.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 109 (quotes the 1627 edition only).

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 596.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 537.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 63 (quotes three editions).

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1677.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 502.

Hoefel, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 339; 1869, ii. p. 322.

GUIDO DE MONTANOR.

See MONTANOR (GUIDO DE)

GUIRAUD (F.).

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), Traicté du Souldphre, 1629.

Guiraud was the translator.

GULDEN (Die) Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE).

GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS).

Theophori Gummertens Treuhertzige Notification-Schrift von Ursprung und Ende, das ist: Von der Generation und Vitrification derer Metallen, Mineralien und allerhand Steine, mit angehengter Berührung der Universal-Materia Lapid. Philosoph. aus einem einigen, geringen, iederman bekanten, und doch unerkanten Dinge, sambt andern raren Curiositäten, &c. Wie solche von dem Authore durch Gottes Gnade und unermüdeten Fleiß seithero untersucht, und bey viel hundert Proben im Feuer und sonst warhaffig befunden worden, &c. An alle redlichgesinnete Liebhaber der Edlen Chymia, bey dieser letzten fast gefährlichen Zeit, wohlmeinend abgelaßen,

GUMMERT (THEOPHORUS). *Continued.*

Im Jahr Christi, 1674. Dresden, In Verlegung Andreae Löfflers. Gedruckt durch Melchior Bergens, Churfl. Sächs. Hof-Buchdr. seel. nachgelassene Wittwe und Erben.

4°. Sigs. A4, B2, or pp. [12].

It seems to have been reissued in 1679. Leupold calls the author Theodor. Gmelin calls him Christoph Grummet (*q.v.*), or Gummert, or Brummet (*q.v.*), and quotes the present dissertation, but Leupold distinguishes C. Grummet from Theodor Gummert though their works appeared within five years of each other. It is possible that

they are identical, seeing that Christophorus and Theophorus have practically the same meaning, and could be used as synonyms, but so far as can be judged from their respective writings and from what is said about Grummet by Kunckel, they appear to be different.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 63.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 28.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 186.

GUT (Ein) Fundament, oder Tractat vom Philosophischen Stein.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 227.

GUTMANN (ÆGIDIUS).

Offenbahrung | Göttlicher | Majestat.

The above title is printed in large letters in the middle of the page, and is enclosed by four ornamental lines. Above the title is the following:

Augustin. de utilitate credendi, | Nemini dubium est, omnes homines aut stultos aut sapi- | entes. Nunc autem sapientes voco, non cordatos & inge- | niosos homines, sed eos quibus est, quanta in esse homini | potest ipsius hominis Deiq; firmissimè per- | cepta cogni- | tio: atq; huic cognitioni vita & mores | congruunt. |

To the sinister side of the title, printed perpendicularly along the page:

Mar. Ficin. in Plat. |
Animæ forma intima et divi- |
na solis divinis cognita. |

Below the title:

Parac. in Philos. Sagac. lib. i. cap. 2. |

Der Philosophus soll das am ersten betrachten, von wan- | nen der Mensch komme und den andern den Eckstein legen. Dem- | nach der Theologus, damit er wisse, was der Leib und das tödliche | in ihm und das ewige sey, damit er denselben nicht zum Teuffel ver- | damme. Und der Jurist, damit er wisse, wie der Mensch nicht eine | Sau sey sondern eine edle Creatur, darnach ihn wisse als einen | Menschen, nicht als ein Kalb zu uhrtheilen. Und der Medicus soll | diesen Anfang auch wissen, daß er ihn nicht wie ein Vieh in die | Fleisch-Banck gebe, sondern bedencke Göttliches Bildnis | recht, wie der Artzney mit zu fahren. |

On the dexter side of the title also printed perpendicularly along the page:

Bernh. sup. Cant. Ser. 41. |
Divina sunt, & nisi expertis |
prorsus incognita quæ |
effamur. |

This title-leaf is followed by the 'Elenchus Capitem,' and then by the other fly-title as follows:

Offenbahrung Göttlicher Majestät, Darinn angezeigt wird: Wie Gott der Herr anfänglich sich allen seinen Geschöpfen mit Worten und Wercken geoffenbahret, und wie er alle seine Wercke, derselben Art, Eigenschaft, Kraft und Würckung in kurze Schrift artlich verfasst, und solches alles dem ersten Menschen, den er selbst nach seiner Bildnis geschaffen, überreichet: Welches dann bis dahin gelanget ist: Hiebevord fast vor 60. Jahren auf vielfältiges Suchen ediret, und aniezo, weils so rar und theuer, daßs auch ein Exemplar vor 30. 40. Thahr. verkauft, und fast nicht zu erhalten gewesen, nunmehr gleichfals auff so vielfältiges Begehren, sonderlich für Gnadenhungerige, Weisheit-suchende, Kunst-begierige, Gott-liebende und himmlisch-gesinnte Kinder Gottes wieder aufgeleget, und zwar also, daßs es nicht nur nach fleissiger Revision von sehr vielen und grossen Haupt-Druck-Fehlern gebessert. sondern auch mit angefügten unterschiedenen Anmerkungen vermehret.

Without date, place and printer's name.

4°. Title pp. [2], Elenchus Capitem [32]; second title and preliminary matter [40], Text, 530, Index [24]; Text 514, Index [28].

GUTMANN (ÆGIDIUS). *Continued.*

Gutmann (by some called Guetmann, and Guthmann) lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, but very little is known about him. Up to his twentieth year he studied arts and philosophy, and then went to the University, but perceiving the emptiness of the current topics, he travelled and saw that even the common people were better instructed. Yet he returned to the University, till a book entitled *Falnad* came into his hands, which he read and pondered with diligence, and from it learned the loftiness of the Divine Majesty, and then for the third time he visited the different Universities where he heard discourses not on theosophical but on heathenish and devilish writings.

His own book, presumably the result of all his study and experience, was written in 1575. The author was living in Swabia about 1580, and was well known in Augsburg in 1584. The dedication of the book to Duke Frederick V., Count Palatine on the Rhine, is dated "Franckfurt am Mayn, ipsis Nondinis Vernalibus Anno 1619," and this, the first edition, is said to have been published at Amsterdam after his death. This edition had become so rare that some sixty years later (as the present title states) it was reprinted, the editor being Heinrich Ammersbach, pastor at Halberstadt. It has neither place nor date, but it is said to have appeared at Frankfurt a. M., or, according to Schelhorn, at Halberstadt, in 1675. There is no evidence of this in the present copy so far as I can perceive.

The ascription of the work to Gutmann is due to what is said in the *Echo*.

Sperber, *Echo der von Gott hocherleuchteten Fraternitet des löblichen Ordens R. C.*, Dantzig, 1616, Præf. ad Lect., p. 12. (Contains a review of Gutmann.)

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690-91.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 34, No. lii.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 90. (A laudatory notice.)

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historium literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. pp. 413-18 (b).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 168-176. (Roth-Scholtz gives a brief notice of the author, and a summary of the contents, and calls it an excellent book.)

Schelhorn, *Amoenitates Literariæ*, 1730, iii. p. 166; 1726, v. p. 292.

Zedler, *Universal Lexicon*, 1731, xi. col. 1473.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (ii. 2. 3. 8), p. 165; (iii. 1. 11. 7), p. 322; (iii. 5. 1. 6), p. 554.

Theophilus Sincerus, *Nachrichten von lauter alten und raren Büchern*, 1732, iv.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, p. 570.

Unschuldige Nachrichten, v. J. 1738, 3ter Beitr. p. 387.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741, ii. p. 321.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 279.

Reimmann who gives the preceding account the author, points out the close resemblance of ideas and language to those of Paracelsus, but does not quote at all accurately Gutmann's verse of Genesis, I. 1-5, which forms the text of twenty-four books of commentary constituting work. Reimmann concludes by repeating Morren's remark, that Gutmann propounds a great number of problems, but does not give a solution of them. Corrodi calls him a pupil of Paracelsus.

Stolle's criticism is that the commentary is of illuminating the words of Moses only on them. He is very bitter about this and his writings, and says that he calculated on less something from it, but was shamefully deceived. Hoefer's remark is that Gutmann speaks of creation as if he had been an eye-witness of it.

He is said to have been a Rosicrucian, if not actual founder of the order, and that in any anticipations of their doctrines are to be found his book. Gmelin says that he hardly deserves place in the history of chemistry.

Every one emphasises the rarity of both editions. That of 1619 was so rare that as much as ducats had been given for it. Stolle says there is a copy of it in the Library of Jena University, the second edition, which is said to be a line for and page for page reprint, I have seen an exact copy, and there is one in the British Museum.

A book entitled: *Abgenöthigte Lehr- u. Schrifft wider den gutmannischen Offenbahr Patron*, Hamburg, 1677, 8°, which I have not seen, is apparently a criticism of or reply to Gutmann's book.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1743, i. p. 685.

Vogt, *Catalogus . . . Librorum rariorum*, 1743, p. 499.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1751, col. 1287.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 3.

H. Corrodi, *Kritische Geschichte des Chymie*, 1783, iii. p. 289.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1783, pp. 496, 604 ("a strange and little known by an alchemist and ghost-seer").

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Hi- der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 43, 44, 86, 90, 91, 101.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 557.

Murr, *Ueber den wahren Ursprung der R- kreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 45.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 83.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, iii. p. 527.

Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 1869, ii. p. 125.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freymaurerei*, 1849, No. 2567.

Graesse, *Trésor de Livres rares*, 1862, p. 187.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, i. p. 226.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 212; ii. p. 226.

GUTWASSER (BENEDICT).

Aus dem aufrichtigen Glaubensbekenntniß, 1728.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 41.

H. (C. G.).

Eines wahren Adepti besondere Geheimnisse von der Alchymie zum Gebrauch und Nutzen denen Liebhabern herausgegeben und mit Figuren erläutert von C. G. H. Drefsden, bey Johann Nicolaus Gerlach 1757.

8°. Pp. [12] 276. Index [20]. 14 Symbolical engravings of Chemical Operations.

This anonymous treatise is divided into ten books with distinctive titles :

1. Mercurius redivivus, p. 1.
2. Catholicon Physicorum, p. 25.
3. Venus Vitriolata . . . nec non Mars Victoriosus, p. 43.
4. Elixir seu Medicinæ Vitæ, p. 63.
5. Saturnus Saturatus, p. 85.
6. Metamorphosis Lapidum ignobilium, in Gemmas quasdam pretiosas, p. 117.
7. Alchymia Complementum et Perfectio, p. 135.
8. Auslegung der dunklen Wörter, &c., p. 163.

9. Marsilius Ficinus, Vom Stein der Weisen, p. 183.

10. Nuysement, Tractat von dem wahren geheimen Salz der Philosophen, und allgemeinen Weltgeiste, p. 233.

It is therefore neither more nor less than a translation of Samuel Norton's tracts, *q. v.*

Compare Vigilantius de Monte Cubiti, *Dreyfaches Hermetisches Kleblatt*, Nürnberg, 1667, which includes the tracts contained in this volume.

Of the present work there is a copy in the Ouvaroff collection.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1474.

H. (E.).

Ein ausführlicher Tractat, von philosophischen Werck des Steins der Weisen, durch eine Jungfer E. H. genannt, Anno 1574. geschrieben. Samt einer gründlichen Untersuchung und Entdeckung, der Art und Eigenschafft des Goldes : Worinnen nicht allein die wahre Materie desselben wohl vernemlich entdeckt, sondern auch die Handlung seiner Bearbeitung treulich angewiesen wird, imgleichen die Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis in vielen, auch sonst noch einige tunckle Sprüche der Philosophen, sonderbahr gedeutet und erkläret werden. Dabey angefüget: Ein Catalogus Librorum Kabalisticorum. Hamburg, zufinden bey Gottfried Liebezeit, 1702.

8°. Pp. [8] containing the title, on the reverse of which is the interpretation of the "Amaritudinis Poculum," and preface; pp. 3-44, the first tract; pp. 45-98, the second tract; and pp. 99-102, the catalogue of cabalistic books. The second tract has a title-page which repeats the second part of the above title.

We are not informed who the lady was who in 1574 composed the present little tract. The second is also anonymous. The list of cabalistic and magic books contains the titles of 69 MSS. which were on sale at Leipzig in 1614 for 16000 imperials. Amongst other items it contains: No. 50, *Magia Kiramidis (sic)*, a famous book of magic which was afterwards edited by Rivinus and printed in

1638, and was then translated into English. The Catalogus was reprinted by Semler, and the present work is quoted by him. The authoress, however, was unknown to him; he thinks it is a translation from the French, and the other tract from the Latin, which will be found in the *Theatrum Chemicum*, although the two versions differ widely from one another.

Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 118; 1787, ii. p. 55.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1432.

H. (I. C.).

Des Hermes Trismegists wahrer alter Naturweg. Oder: Geheimniß wie die große Universaltinctur ohne Gläser, auf Menschen und Metalle zu bereiten. Herausgegeben von einem ächten Freymäurer I. C. H. Mit vier Kupfern. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhme. 1782.

8°. Pp. viii. [1, 1 blank], 100.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 645-646. p. 679.

Von der Natur und Kunst. Ein Danksagungsschreiben an den erleuchteten Verfasser des hermetischen A. B. C. von einem Christlich gesinnten Hermetischen Lehrjünger. Nebst einem Auszuge aus etlichen sehr rar gewordenen deutlich und aufrichtig abgefaßten Werken des berühmten neuesten wahren Adepten, Hermann Fictulds. Als ein Ergänzungsstück zum Hermetischen A. B. C. von Adamah Booz. Leipzig, 1781. verlegt Adam Friedrich Böhme.

8°. Pp. [16] 208.

The extracts are from the following works of Fictuld:

1. Das edle Perlein, 1734, p. 63.

2. Das allgemeine natürliche Chaos, p. 102.

3. Das Gespräche zwischen Mascos, Agos und einem Filius (*sic*) Hermetis, p. 130.

4. Aus dem Hermetischen Triumphbogen: Cabala mystica naturæ, 1741, p. 142. Occulta occultissime, 1748, p. 185.

Adamah Booz is the pseudonym of Adam Melchior Birkholz (*q.v.*).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1511.

H. (J. F.), S.

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDRICH), Suecus.

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

H. (L. C.), P. T.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH).

HAAS (JOHANN CONRAD).

See CREILING (JOHANN CONRAD), *Dissertatio de Aureo Vellere, Sectio IV.*, 1739.

HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED).

Grundriß der Experimentalchemie zum Gebrauch bey dem Vortrage derselben, von Karl Gottfried Hagen, der Arzneigelahrtheit Doctor und Professor, Königl. Preufsischem Hofapotheker, dem Röm. Kaiserl. Akademie der Naturforscher und der Berlinischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft Mitglied. Mit 4 Tabellen. Königsberg und Leipzig, bey Gottlieb Lebrecht Hartung, 1786.

8°. Pp. xvi. 389 [14, 1 blank]. Vignette.

Vom Braunstein, und dessen erdig alkalischen Theile.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i. p. 217.

The above work went through several editions. The first, 1786; the second, 1791; the fourth, 1815. Hagen wrote also *Grundsätze der Chemie*, Königsberg, 1796, 8°. A dissertation on the water at Thorn, in Latin, Regiomonti, 1788, 4°; in German, Königsberg, 1789, 4°; *Lehrbuch der Apotheker-Kunst*, Königsberg, 1778, 8°, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1792, 1821, and papers in the *Nova Acta Academiae Naturæ Curiosorum*, before the 'Naturforschende Freunde' at Berlin, in *Crell's Annalen* and in other journals.

The author was born at Königsberg, 24 Dec., 1749, and was Hofapotheker. He became Docent in 1775, extraordinary Professor, 1779; ordinary,

HAGEN (KARL GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

1788, in the Medical Faculty; in 1804 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1807 Professor of Chemistry, Physics, and Natural History in the Philosophical Faculty in the University there. He died at Königsberg, 2 March, 1829. His elder brother

C. E. Weigel, *Grundrifs der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, ii. 407 (§ 1022, d5).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 288, 399, 568, 587, 625, 656, 726, 754.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 506.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 16.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 117; 1847, iv. pp. 35, 38.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 641, 730, 827.

Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences*

and a grandson, both chemists, and a nephew, an engineer, were all natives of Königsberg.

The *Lehrbuch der Apotheker Kunst* had great influence on the art in Germany.

et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir, 1859, ii. p. 6.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 992.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 340 (article by Ladenburg).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 776; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 680.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 21.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 13.

HAHN (JOHANN DAVID), *Præses.*

See VOLTELEN (FLORIS JACOBUS), *Respondens.*

Hahn, though a native of Germany, having been born at Heidelberg, 9 July, 1729, spent the greater part of his life in Holland. He was a doctor of medicine of Leyden, and in 1753 was appointed professor of philosophy, physics, astronomy, and in 1759 of botany and chemistry at Utrecht. Afterwards, in 1775, he went to Leyden as professor of medicine. He died there 19 March, 1784. Haller speaks of him as 'vir illustris et noster olim amicus.' He wrote a few papers on chemical subjects:

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 488.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 472.

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. pp. 490; ii. 472.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1735.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 712.

Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1805, v. p. 65.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 304, 370.

'Diss. de efficacia mixtionis in mutandis corporum voluminibus,' Lugd. Bat. 1751, 4°; *Comm. Lips.*, i. p. 648;

'Oratio de Chemiæ cum Botanica conjunctione utili et pulchra,' Ultraj. 1759, 4° ('Oratio viri egregii,' Haller);

'Oratio de Mathesi et Chemia, earumque mutuo auxilio,' Ultraj. 1768, 4°;

and some papers on mathematics. He also translated Watt's Logic into Latin.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 20.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 993.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1807, viii. p. 85.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 779.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 29.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 17.

HAIMO.

Epistola de quatuor Lapidibus philosophicis, materiam suam ex minore mundo desumentibus.

See SENDIVOGIUS (MICHAEL), *Epilogus in Novum Lumen Chymicum Orthelii*, 1624, p. 177.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 497.

The authorities seem disposed to accept without demur the statement that the author of this tract was the Haimo who flourished in the ninth century. According to the accounts he was an Anglo-Saxon, a connection of Bede's, a pupil of Alcuin's and a schoolfellow and friend of Rhabanus Maurus, and a Benedictine Monk. He became reader of theology at Fulda in 822, in 839 teacher at Corbey and Hirschfeld, but not Abbot, and in 840 bishop of Halberstadt.

He entrusted the administration of the cathedral to an officer called Ruodger, whose residence and property near Halberstadt grew into the village of Haim or Hoym, from which the noble family of von Hoym may have been derived.

He also founded the monastery of S. Wipertus on the Bode (now dissolved), which is said to have led to the building of the neighbouring town of Quedlinburg. Into it he introduced Benedictine monks, who had been formerly pupils of his own at Hirschfeld, and made his school friend Rhabanus Maurus provost, after he had been driven out of Fulda by the refractory monks there. Of the monastery nothing remains except the tiny but impressive crypt of the church, now enclosed by a range of farm buildings.

He placed a fine library in the cathedral at Halberstadt, but it probably perished in the fire of 1179. Haimo died at Halberstadt, 27 (28) March, 853.

HAIMO. *Continued.*

He wrote commentaries on almost all the books of the Old and New Testaments, homilies on the Gospels, summer and winter homilies, and a number of other works, some of which have been printed, though most of them appear to be still in manuscript.

In the list of his works, at all events as given by Pits, nothing appears relative to any subject but theology and religion, and it may be doubted not only if the present work be by Haimo, but if alchemy was cultivated to any extent in Germany at that time. It may be doubted with still greater emphasis if alchemy—allowing that it were cultivated then—had been studied to such an extent and the possible sources of the *materia prima* had been examined so exhaustively that the suggestion

of a new source contained in the present tract could have been possibly made. It was only at a late date in the development of the pursuit, and when everything else had been tried in vain, that the alchemists at their wit's end turned to the material supposed to be described in this tract. To me the tract appears spurious, not by Haimo, but recent; certainly not of the ninth century, more likely of the seventeenth. Against its authenticity also is the fact that it did not appear in print till it was included in the sixth volume of the *Theatrum Chemicum*. If it had been known and considered of value by the older alchemists in the sixteenth century it could hardly have escaped including in some of the collections that were then in circulation.

- Nazari, *Della Tramutatione Metallica Sogni tre*, 1599, p. 139 (just mentions the book).
 Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus*, 1619, p. 146 (Ann. 753).
 Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, p. 111.
 Joh. Andreas Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrina et scriptis viroorum*, Wittebergæ, 1654, p. 92.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 180.
 Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina medie et infimæ Etatis*, 1735, Lib. viii. p. 543 (the alchemical tract is not mentioned).
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xii. col. 950 (and references).

- Cave, *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia literaria*, 1743, ii. p. 28, Ann. 841.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1415.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 85.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopædie*, 1808, 2te Section, iii. p. 264.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 116.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. col. 121.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 335; 1866, i. p. 354.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 156, 184, 233.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1147.

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON).

See PHARMACOPEA Helvetica, 1771.

Haller was born at Berne, 16 Oct., 1708, studied medicine at Tübingen in 1723, and at Leyden under Boerhaave in 1725, and was capped M.D. there in 1727. He visited London and Paris, proceeded to Basel, where he lectured on anatomy, and reached Berne about 1729, where he began practice as a physician, for which, however, he had no special liking. In 1734 he was made professor of anatomy, a theatre was built for him, and he gave lectures and demonstrations on this subject. The University of Göttingen having been founded in 1736, Haller was invited to become professor of anatomy, botany, and surgery, and after some hesitation he accepted the post which he occupied till 1753. He then resigned on account of his health, and returned to Berne, where he was appointed Ammann and filled various offices in the State. He died 12 Dec., 1777.

No man had a greater reputation in Europe than Haller, and he received all the honors that were to be had. He was preëminent as an anatomist, physiologist, and botanist, a man of affairs and of administrative capacity, one of the most voluminous and successful of medical writers, distinguished as a poet and literary man, and the greatest of medical bibliographers. His classified catalogues of the literature of anatomy, botany, medicine, and surgery, in ten volumes, 4°, 1771-1788, accompanied by abstracts, estimates, and criticisms, represent prodigious labour and reading, and an unrivalled knowledge of the history of those subjects. They are of the greatest value even now for the study of the history of medicine.

Haller, however, was not a chemist, hardly even a pharmacist, still one cannot but regret that he did not complete his set of bibliographies by a *Bibliotheca Chemica*.

- Jacob Brucker, *Pinacotheca Scriptorum nostra Etate Literis illustrium Decas IV.*, August. Vindel., 1745.
 Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 513, No. 560.
 Pütter, *Versuch einer academischen Gelehrten-Geschichte von der Georg-Augustus Universität zu Göttingen*, 1765, i. p. 89; 1788, ii. p. 39.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. pp. 694-731, & passim.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. pp. 433-442.
 Jean Senebier, *Eloge historique d'Albert de Haller . . . avec un Catalogue complet de ses Œuvres*, à Geneve, 1778, 8°, pp. 104.
 Gottlieb Emanuel von Haller, *Bibliothek der Schweizer-Geschichte*, 1785, ii. Nos. 882-906 (works

on his life), (see the Index of vols. i. and ii. for other works).

- Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1742.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1788, vi. p. 416.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 367, 414.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 18.
 Condorcet, *Oeuvres*, An. xiii. (1804), i. pp. 365-419.
 Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1805, v. p. 86 (and references).
 Vicq d'Azyr, *Eloges historiques*, An. xiii. (1805), ii. pp. 304-351.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 292.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xvii. p. 59.

HALLER (ALBRECHT VON). *Continued.*

- Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xvii. *sub voce*.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. pp. 38-63 (article by Jourdan and Boisseau, with a long account of his writings).
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1827, 2te Sect. i. pp. 292-304 (article by Seiler).
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 69, &c., &c.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, iii. i. pp. 11-31.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1849, ii. p. 258.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. pp. 361-366.
 Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 533, 656, 662, 862.
 Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir*, 1859, ii. p. 9, and the drawing of a medal.
 Rudolf Wolff, *Biographien zur Kulturgeschichte der Schweiz*, 1859, Zweiter Cyclus, pp. 105-146, portrait.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1003.
 Figuier, *Vies des Savants illustres* (Savants du xviii^e Siècle), 1879, p. 264.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1879, x. p. 420 (article by Blösch, with references).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 561, &c., &c.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 795; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 704.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4^eme Série, xii. p. 72.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 31.

HALLEY (EDMUND).

Erzehlungen von denen Winden.

See DREBBEL (CORNELIUS), Tractat oder Abhandlung von Natur und Eigenschafft der Elementen, 1723, p. 65.

- Halley, son of a soap-boiler, was born at Haggerston, 29 Oct., 1656. His fame rests on his astronomical work, but he wrote one or two papers on chemical subjects, as on the saltness of the sea. He was professor of geometry at Oxford, 1703-20.
 Secretary of the Royal Society, 1713-21, Astronomer Royal, 1719, and Foreign Associate of the French Academy, 1729. He died at Greenwich, 14 Jan., 1742, aged 86.
 Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 181.
Biographia Britannica, 1757, iv. pp. 2494-2520.
 Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 497.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 105 ('celebris mathematicus campanam urinariam descripsit').
 Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . su . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1756.
 Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 25.
 Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xvii. p. 71.
 Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xvii. *sub voce*.
 Wood, *Athene Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1820, iv. col. 536.
 Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, *passim*.
 Grant, *History of Physical Astronomy*, 1852, p. 102, & *passim*.
 Allibone, *A Critical History of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 771.
 Kluyskens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir*, 1859, ii. p. 10.
Dictionary of National Biography, 1890, xxiv. p. 104.

HALMALE (JOHAN FREDERIK VAN).

Merkurius Verheerlykt; Zynde een naukeurige verhandelinge van 't Begintzel, Aerd, Eigenschap en Uitwerkzelen van de Kwikzilver. Deszelfs kwaedaerdigheid, waer in die bestaet, aangewezen, en hoe die weg genomen en verbeterd kan werden. Zynde alsdan een Middel waer door vele sware en ongenezelike Ziektens (door bygebragte Experimenten bevestigd) gered zyn: Benevens dien ook aengetoond dat de Mercurius het ware onderwerp der Philosophen is. Door Johan Frederik van Halmale, Med Doct. tot Middelburg in Zéland. In Amsterdam, By Jan Ten Hoorn, Boekverkoper over 't Oude Heeren Logement. 1707.

8°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 246. Index [2]. Vignette with the motto: Myn Glas Loopt Ras.

- This work begins with a commendation of chemistry. Next follows its history, with brief notices of Geber, Lully, Arnaldus, Basil Valentin, Paracelsus, Bernhard, Sendivogius, v. Suchten, v. Helmont and his son, Philaletha, de Comitibus, Pantaleon. Then mercury and its compounds, of which the preparation, properties, and medical uses are discussed at length.
 Van der Aa merely mentions his name and books. Haller, and, after him, Gmelin quotes *Ontleeding over de Amsterdamse Apothek*, Amst. 1739 and 1762, 8°.

HALMALE (JOHAN FREDERIK VAN). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. p. 49.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 249.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. i. p. 120.

HALTEREN (NICOLAES VAN).

Princelijck Gheschenck, of Tractaet der Medicynen. In 't welck natuerlijck en grondich de Loffijcke en wytberoemde Konst van Ghenesinghe, de krachten van alle Cruyderen ende ghevassen, als oock Gommen, Hersen, Olyen, Extracten, Wateren, gheene uyt-ghesondert. Mitsgaeders de Compositien aller Medicamenten, en de Remedien teghens alle Krancheden, en Fenynen, die het Menschelicke gheslacht voorvallen, verhaelt vverden, en by experientie goedt bevonden zyn.

Hier is een Tractaet van de Alchymie voor de beminders Theophrasti Paracelsi by ghevoegt. Eerst beschreven door den Hoogh-gheleerden ende Experten Medicijn Nicolaes van Halteren, Dienaer des Godtlicken vvoorts binnen Hornaer. Ende nu tot eyghen kosten in 't licht ghebracht, door Johannem à Porta. t' Amstelredam, By Ian Evertsz. Cloppenborch, Boeckvercooper op 't Water in den vergulden Bybel, tegen over de Cooren-Beurs, 1633.

4°. Pp. [8] 190 [2 blank].

Paracelsus' Tract, p. 179. Haller (*Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 516) quotes this book, but gives the date 1623.

HAMMEN (LUDWIG VON).

Ludovici von Hammen, D. Medici Regii de Herniis Dissertatio Academica. Accedunt de Crocodilo ac Vesicæ Mendaci Calculo Epistolæ et Responsiones ad Magnificum atque Excellentissimum D. Carol. Drelincurtium Medicum Regium & Professorem Primarium Lugd. in Bat. longè Celeberrimum. Editio Tertia. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Cornelium Boutesteyn. M DC LXXXI.

12°. Pp. [12], 7-135, [1 blank].

This writer was a Prussian, born (at Danzig?) in 1652, studied medicine at Montpellier, and apparently took the degree of M.D. there. His thesis on the occasion was entitled: *Curriculum medicum Monspeliense pro doctoratus gradu*, Monsp., 1674, 4°. He became physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland. The above seems to be his only book, for a work on the History of

Danzig Physicians on which he was engaged was interrupted by his death, which took place 15 March, 1689. He has been credited by Matthiæ, Haller and others with having been the first to observe spermatozoa, but Haeser has shown that this is due to confusing him with Johann Ham, who was a student at Leyden at the same time and who really made the discovery in 1677.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 763.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 567.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 374.
Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1343.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 865.
Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 536.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 678 (Gedanensis vermiculorum spermaticorum inventor ab anno 1677).
Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 433.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 444.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 370 (his thesis).
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 69.
Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 250.
Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 334.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 811.
Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 1886, 4ème Série, xii. p. 167.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 43.

HANCOCKE (JOHN).

Vom gemeinen Wasser als dem besten Fiebermittel.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor.

John Hancock, D.D., an English clergyman, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, prebendary of Canterbury, chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, had studied medicine and was a great advocate for the use of water in fever. On this subject he wrote his book: *Febrifugum magnum*, or common water the best cure for fevers, London,

1722, 1723, 1724, 8°; 1726, 8°, 1772; French translation, by Nicéron: *Traité des vertus médicinales de l'eau commune*, Paris, 1725, 12°, 1730, 12°. He is commended for his accuracy in the statement of facts but he deprived them of their value by his inferences and criticisms of others views.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 446.

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 781 (mentions *Sermons*, ' &c.' 1697-1739, but not the present tract).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 648.
Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1884, v. p. 815; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 724.

HANNEMANN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Cato Chemicus *Tractatus quo Veræ ac Genuinæ Philosophiæ Hermeticæ, & Fucatæ ac Sophisticæ Pseudo Chemiæ & utriusque Magistrorum Characterismi accurate delineantur.* Hamburgi, Apud Gothofr. Liebernickel. Literis Brendekii. Anno 1690.

12°. Sigs. A to D in twelves, or, pp. [95, 1 blank].

This was published anonymously. Moller assigns it to Hannemann, and Kopp and other authorities do the same.

Cato Chemicus.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 368.

Nova & Accurata Methodus cognoscendi simplicia Vegetabilia juxta triplicem cognitionem 1. Grammaticam. 2. Philosophicam. 3. Medicam. { Galenicam. & Chemicam.

Neotericorum Philosophorum & Medicorum propriisque principiis superstructa, & curiosè adornata. Autore Johanne Ludovico Hannemann, Med. D. & Philosophiæ Naturalis Prof. Publ. Ordinar. in Alma Christian-Albertina. S. R. I. A. N. C. Collega.

Die rechte Hand des Höchsten kan alles endren. Psal. LXXVII. Vers. xi. KilonI, Literis & Sumptibus Joach. Reumanni, Acad. Typogr. 1677.

4°. Pp. [2, 2 blank] 148.

The author is accused by Schelhammer of having plagiarised in this treatise from Conring.

Joh. Ludovici Hannemanni D. & Philosophiæ Naturalis in Illustri Christian-Albertina Professoris Publici & Ordinarii: Leopoldinæ Societatis Collegæ Nestoris II. Ovum Hermetico-Paracelsico-Trismegistum. *i.e.* Commentarius Philosophico-Chemico-Medicus, in quandam Epistolam Mezahab dictam de Auro. Et Historia Philosophico-Chemico-Medica de eodem metallo nativo & artificiali. In quo et 108. Quæstiones Chemicæ ab Excellentiss. D. D. Morhofio propositæ ab Autore solvuntur. Omnia, juxta adeptæ Paracelsicæ & Eclecticæ Philosophiæ principia. Una cum Fasciculo Epistolarum ad quosdam nostri Seculi Medicos Celeberrimos, & Appendice Apologetico. Francofurti, Impensis Friderici Knochii, Anno M.DC.XCIV.

8°. Pp. [68] 440, 28 [14, 2 blank].

Epistola, p. 1. 108 Quæstiones, p. 251.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a list of references or a detailed description of various specimens, possibly including names of authors and dates.]

HAPPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER)

Cheragogia Hebraea de Auro Philosophico necdum cognito: Unde juxta facile percipi potest tum opus Universalissimum totius Monarchiae Chymicæ in Pugno Minerali: tum omnes in suo quique genere Universales ejusdem Regni Mineralis Lapides, Tincturæque particulares, cujus author, Nicolaus Niger Hapelius, Anagrammatizomenos. Accessit Tractatus Venceslai Lavini, Moravi, de Cælo Terrestri, &c. Marpurgi Cattorum, ex Officina Pseudolphi Hutveleckeri Anno MDLXXII.

8. Pp. [1-9], 20-223 [1 blank]. Every page is in a border.

HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER). *Continued.*

- Tractatus de Coelo Terrestri Venceslai Lavini, p. 97. Hapelius: Disquisitio Heliana de Metallorum transformatione, p. 103. Aphorismi Basiliani, p. 213.

The *Disquisitio Heliana* is reprinted from the edition of 1606, for which see EGLINUS ICONIUS (Raphael), and see also ELIAS.

Cheiragogia Heliana, de Auro Philosophico, nec dum cognitio.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 262.

Disquisitio Heliana, Aphorismi Basiliani sive Canones Hermetici de spiritu, anima et corpore medio Majoris & Minoris Mundi.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 327.

Disquisitio de Helia Artium.

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See also ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EGLINUS).

Nicolaus Niger Hapelius is an anagram for Raphael Eglinus Iconius, though hardly any of the older writers notice this, but assume Hapelius to be the author's real name, and enter the present

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 167.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 841.
 Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 33.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 589 (writes the name 'Hapellus').
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 596.

work under it accordingly. In addition to the references under Eglinus, the following which refer specially to Hapelius may be given.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. p. 46.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 514.
 Hoefer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 333; 1869, ii. p. 325.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 556, 944-946 (under R. E. J. D., but Ladrage did not understand these letters).

HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

See HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH).

HARTMANN (GEORG).

See DIGBY (KENELM), *Aufserlesene, seltzame Philosophische Geheimnisse und Chymische Experimente*, 1684.

Gmelin seems to ascribe the English version of the above to John Hartmann. Adelong quotes his works: Preserver and restorer of health, London,

1682, 8°; Digby's Secrets, London, 1682, 8°, and the above translation; Family Physician, London, 1696, 8°.

Adelong, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1813.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1796, i. p. 569.

HARTMANN (JOHANN).

Iohannis Hartmanni Medicinæ Doctoris et quondam Chymiatriæ in Academia Marpurgensi Professoris celeberrimi, Principumque Hassiæ Archiatri Praxis Chymiatica edita à Johanne Michaelis, Philosophiæ & Medicinæ Doctore, & Professore ibidem extraordinario: & Georgio Euerhardo Hartmanno Authoris Filio. Huic postremæ editioni adiecti sunt propter affinitatem materiæ, tres Tractatus noui.

I. De Oleis variis Chymicè distilatis.

II. Basilica Antimonij Hameri Poppij Thallini.

III. Marci Cornachini D. M. Methodus, quæ omnes Humani Corporis affectiones ab humoribus copia, vel qualitate peccantibus, Chymicè & Galenicè curantur.

Genevæ, Sumptibus Petri Chouët. M.DC.XLVII.

8°. Pp. [1-10] 11-631. Index [33].

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list of references or a detailed table of contents.]

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Historical Notes
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HARVETUS (ISRAEL). *Continued.*

the use, of its principles in medicine. Besides the present work he wrote: 'Defensio Chymiae adversus Apologiam & censuram Scholæ Medicorum Parisiensium & in eadem Guilielmi Baucyneti, Medici Aurelianensis notationes,' Parisii, 1604, 8°. This apparently was replied to by Riolanus under the pseudonym of Joh. Antarvetus: *Apologia pro Judicio scholæ Parisiensis de Alchymia*, Paris, 1604, 8°. The discussion was continued by Riolanus in another book: 'Ad Libavi Maniam, Joan. Riolani

Responsio pro Censura Scholæ Parisiensis contra Alchymiam lata,' Parisii, 1606, 8°, pp. 184 [2]. He also engaged in another controversy: 'Discours contre le Paradoxe de Laurent Joubert, qu'il n'y a aucune raison que quelques-uns puissent vivre sans manger durant plusieurs jours et années,' Niort, 1597, 12°. There was a Latin edition also, Aurelian. 1602, 8°, of what Haller tersely styles 'inanis altercatio.'

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 716.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 603.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 377.
 Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 441.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 280.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. pp. 328, 350.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 453.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 562, 571.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 88.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 116, 117.
Dictionnaire encyclopedique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1886, xii. p. 496.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 72.

HASELMEYER (ADAM).

Antwort an die Lobwürdige Brüderschafft der Theosophen vom Rosenkreutz N. N.

See ALLGEMEINE und General Reformation, 1781, p. 99.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, p. 562, note.

Haselmeyer's name is not mentioned by Kloss, and it does not occur in the *Missiv*.

HASLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

See HESLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

HAUDICQUER DE BLANCOURT.

De l'Art de la Verrerie. Où l'on apprend à faire le Verre, le Cristal, & l'Email. La maniere de faire les Perles, les Pierres précieuses, la Porcelaine, & les Miroirs. La Méthode de peindre sur le Verre & en Email. De tirer les couleurs des Métaux, Minéraux, Herbes & Fleurs.

Ouvrage rempli de plusieurs Secrets & Curiositez, inconnuës jusqu'à present. Par M. Haudicquer de Blancourt. A Paris; Chez Jean Jombert, près les Augustins à l'Image nôtre-Dame. M.DC.XCVII. Avec Privilège du Roy.

12°. Pp. [16] 602 [5, 1 blank]. 8 plates.

There is an English translation: *The Art of Glass*, London, 1699, 8°, to which was added an appendix on making glass-eyes. New edition of the French, Paris, 1718, in two parts, 12°. This is a reprint of the 1697 edition, to which has been added "Traité des Pierres Precieuses."

The original work is little more than a translation of Neri's *L'Arte Vetraria*.

The author was born in Picardy about 1650, and he traced his descent from a Robert Haudicquer who flourished in 1342. By some he is called Jean, by others François. He lived in Paris and spent five and twenty years in accumulating material for the history of the nobility of his province. He fell heir also to the collection of MSS. belonging to François Duchesne, whose daughter he married in 1684. In addition to his genealogical and heraldic studies he cultivated chemistry and

even affirmed that he possessed some alchemical secrets. In consequence of a charge of forging ancient titles of nobility he was sent to the galleys in 1701, and this was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. All his papers and collections were deposited in the Bibliothèque Royale, 10 July, 1708.

His works relate to the nobility of Picardy, Paris, 1693 or 1695, 4°, pp. 578. Historical researches on the Ordre of the Saint-Esprit, Paris, 1695, 2 vols, 12°, and the present treatise on glass.

Et sic per hanc panacœam desiderati illius
 recuperabitur et restituetur quicquid a sua pœnitenti quod est subjectum
 huiusmodi pœnitentiæ. Et hinc auctoritas sapientum. nec non clavis
 huiusmodi pœnitentiæ. Et aperitur nemine alias pandente vel
 revelante, quia huiusmodi præparacionem huius mirabilis saponis
 huiusmodi pœnitentiæ, quæ enim mactabat, nec ulli alii rei in Mundo commiscetur,
 quoniam in hunc mundum hanc præparacionem quæ cuncti Philosophi panacœam illam
 huiusmodi pœnitentiæ conferunt, in salutem afflicti hominis ceu effigiei & imaginis
 phœnit. Et, qui laudatur in secula seculorum. Ad contestandum animum
 afflictum et per problemam doctima fideliter eidem communicata à filio Sendi-

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

vogii, anagrammaticè vocato: Tuis Ophir dono fert theca Saturni. Annum publicationis continet famosum illud Paracelsi vaticinium:

ELIAS artIVM artes DoCebIt.

Et illud nostri Cosmopolitæ:

MonarChIa BoreaLIIs aDVenIet.

Et Böhmi Teutonicis:

LILIVM eDet fLores à septentrIone.

Amstelodami, Apud Henricum Betkium, cum privilegio. An. MDC LVIII.

8°. Pp. 167 [1].

The 'Præfatio' is signed "J. F. H. S. Filio Sendivogii," which stands for Josaphat Fridericus Hautnorton or Hautnorthon, or Heutnorton Suecus.

The volume contains, 1° the whole of the German of 1657, but Capp. ii. & v. have been enlarged. At the end of Cap. viii. has been introduced a 'Recapitulatio,' and a catalogue of the best and most useful authors, and a warning against the writings of Glauber (p. 63), to whom the author was uncompromisingly opposed.

Then follows (pp. 64-136) a harmony of authors on different parts of chemistry, in thirteen chapters, with an Epilogus.

Next comes the 'Dialogus præparationem Lapidis Philosophici amplius detegens,' to which are added

the *Rhythmi* beginning: 'Res quædam in hoc Mundo invenitur,'—'Es ist ein Ding in dieser Welt.'

Two short notes to the reader contain, 1°: an account by the author of the origin of the work and the meaning of the title 'Filius Sendivogii,' and 2°: the statement of the author's pseudonym: Josaphat F. Heutnorton.

The appendix contains: 'Colloquium Spiritus Mercurii cum fratre Alberto Bayero sive Bavaro, Monacho Carmelitano, &c.,' which was printed also in Figulus' *Thesaurinella*, p. 110, and must not be confused with the dialogue of Mercury, an Alchemist, and Nature, ascribed to Sendivogius. Both dialogues are included in Roth-Scholtz's edition of Sendivogius' Works, 1718, pp. 72, 178.

[Another Copy.]

Dritter Anfang der Mineralischen Dinge vom Philosophischen Saltz.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 339.

Præfatio ad Mysterium occultæ Naturæ, anonymi discipuli Johannis Grassei Chortolassei.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 523.

Tractat vom philosophischen Salze.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 157.

The name of the author of these tracts appears under the initials J. F. H. S., with the additional title Filius or Sohn Sendivogii. The last phrase has been supposed to denote actual kinship, but this is not in accordance with what is known otherwise of the author, and it means only that he revered Sendivogius as his father, instructor, and example. The author, indeed, himself settles the question, for he says (*Lucerna*, p. 154): Ne quid lector colendissime sinistri de me Auctore hujus tractatuli cogites, quod ego me magni istius Sendivogii filium nominem, scias velim, me carnaliter talem non esse, sed secundum doctrinam, quam verè paternam ex ipsius incomparabilibus opusculis habui, ut etiam ipse fatetur in tract. II. his verbis: Dixi tibi per sanctum Deum, quod pater filio debet, etc.

The interpretation of the initials is given in the *Lucerna*, p. 157, where the editor informs us that after publishing the above German tract, he was inundated with letters asking for the author's name, and he did not know what it was if not Josaphat Fridericus Heutnorton.

This name appears also as Hautnorton and Hautnorthon, and the S. stands for *Suecus* or *Suevus*.

In addition to the above tracts he wrote another, *Sudum Philosophicum*, in German and Latin on opposite pages, 1660, 8°, pp. 294 [1 blank]. This is a violent attack on Glauber. The same initials also appear in the 1695 edition of Hollandus' *Opus Vegetabile*, as those of the editor, and 'Northon or Hautnorthon, by birth a Swede, and son-in-law of the world-renowned Polish adept Sendivogius,' is the reputed author of certain 'canonic rules' in verse, which are contained in the 'Hermaphroditisches Sonn- und Mond-Kind,' 1752 (q.v.).

Now while the initials have been elucidated by the user of them himself, it has been gathered from other sources that Hautnorthon is a pseudonym, and that the author was Johann Harprecht.

Borrichius tells us that Johann Harprecht (who liked to hide himself under the title 'Filius Sendivogii'), son of the Tübingen professor, secretary for a time to Baron Cronstein at Riga, spent the whole

HAUTNORTHON (JOSAPHAT FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

winter with him in 1657, and during their intercourse admitted that he had got the ms. of Grasseus' or Chortolasseus' 'Kleiner Bauer' from a friend in Livonia, and had often read it and even transcribed it; that he had no doubt of the truth of the processes, but as he had only some ores of lead from Misnia to work on he meant to go to Holland to prove the truth of the ms. by experiment. When there he published certain tracts: *De Sale Philosophorum, Lucerna Salis Philosophici*, etc., under the name of Filius Sendivogii. In these he gives expression to pious and God-fearing sentiments after the fashion of the old sages, but whether when he published them, he was an adept or not, Borrichius confesses he was very much in doubt, not merely because, shortly before, Harprecht knew nothing whatever about the art of assaying metals, but especially on account of two observations in the writings themselves: one that the matter at the beginning of the great work is sweet, which points to the use of lead; the other that the 'crude spirit tinges, but not permanently,' which Borrichius shows is borrowed from a passage in the 'Kleiner Bauer.'

In all this account, curiously enough, Borrichius takes no notice of the initials J. F. H. S., but Roth-Scholtz adds the remark that "his name must have been Johann Friederich and not simply Johann, because J. F. H. S. stands on his writings, which may denote: Johannes, Filius, Harprechtii, Svevus." Perhaps it may; but it would surely have been more logical and reasonable on Roth-Scholtz's part to have put 'Johannes Fridericus Harprecht, Svevus.' Then Roth-Scholtz goes on to quote the passage from the *Lucerna* above mentioned in which the name of Josaphat Fridericus Hautnorton is given, after which all the entries are put under that title.

While therefore Borrichius assigns the tracts to Harprecht, and exhibits no knowledge of Haut-

norton, Roth-Scholtz ignores the name of Harprecht, and deals with Hautnorton as the author.

As Borrichius is quite positive about his origin, the author was the son of Johann Harprecht, professor of law at Tübingen (who died 18 Sept., 1630, Witte, *Diarium Biographicum, N^o 170 sub anno*), and was born in 1610. It is possible that he was impressed by Sendivogius' transmutations and attracted by his writings, and in his enthusiasm called himself his 'son,' and endeavoured to understand his writings and attain the position of an adept, and for this purpose travelled in order to find some one who could throw light on the subject. But I have not found anything positively stated about him, except what Borrichius says, and the dates of his books; not even the date of his death is recorded.

Petraeus, however, has introduced some fresh complications. He also identifies Harprecht with the 'Filius Sendivogii,' and states that he made use of Grasseus' book. He then adds that he sold the mss.—on account of their illegibility—for a good sum, that they were taken to Livonia, that Harprecht ultimately married a woman with money, changed his name to Johann Hiskias Cardilucius, and published a number of medical and chemical books. This also is possible, for, if the accounts be correct, Cardilucius was still alive in 1680—at least one of his books appeared in that year. But on the other hand those who mention Cardilucius, Matthie for example (*Conspectus Historie Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 830*) make no reference whatever to his being the same person as Harprecht.

Birkholz (AdaMah Booz) accepts Borrichius' statement, but adds nothing to our knowledge of the facts. He states, however, that the latest edition is that in Joseph Ferdinand Kleebatt's *Neue Herausgabe einiger rar gewordenen chemischen sehr nutzbaren Tractätlein*, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1768.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 35* (calls him Filius Sendivogii).

Roth-Scholtz, *Michaelis Sendivogii Chymische Schriften, 1718, Vorbericht, p. 13.*

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica, 1727, pp. 188* (calls him Harbrecht, and quotes the name Hautnorton); 196-204 (and notes).

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, iii. p. 297.*

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. i. p. 90* (recommended to beginners!).

Petraeus, *Basilii Valentini Chymische Schriften, 1769, Neue Vorrede, ca verso-e3 recto.*

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica, 1782, p. 96.*

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 617.

AdaMah Booz, *Die ganze höhere Chemie, 1787, Vorbericht, f. *4 recto.*

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer, 1788, iii. pp. 35-49.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 619, 624.*

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur, 1806-08, p. 153.*

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 410.*

Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes, 1856, p. 256.*

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes, 1870, No. 1213.*

Kopp, *Die Alchemie, 1886, ii. p. 386.*

HEADRICH (JOHN).

Arcana Philosophia or, Chymical Secrets, containing the noted and useful Chymical Medicines of Dr. Wil. and Rich. Russel Chymists, viz.

- I. Species Vitæ, alias Universalis.
- II. Tinctura Regalis, call'd Scorbutick, &c.
- III. Species Coroborativa, alias Pleuretica.
- IV. Species Proprietatis.
- V. Species Minor.
- VI. A Pestilential Cordial, call'd his White Cordial.

HEADRICH (JOHN). *Continued.*

As also Several Curious Chymical Processes and Spagerick Preparations of Natural things for the use of Medicin, and many other things of great use and vertue in Eradicating the most Stubborn Diseases; Likewise Four curious small Treatises, viz. the I. of Fevers, the II. of the Jaundies, the III. of Madnefs, and the IV. of Diarrhæas, Lientries, &c. by the Renowned and most Approved Dr. Aurelius Philipus Theophrastus Paracelsus, of Hohenheim. Publish'd by John Headrich, Philo-Chymicus, and formerly Operator to Dr. Richard Russell. London, Printed and Sold by Henry Hills in Black-Fryers, the Publisher, at the Blew Ball in Hogsden, over against the Crooked Billet, near Shoreditch Church, and the Booksellers of London, &c. 1697.

8°. Pp. [16] 128 [7, 1 blank].

Richard Russell of whom Headrich calls himself the operator, is known as the translator of the works of Geber and Beguinus, and possibly others. Headrich's book is mentioned by Gmelin, Schmie-

der and Kopp, but nothing seems to be known about the man himself. In the British Museum Catalogue he is called Headrick.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 319.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 460.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 351.

HEBENSTREIT (ERNST BENJAMIN GOTTLIEB).

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), *Opuscula*, 1788.

Hebenstreit was born at Leipzig, 10 Feb., 1758. He studied at the University there, and graduated in medicine, in 1785 was appointed professor extraordinary of general Medicine, and in 1793 of Anatomy and Surgery at the University. He was a member of several societies. He wrote some papers: *De aquæ natura aërea*, Leipzig, 1785;

Vom rothen Spießglase, 1784; treatises on the sophistication of wines, on medicine and surgery, &c.; and translated Wallerius' *Metallurgy*, the works of Bergman, Fontana, Fourcroy, Van Marum, and others. He died at Leipzig, 12 Dec., 1803.

Weiz, *Das gelehrte Sachsen*, 1780.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 873.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iii. p. 135; ix. p. 532; xi. p. 327; xii. p. 338; ii. p. 64; *N.* i. p. 255; ii. p. 126; iii. p. 143; iv. p. 242; v. p. 560; vi. p. 235; vii. p. 532; viii. p. 327; ix. p. 338.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 67.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 622, 648, 738.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 270, 296, 313.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 106.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1043.

HECKENHAUER (WILHELM).

Wilhelm Heckenhauers des Jüngern, gewesenen Guardein und Müntz-Meisters in Augspurg, Logier-Büchlein, vorstellend, wie man kürztlich ohne Rechnung, allerley Silber auf allerhand Zusätze logieren könne. Anjetzo verbessert, vermehrt, und mit 3. Loth angefangen. Deme auch gantz neu beygefüget ist, ein deutlicher Unterricht, wie man das Gold logieren könne und solle; Allen Gold- und Silber-Arbeitern, und welche sich des Logierens bedienen, zur Nachricht vorgestellet und zum Druck befördert von denen der Zeit Hoch-Obrigkeitlich-verordneten Vorgehern und Geschwornen der Goldschmiden, auch zu finden auf der Goldschmids-Stuben in Augspurg. Mit Röm. Käyserl. Majestät allergnädigstem Privilegio. Dasselbst gedruckt bey Joh. Jacob Lotter, 1714.

8°. No pagination. Sigs.) (1-7, A-Z, Aa-Gg in 8, Hh-Ll in 4 (=ff. 256). 1 leaf of errata.

HEER (HENRICUS AB).

Spadacrene. Hoc est Fons Spadanus, accuratissime descriptus, acidas bibendi modus, medicamina oxipotis necessaria. Et observationum medicarum oppido rararum liber unicus auctore Henrico ab Heers, Tungro, Ser. Princ. Ferdinandi Elect. Colon. Princ. Leod. &c. Medico Cubiculario. Editio correctior, & auctior cum Indice. Secunda Batava Editio. Lugduni Batavorum, Ex Officinâ Adriani Wyngaerden, Anno cDcLxxvii.

12°. Pp. [22] 159 [17]; [8] 254 [21, 3 blank]. Vignette, with the motto: Ardua Quæ Pulchra.

Hendrik van Heer belonged to a patrician family of Tongres in the state of Liege, where he was born about 1570. He was distinguished by his knowledge of philosophy and the mathematics. He travelled in Germany, Italy, Spain, France and England, and knew the languages of those countries as well as Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He graduated somewhere as M.D. and settled in Liege as town-physician from 1605. He was also physician of Ernest Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne. He died about 1636. He was a man of great erudition, of keen insight and solid judgment, who continued a diligent student to the close of his career. Every year he spent some weeks at Spa, on which he wrote the present book.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 196.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 394.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 106.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 621.

Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, i. p. 449.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 382.

Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1432.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 20; 1778, ii. p. 471.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 548.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 353.

It first appeared at Liege, 1614, and other editions are mentioned: 1622, 8°; Lugd. Bat., 1645, 12°; 1682, 2 vols., 16°; 1685, 12° (pp. [24], 159 [17]; [6] 254 [19, 1 blank]). Lips., 1645, 12°. It was translated into French: Liege, 1639, 1646, 8°; 1645, 12°; La Haye, 1739, 12°, edited by Warner Chrouet, with notes and emendations, especially in the Chemistry. *Vindiciæ pro sua Spadacrene, Leodii*, 1624, 8°, was written against Van Helmont. A book which procured him distinction is entitled: 'Observationes Medicæ oppidæ raræ in Spa et Leodii animadversæ cum medicamentis aliquot selectis,' Leodii, 1631, 8°; Lips., 1645, 12°; Lugd. Bat., 1685, 12° (appended to the *Spadacrene*).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 309.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 593.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckouche (180-25), v. p. 126.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, iv. pp. 547, 555.

Biographie Nationale . . . de Belgique, 1824-25, viii. col. 832 (and references). (Article by Alphonse Le Roy.)

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 26; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 983.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 110.

HEILMANN (JOHANN JACOB).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, vi. 1661.

Heilmann was a physician at Zweibrücke and edited the above volume from MSS. and rare editions which had escaped notice in the previous volumes of the *Theatrum*. In his preface he specially requests those who may have unpublished MSS. to let him have them for printing, as he

Manget, *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, sig. †3 verso.

Die Edalgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 80.

intended to continue the *Theatrum*. No more, however, was ever issued.

In the preface (sig. * 7 verso) he tells the story of Gustenhofer's transmutation at Strasburg in 1603. It was copied from him by Manget and is referred to by Erbinäus and others.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 623.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1839, p. 332.

HEIMLIGKEIT (von der) aller Heimlichkeiten.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), Heptas Alchymica, 1621, p. 1 and p. 321.

HEINIKE (SAMUEL).

Clavicula Salomonis oder Schlüssel zur höchsten Weisheit erklärt, von Samuel Heinike. Erster und Zweiter Theil. Prefsburg, bei Philipp Ulrich Mahler, 1789.

8°. Pp. [8] 158 [2 blank].

The *Clavicula Salomonis* has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy. See an article on the treatise, which deals with magic, demonology and

conjunction, in Adelung's *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1788, vi. pp. 330-457.

HELMBACH (FRIEDRICH).

Olivetum, das ist, Kunstbuch, darinnen gründlicher vnd aufsführlicher Bericht gezeigt wird, wie man aufs allen Erdtgewächsen, Metallen vnd andern natürlichen dingen, die zwey edelstenstück in der Artzney, als Oel vnd Saltz, nach Alchymistischer arth extrahiren vnd machen könne: Darinnen auch beschrieben werden alle Oel vnd Saltz, so durch grossen fleifs vieler vornehmer Medicorum zu vnser zeit in wolbestelten Apothecken zufinden, auch von berühmten Medicis, Wundtärtzten, Apotheckern vnd Alchymisten gebraucht werden: Aufs vielen Autoribus, auch noch vngedruckten Alchymistischen Schrifften zusammen getragen, vnd in zweyen Büchern fleissig beschrieben, Durch M. Fridericum Helmbachium, Eckartshusanum. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, bey Johann Saur, in Verlegung Peter Kopffen. M.DC.V.

4°. Pp. [18] 165 [11] [2] blank. Title red and black. 1 Woodcut. Imperfect: pp. 69-78 torn out.

This work is mentioned by Haller as well as another by the same author: *Oenographia, Weinkeller, oder Kunstbuch vom Wein und Kräutwein*, Frankfurt, 1604, 4°.

At this time there lived also a Wendelin von Helbach who wrote: *Hortus Corporis, Artztgärtlein des menschlichen Leibes mit nothwendigen Stücken*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1460.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 401.

und Experimenten, Frankfurt, 1606, 8°. This person is mentioned both by Jöcher and Haller, but the latter puts (*sic*) after his name as if he had had some doubt about it. Certainly the form of the title is exactly like those of Friedrich Helbach's. I have not found any notice of these authors.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 368; p. 389 (Wend. v. Helbach).

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1888.

HELBIG (JOHANN OTTO).

See HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH).

Aurum Potabile, oder Gold-Tinctur, dessen Præparation, samt des Goldes Vortrefflichkeit und Analogie (*sic*) mit unserm Körper, Würckung und Gebrauch curative so wohl als præservative, deutlich beschrieben, und auff vielerley Einwürrfe ausführlich geantwortet wird von Hanfs Heinrich Helcher, Phil. & Med. Doct. der Käyserl. Leopoldinischen Societät Naturæ Curiosorum Mit-Gliede, und Practico in Schweidnitz. Schweidnitz und Leipzig, Bey Joh. Herbord Klofsen, Buchhändl. A. 1712.

8°. Pp. [16] 110.

Aurum Potabile, oder Gold-Tinctur, dessen Præparation dafs die sicher, samt des Goldes Vortrefflichkeit und Analogie mit unserm Körper, Würckung und Gebrauch curative so wohl als præservative, nebst andern Medicamenten vor allerley Krankheiten deutlich beschrieben, und auff viele Einwürrfe ausführlich geantwortet wird von Hanfs Heinrich Helcher, Phil. & Med. Doct. der Käyserl. Leopoldinischen Societät Naturæ Curiosorum Mit-Gliede, und Practico in Breslau. Zum andern mahl vermehrter aufgelegt. Breslau und Leipzig, Bey Joh. Herbord Klofsen, Buchhändl. A. 1718.

8°. Pp. [32] 309 [10, 1 blank].

Helcher was born at Oels, in Silesia, 9 May, 1672 (1671, Fuchs). Studied at Breslau and Frankfurt a. d. O. and graduated M.D. at Leipzig,

12 Nov., 1696. He practised at Oels and Schweidnitz "with more reputation than merit, for he was a man of 'secrets' who—in an enlightened age like

HELCHER (HANSS HEINRICH). *Continued.*

ours [always the ignorant self-sufficient boast of the eighteenth century] nourished himself on the old chimæras, long ago condemned." He was a believer in potable gold as the present writing testifies

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 206-208.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten Lexicon*, 1740, p. 383.

Jocher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1460.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 489, No. 288.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 753.

and clung to his beliefs till the close of his life. He was elected a member of the *Academia Naturæ Curiosorum*, 24 June, 1711, under the name of Hierotheus. He died of apoplexy, 30 Oct., 1729.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 478.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 205.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1802-25), v. p. 138.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1635.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 42; 2nd Series, 1901, vi. p. 998.

HELIAS ARTISTA.

See ELIAS.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH).

HELIOPHILUS à Percis Philochemicus.

See PERCIS (HELIOPHILUS λ).

HELLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON).

Chirurgia in Nuce, oder: Kurtze Anweisung, wie ein Chirurgus, oder Wund- Artzt, nechst Göttlicher Hülffe, allerhand Schäden, als Wunden, Geschwüre, Brüche, &c. mit wenigen, doch guten, Medicamenten in kurtzer Zeit heilen, und so wohl den Patienten als sich selbst glücklich machen könne; Jetzo vermehret, und von vorigen Druckfehlern gesaubert. Ans Licht gegeben von L. Christoph. Helwig, jetzo Med. Privil. in Erfurd. Mühlhausen, Verlegt Michael Keyser, Buch-Handler. 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 51 [3 blank].

The first edition, which was incorrectly printed, was published at Mühlhausen, 1709.

Fasciculus unterschiedlicher alten raren und wahren Philosophischen Schriften vom Stein der Weisen, aus einem alten Lateinischen Manuscripto ins Teutsche übersetzt, nebst einer curiosen Epistel von denen Duum Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis, und einer Vorrede von einem wunderbaren vermischten uncorrosivischen Menstruo ex Macro- & Microcosmo die Metallen zu solviren, von Lic. Christoph von Hellwig, Med. Pract. Erf. Leipzig und Bremen, Verlegt Johann Andreas Grimm. Anno 1719.

8°. Pp. [16] 302. Register [18]. Title red and black.

1. Eines unbekanten Autoris Tract. wie der gebenedeyte Stein der Weisen zu machen [or, Von Composition des gebenedeyten Steins], p. 1.

2. Fr. Herckmanns von Heidelberg Büchlein von secreten oder heimlichen Dingen (Geheimnissen) aller Philosophorum, die ehmahls vom Stein der Weisen geschrieben. [? Heckman], p. 30.

3. Eines unbekanten Aut. Gespräch vom Steine der Weisen [or, Gespräch vom Lapide Philosophorum], p. 44.

4. Mag. Alemanni von Bononien in Italien vollkommen Werck [also Alamanus], p. 64.

5. Dessen Send-Schreiben von Erklärung der Geheimnisse der alten Weltweisen, p. 82.

6. Eines unbekanten Autoris sehr nützlicher Tractat in der Alchimie [or, Tractatus Alchymiae], p. 101.

7. Licht der Weltweisen [or, Lumen Philosophorum; or, Luminare], p. 126.

8. Andreae Osiandri Tract. von der Philosophia oder Weltweisheit, p. 143.

9. Gilberti, Patriarchens zu Constantinopel Tr. vom Stein der Weisen, p. 147.

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

10. Bernardi von Trier, Canonici zu Regensburg Tract. von Nachfolgung der Natur, p. 164.
 11. Francisci Arnolphini von Luca in Italien Tr. de Lap. physico [or, philosophico] seu Summa Rosarii Philosophorum, p. 195.

12. Arnoldi de Villa Nova Opus de Arte majori, oder das grosse Werck, p. 254.
 13. J. O. B. D. Hellwig * Judicium de Duum Viris Hermeticis Foederatis, & horum Epistola Buccinatoria secunda, p. 263.

* (*i.e.* Johann Otto, Baron de Hellwig.)

Vermehrt und verbessertes neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Medico Chymicum, oder: Chymisches Lexicon, worinnem nicht alleine die Nahmen der nöthigsten Laborum Chymicorum, sondern auch die gebräuchlichsten Vasa, Oefen, Instrumenta, &c. benennet; nebst andern nützlichen Dingen. Worbey auch unterschiedliche Stücke, was vor Composita daraus præpariret und laboriret werden, und von deren Tugenden, Kräften, Dosibus, &c. zu finden. Lateinisch und Teutsch, nach dem Alphabeth eingerichtet. Nebst einen Anhang etlicher Apothecker-Taxe, als einer Zugabe in Druck gegeben durch L. Christoph von Hellwig, Jtzo Med. Pract. in Erfurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In verlegung Johann Christoph Stöfels seel. Erben. in Erfurth, 1718.

8°. Pp. [8] 488. Frontispiece included. Title red and black.

There was an edition, apparently of this book, in 1711, 8°.

Neu eingerichtetes Lexicon Pharmaceuticum, oder Apothecker-Lexicon, worinnen Teutsch-Lateinisch, und Lateinisch-Teutsch, beyde nach dem Alphabeth, die Stücke, welche ex triplici Regnô, oder dreyfachem Natur-Reiche, als regnô Minerali, Vegetabili, Animali, in der Medicin, Apothecke und Chirurgie gebräuchlich, zu finden: Darbey auch die Præparata was von jedem Stück zu haben, nicht weniger die Vires und Doses gesetzt worden, um sich desto besser und leichter darein zu richten; Vor diejenigen, welche der edlen Medicin, Apothecker-Kunst und Chirurgie zugethan, nöthig; vor andere aber, welche nicht dergleichen Profesion, nützlich und annehmlich zu lesen, und zu gebrauchen, Mit sonderm Fleifs und Mühe also eingerichtet und anitzo zum Drittenmahle in Druck gegeben von L. Christoph Hellwigen, P. L. C. & Pract. Erfurt. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In Verlegung Johann Christoph Stöfels seel. Erben in Erfurt, 1714.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 350 [2 blank]. Title black and red.

Of this work there was an edition in 1710.

Das bey jetzigen Zeiten neu-eingerichtetes Pest-Apotheckgen, darinnen der Pest Ursprung, Eigenschafft und Zeichen genau beschrieben; Samt einer deutlichen Anweisung, wie man sich mit schlechten und wenig kostenden, jedoch von Alt- und Neuen Medicis an vielen Menschen bewärth erfundenen Haufs-Mitteln von denen jetzt hin und wieder grasfirenden pestilentialischen Fiebern und ansteckende Seuchen durch Gottes Beystand, so wohl vorsichtig præserviren, als auch glücklich curiren könne; Sonderlich denen Armen und dem Land-Mann, wie auch andern zum besten aufgesetzt; von L. Christoph Hellwig, Medic. Practic. Erfurtens. Franckfurt und Leipzig, zu finden bey Hieronymo Philippo Ritscheln, Buchhändler Anno 1714.

8°. Pp. [8] 52 [4].

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Regulæ de Formulæ Medicamentorum conscribendis, das ist: Vom Recept-Schreiben, in lucem editæ a L. Christophoro Hellwigio, Thuringo, P. L. Cæs. Phys. Tenstadiens. Francofurti & Lipsiæ, Apud Johannem Christophorum Stösselium, Bibliopolam Erfurtensem, M DCC VII.

8°. Pp. 76 [4 blank].

A second edition, enlarged, appeared in 1712. Mutschmann says this is the only tract he wrote in Latin.

L. Christoph. Hellwig. Cölledá-Thur. P. L. Cæs. u. i. z. Stadt-Physic. zu Tännstädt in Thüringen. De Vera Solutione Auri, oder: Bericht von der wahren Solutione Auri, dafs solche, mit kleiner Mühe, und Kosten, in kurtzer Zeit, gantz ohne Feuer, allenthalben, zu Wasser und Lande, Winters, und Sommers, zu machen, und, dafs man Animam Auri extrahiren, und ein so genandtes Aurum potabile, leichtlich, zu einer hohen Medicin haben könne; aus der Erfahrung beschrieben. Nebst einem Sendschreiben, vom Lapid. Philosophorum. Jena, Verlegt Joh. Bielcke, Buchhändl. 1702.

8°. Pp. [1-9] 10-47 [1 blank]. MS. notes.

Kurtze Beschreibung, Lob, Nutz und Gebrauch, des Theriacs, und Mithridats: Nebst einem Anhang, von der Medicina Universali, und woher solche zu kriegen, &c. aufgesetzt von L. Christoph. Hellwig, Cölledá-Thur. P. L. Cæs. ietziger Zeit, Stadt-Physico zu Tännstädt in Thüringen. Mühlhausen, zufinden bey Michael Käyser, Buchhändler, im Jahr 1704.

8°. Pp. 54 [2 blank].

See HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Christoph von Hellwig, Helwig, or Helbig, brother of Johann Otto, was born at Cölln on the Losse, or Cölleda, in Thuringia, 15 July, 1663, went to Jena in 1681, and made great progress in medicine, when he was induced by his brother to accompany him on the journeys he was obliged to undertake as a physician. He returned to Jena for a brief period and then went to Erfurt in 1685, and attended the courses of Vesti, Leichner, and Hartenfels, and appeared on four occasions in public disputations.

In 1688 after passing the examination as Candidatus Medicinæ, he began practice at Weissensee. In 1693 he removed to Franckenhausen on the Kyffhäuser, and on the 28 June held his inaugural disputation for the licentiate ship, under the presidency of Hartenfels, who a few days before had conferred on him the poetical laurel-wreath.

In 1696 he was chosen physician by the town of Tennstädt in Thuringia, where he continued till 1712, when he went to Erfurt, and died there 27 May, 1721.

On 3 August, 1716, he was created a Knight of the Golden Cross and Count Palatine.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 74 (the 'Fasciculus'; 'no longer of any value, and most of the copies have been sold as waste paper'), 219, 222-228.

Mutschmann, *Erfordia Literata*, 1729, i. pp. 135-161.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 644.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, pp. 67, 68.

He wrote thirty-one books and half-a-dozen tracts in his own name on medicine, surgery, anatomy, botany, pharmacy, physics, &c. One of the most interesting of these has the title: *Auswählige Berg-Historien worinnen die Eigenschaften und Nuts der Metallen, Mineralien, Erden, Edel- und anderer Steine beschrieben, nebst curiösen Relationen, was vor denckwürdige Sachen an unterschiedenen Orten über und unter der Erden, vornehmlich in der Baumanns-Höle und Brochels-Berges zu sehen*, Leipzig, 1702. He appeared under the pseudonyms Valentin Kräutermann, Gaspar Schroeder, and Constant Aletophilus Herzberger, and he edited works by his brother, by Sebastian Wirdig, Francken von Franckennau, Cardilucius, Conrad Kunrath, and others.

Our author must be distinguished from another person of the same name who graduated M.D. at Basel in 1666, was made professor the same year at Greifswald, and died there in 1690. He was a member of the Leopoldine Academy.

A third, possibly a son of the preceding, was also professor of medicine at Greifswald.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 386.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 439. (He interprets the initials L.C.H.P.T. to mean: Lic. Christoph Helwig, Practicus Tenstadiensis.)

Jücher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1478.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 874. (Ch. v. Hellwig and his pseudonyms.)

HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON). *Continued.*

Faller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 81.
 Boy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,
 78, ii. p. 489.
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
 534.
 Smelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 321,
 1. 683.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,
 16-18, pp. 191, 225, 226, 229.
 Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-
 1), v. p. 142.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp.
 453, 601.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la médecine*,
 1836, III. i. p. 94.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Hand-
 wörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1058.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,
 1870, Nos. 1347-49.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragen-
 den Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p.
 139.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

Joh. Ottonis Helbigii, Dr. Chur-Fürstl. Durchl. zu Pfaltz Rahts, Leib-Medici,
 und bey der Heydelberg. Vniversität P. P. Gründliche Antwort, Auff
 folgende Drey Fragen :

I. Was eigentlich der Lapis Philosophorum sey?

II. Worinnen seine Materia bestehe, und wie sie müsse bereitet werden?

III. Vnd endlich was man von denen Laboranten und Goldsuchern
 insgemein Alchemisten, an Herren-Höfen, halten solle? An seinen geliebten
 Freund, C. T. S. Dr.

Heidelberg, In verlegung Johann Michael Rüdigers Gedruckt bey Samuel
 Ammon.

12°. Pp. 24.

Joh. Ott. Lib. Bar. de Helwig, Magn. Britann. Eqvit. &c. Curiosa Physica,
 oder Lehre von unterschiedlichen Natur-Geheimnissen, welche unter etliche
 Capitel gesetzt, und auf der ander Seite, befindlich sind, in etwas vermehret ;
 und ausgefertiget von L. Christoph Helwig, Cölledâ-Thur. P. L. Cæs. Phys.
 in Tännstädt. In Verlegung Michael Käysers. Sondershausen, Druckts
 Ludwig Heinrich Schönermarck, Fürstl. Schwartzb. Hof-Buchdr. Im Jahr
 1701.

12°. Pp. [12] 105 [1 blank]. Interleaved with MS. notes.

Johannis Ottonis Liber. Baronis de Hellvwig, Magn. Britann. Eqvitis S. Reg.
 Maj. Danic. Consiliarii &c. piæ Memorix, Arcana Maiora, oder curiose
 und nützliche Beschreibung vieler wahrhaften Physicalischen, Medicinischen,
 Chymischen, Alchymischen, Chyrurgischen, und Oeconomischen Geheimnisse.
 Aus Weltberühmter Leute, so wohl Indianischen Braminen oder Weltweisen,
 als auch Teutschen, Spanier, Italiäner, Engelländer, Holländer, Dänen,
 Frantzosen, und anderer vortreflichen Männer Manuscriptis, und Correspon-
 dentzen, auch eigener Erfahrung, auf seinen zwanzig jährigen weitläufigen
 Reisen, mit sonderbaren Fleiß collegiret. Mit unterschiedlichen schönen
 raren Experimenten, Observationen, und Animadversionen vermehret. Auf
 inständiges Verlangen vieler (so wohl Hoher als Niedriger) Patronen und
 Freunden, nunmehr in Druck gegeben, auch mit nützlichen Figuren und
 nöthigen Registern versehen, von L. Christoph Hellvwig, Phys. zu Tännstädt.
 Erste Erösnung (*sic for* Eröfnung). Franckfurt und Leipzig, verlegt
 Michael Käyser, Buchhändler in Mühlhausen, daselbst druckts Tobias
 David Brückner, im Jahr 1712.

8°. Pp. [12] 77 [1. Register 9. 1 blank]. 2 woodcuts.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). *Continued.*

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Zweyte Eröfnung | 93. | Register [9]. | 1 woodcut. |
| Dritte .. | 73. | Register [4, 1 blank]. | 3 woodcuts. |
| Vierte .. | 103. | Register [9]. | |
| Fünfte .. | [2] 70. | Register [8]. | 2 woodcuts. |
| Sechste .. | [2] 80. | Register [6]. | |
| Siebende .. | [2] 71. | Register [7]. | 68-9 skipped. |
| Achte .. | [2] 54 (for 55). | Reg. [6, 1 blank]. | 5 woodcuts. |
| Neunte .. | [2] 48. | Register [6]. | |

The first title is in black and red printed over two pages. Each part has a title sometimes included, sometimes not, in the pagination of the part. The book is coarsely printed and the woodcuts are very rude. This copy wants the portrait and biographical notice by his brother which are not included in the pagination.

Gmelin (p. 322) quotes only an edition Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1704, 12°, of the above.

Johann. Ottonis de Helbig, Magnæ Britannæ Equitis, & Serenis Principis Electoris Palatini Consiliarii, &c. *Judicium de Duumviris Hermeticis Fœderatis, & horum Epistola buccinatoria secunda, Amico tale petenti per Epistolam responsoriam communicatum, debitoque in bonum publicum amore nunc editum.* Jenæ, Apud Samuelem Adolphum Müllerum Anno M DC LXXXIII.

12°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].

Poggendorff quotes this book apparently under the title: *Judicium de viribus hermeticis*, Amstelod., 1683, 12°, which seems to be a misapprehension.

Judicium de Duum-Viris Hermeticis Fœderatis.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 263.

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON).

See ALIPULI, *Centrum Naturæ Concentratum*, 1682.

See QUADRATUM ALCHYMISTICUM, 1705.

See ALIPULI, *Centrum Naturæ Concentratum*, 1756.

Poggendorff ascribes the above tract: *Centrum naturæ concentratum*, Danzig, 1632, 12°, to Hellwig, not aware that he was only the translator, and that the nominal author is Ali Puli, whose name,

His name is written Helbig, and Helwig, but as it appears in the *Arcana Maiora* above, it is Johann Otto Liber Baro von Hellwig. He was born in 1654 at Colleda in Thuringia. From 1671 he studied medicine at Jena, Erfurt, Altorf, and Basel, and graduated M.D. at Erfurt in 1675. He then went to Amsterdam, sailed to the East Indies and practised for some years in Batavia. On his travels he mixed with all kinds of people, studied their languages and manners and learned much from them. When he returned from the east he travelled in Portugal, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, England, knew most of the languages and was received with much honour. He was the

by the way, is not noticed by Poggendorff at all. The date 1632 is a misprint for 1682; he has not considered that Hellwig was not born till 1654.

electoral councillor and physician and honorary professor at Heidelberg, he was privy councillor at Gotha, the same rank was conferred on him by Christian V., king of Denmark, and Charles II. created him a baronet. He died at Bayreuth in 1698. He was the elder brother of Christoph Hellwig, above, and his portrait by Jacob Petrus is at Erfurt.

Besides the above he wrote also: *Introitus in veram et inauditam physicam*, Bataviæ, 1678, 4°; *Hamburgi*, 1680, 8°; *Heidelberg*, 1680, 12°, with two letters, one on the philosopher's stone and the other on the Rosicrucians.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 652.
Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 44, No. lxxi.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii, p. 469.

Christoph Hellwig, notice prefixed to *Arcana Maiora*, 1712.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 215-219, and note pp. 220-222.

Motschmann, *Erfordia Literata*, 1729, i, p. 137 (from the preceding).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii, p. 642.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 67.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 387.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii, pp. 183, 184.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1481.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 867.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, p. 656.

("In obs. 194, brevia quædam & partim parum probabilia profert, de hominibus caudatis, feminis

HELLWIG (JOHANN OTTO VON). *Continued.*

mammæ in dorso habentibus." But these, which may have appeared incredible to Haller, may have been merely misinterpretations by Hellwig of what he saw on his travels).

Missiv an die hocheleuchtete Bruderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreutzes, 1783, p. 107.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 533, 633, 654.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1788, ii. p. 489.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1788, iv. p. 294.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 26, 219, 270, 322.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 146.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 453.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freymaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2629, 2630.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1057.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1193-95, 1345, 1552.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 331, 332, 351, 357, 375.

HELLWIG (OTTO).

Send-Schreiben an P. Alexium Augustiner Ordens in Wien.

See CHYMISCHES LUST-GÄRTLEIN, 1747, p. 97."

Haller (*Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 146) mentions a tract, *Sonderbarer discours vom Urin*, Zittau, 1721, 4°, by Otto Hellwig. Is he the same person as the above?

HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

C.LIII. Aphorismes Chymiques. Ausquels on peut facilement rapporter tout ce qui regarde la Chymie. Mis en ordre par les soins & le travail de L'Hermite du Fauxbourg. Nouvellement traduit du Latin en François, par M. S. D. R. A Paris, Chez Laurent d'Houry, rue Saint Jacques, devant la Fontaine S. Severin, au Saint Esprit. M.DC.XCII. Avec Privilege du Roy.

12°. Pp. 33 [1 blank].

Limojon de Saint Disdier is credited with the authorship of this tract. But see Kellner.

The *Aphorisms* were translated into English by Christopher Packe.

The above forms the supplement to Crassellame's

work: *La Lumiere sortant par soy même des Tenebres*, Paris, 1692, 12°, and is here bound separately. I have not seen this edition.

There are also copies of the *Aphorismes* dated 1693.

CLIII. Aphorismi.

See KELLNER (DAVID), *Wohllangerichtetes Ærarium Chymicum*, 1702.

Francisci Mercurii Freyherrn von Helmont Paradoxal Discourse, oder: Unge-meine Meynungen von dem Macrocosmo und Microcosmo, das ist: Von der grossen und kleinern Welt und derselben Vereinigung mit einander, worinnen von der Sonnen, Mond und Sternen, und ihrer Würckung und Einflufs, wie auch insonderheit von dem Menschen, Thieren, Erdgewächsen, Metallen und Mineralien, Steinen und Saltzen sampt andern curiosen Dingen aufs der Erfahrung nachdencklich gehandelt wird. Aufs der Englischen in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt. Hamburg, [the rest cut off by the binder].

8°. Pp. [6] 369 [for 389] [1 blank]. Title red and black. 2 full page woodcuts.

Franciscus Mercurius was the youngest of J. B. van Helmont's sons. His two elder brothers died of the plague. He was born probably at Vilvorde in 1618, it is doubtful if he went to the University, but he was endowed with unusually great abilities and seemed to be able to learn whatever he had a wish for. He was an excellent linguist, an artist, a handicraftsman, a physician, a chemist (he led people to believe that he had the secret and means of transmutation), and a theosophist. He was a

more brilliant man than his father, but he lacked his persistence and perseverance, and was unable to concentrate his powers on any one department of learning. His restlessness prevented him doing steady work. When still young he joined a band of gypsies in order to learn their language; in 1662, after publishing his father's works, he went to Rome, and while there drew on himself the notice of the Inquisition by some views he had promulgated about metempsychosis, so that he found it

HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN). *Continued.*

convenient to leave, and in 1663 he was at Mannheim, and then he visited Sulzbach and stayed a considerable time with the Count Palatine. Here he met Knorr von Rosenroth, the author of *Kabbala denudata*, a man after his own heart, and together they began to translate the works of his father into German. He returned to Holland, crossed to England, and stayed some years there, publishing one or two books in English and for a time at least joined to the Quakers. Hanover was his next place of residence, and here he was on friendly terms with Leibnitz, and finally the Electress of Brandenburg invited him to Berlin, which he never afterwards left. He died at Coelln a. d. Spree—a suburb of Berlin—in 1699, aged 81.

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 230, 235.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 648.
 Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1740, ii. p. 397 (Th. iii. c. viii. § 25, 299.).
 Jocher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1471.
 Moréri, *Le grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v. p. 570.
 Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV. i. p. 721.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 465.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 482.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 57.
 Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv. p. 294.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 314 (quotes 'l'Hermite du Fauxbourg' (?Coelln) but does not give van Helmont's name).
Biographie Universelle, 1817, xx. p. 19; 1857. xix. p. 82.

Besides seeing his father's works through the press he wrote some of his own. That of most interest at the present day bears the title: *Alphabeti se Naturalis Hebraici brevissima Delinatio*, Sulzbach 1657, 12mo, pp. [36, with the frontispiece], 107 [colophon], 36 plates, and it not only attempts to expound the principle of a rational alphabet, but explain the method of teaching deaf-mutes understand what is said by the motions of the lip.

The German translation, Sulzbach, 1667, Adlung says was by Knorr von Rosenroth. He left no writing on Chemistry and does not seem to have had the special interest in it exhibited by his father.

- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 18 Sect. ii. Th. v., p. 187.
 Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 18 No. 231 (Paradoxal Discourse), 382a, 383 (l'Alphabet).
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 169.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 18 i. p. 446.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. c. 864.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1060.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii. p. 495.
 C. Broeckx, *Le Baron François Mercurius van Helmont*, Anvers, 1870, 8°, pp. 28.
 Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1754.
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 3 (the alphabet).
Biographie Nationale, publiée par l'Académie Royale . . . de Belgique, 1884-85, viii. cols. 9 926 (article by Alphonse Le Roy).

HELMONT (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN).

Aufgang der Artzney-Kunst, das ist: Noch nie erhörte Grund-Lehren von der Natur, zu einer neuen Beförderung der Artzney-Sachen, so wol d Kranckheiten zu vertreiben, als ein langes Leben zu erlangen. Geschrieben von Johann Baptista von Helmont, auf Merode, Royenborch, Oorsche Pellines, &c. Erbherren. Anitzo auf Beyrahten dessen Herrn Sohnes, Herr H. Francisci Mercurii Freyherrn von Helmont, in die Hochteutsche Sprach übersetzt, in seine rechte Ordnung gebracht, mit Beyfügung dessen was in der Ersten auf Niederländisch gedruckten Edition, genant Die Morge Röhte, mehr, oder auch anders, als in der Lateinischen, durchgehend wie auch mit einem ehemals ausgelassenen Tractat von der grossen Kra der Worte und Dinge, aus dem geschriebenen vermehret, von allen allen Editionen eingeschlichenen Fehlern gereinigt, und mit deutlich Anmerckungen, so zu einem gnugsamen Schlüssel aller dunckeln Or dienen können, erläutert: Samt einer neuen Vorrede, darinnen ein kurz Entwurff aller Helmontischen Kranckheiten und Artzneyen: Wie aus einem vollständigen Register. Sultzbach, In Verlegung Johann Andre Endters Sel. Söhne, Gedruckt bey Johann Holst, Anno M.DC.LXXXIII.

Folio. Pp. [32] 1270 [59, 1 blank]. Title red and black. Frontispiece and portrait of Van Helmont separate.

HELMONT (JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN). *Continued.*

De Magnetica vulnerum Curatione, Disputatio contra opinionem Joan. Roberti.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 457.

Præcipiolum: or the immature mineral-electrum, the first metall: which is the minera of mercury.

See COLLECTANEA CHYMICA, 1684, p. 45.

Van Helmont was born at Brussels in 1577, of a noble family of Brabant, and he was the owner of several estates. He had finished his Arts course at Louvain by the time he was seventeen, but did not take the degree as he was dissatisfied with what he had been taught. He now turned to science and pursued algebra, astronomy, astrology, botany, philosophy, ethics, and even magic, but gave them up on account of the defects he found in them. He was next attracted by Epictetus and Seneca and at last fell upon the writings of Thomas à Kempis and Tauler and went over to mysticism. Having resigned his property to his sister and given up the privileges of his rank he turned to medicine, studied every author he could find, and made himself thoroughly familiar with the works of Hippocrates and Galen. He astonished the doctors by the extent of his learning, and graduated at Louvain in 1599. He spent a couple of years in Switzerland and Italy and returned home, and on the failure of the physicians to cure him of a slight disorder he gave up the school medicine and considered that his aim now was the overthrow of the system which had been erected on that of Galen.

After this he travelled over the length and breadth of Europe and returned to Holland impressed with the interest and importance of chemistry. Having married a rich Brabant lady, Marguerite van Ranst, he settled at Vilvorde, and to the end of his life shut himself up in his laboratory pursuing chemical investigations and writing his various books.

He was much esteemed by the Elector of Cologne, and Rudolph II. Matthias and Ferdinand II. sent him invitations to their courts, but he could not be induced to leave his laboratory.

He did not escape controversy, however, and in his reply to Roberti on the magnetic cure of wounds no fewer than twenty-seven propositions incompatible with the Catholic faith were discovered. He was kept in prison for a short time, but when it was found that he was not toying with heresy he was liberated. He had, however, to retract his opinions formally, and remained 'suspect' for some time after; something resembling a ticket-of-leave man under police supervision. It was not till two years after his death that his wife induced the Archbishop of Malines to make his rehabilitation complete.

His discussion with van Heer about the water of

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1654, pp. 114, 266.

Lorenzo Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini Letterati*, 1666, ii. pp. 144-150, and portrait.

Will. Cooper, *A Catalogue of Chymicall Books*, 1675, Sig. Q, recto.

Witte, *Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovata decas prima*, 1676, p. 125 (by Van Helmont himself and his son).

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 528.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 55, 67, 70-73, 249, 252.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, 30 Dec. 1644, sig. Ss. 4 verso.

Spa was effervescent and sparkling while it lasted, but entailed no church censure.

Van Helmont died of pleurisy at Vilvorde, 30 Dec., 1664. During his lifetime he published three or four works:

De Magnetica Vulnerum naturali et legitima Curatione, Paris, 1621, 4°.

De aquis Leodiensibus medicatis, Colon. Agr., 1624, 8°.

Februm doctrina inaudita, Antwerp, 1642, 16°.

Opuscula Medica inaudita, Col. Ag., 1644, 8°; editio secunda, Amsterodami, 1648, 4°, containing De Lithiasi, de Febris, de Humoribus Galeni, de Peste.

His writings which had been nearly lost, were collected by his son, and without much arrangement or editorial supervision by him were printed in a hurry, although they were looked after to some extent by Louis Elzevir, the printer. They appeared in a 4° volume, 'Ortus Medicinæ,' Amstelodami, 1648, 1655, and other editions are enumerated: 1652 (said to be the best); Venet., 1651, fol.; as 'Opera Omnia,' Lugd. Bat., 1653, folio; 1667, folio; Francof., 1682, 1684, 4°; Hafniæ, 1707, 4° (by Valentinus).

Translations were made into Dutch, Rotterdam, 1660, 4°; French, Lyon, 1671, 4°; German as above; English, translated by John Chandler: *Oriatrike or Physick Refined*, London, 1662, small folio, pp. [43, 1 blank] 1161 [1 blank, 22]. Prefixed is a frontispiece containing portraits of Van Helmont and his son, and the coats of arms belonging to his different properties, with that of his wife. Cooper quotes an edition of 1664. A translation of three of his tracts was made by Dr. Walter Charleton: *A Ternary of Paradoxes: The Magnetick Cure of Wounds, The Nativity of Tartar in Wine, The Image of God in Man*, London, 1650, 4°, pp. [52] 147 [1 blank], and there was issued along with it another translation also by Charleton from Van Helmont: *Deliramenta Cataracti: or the Incongruities, Impossibilities and Absurdities couched under the vulgar opinion of Defluxions*, London, 1650, 4° pp. [12] 75 [1 blank].

Various judgments have been passed on Van Helmont at various times, represented by Guy Patin and Adelung on one hand and by the modern writers on medicine on the other. For his position as a chemist there may be consulted what is said by Kopp, Hoefer, Meisens, Chevreul and Alphonse Le Roy.

Colberg, *Das Platonisch-Hermetisches Christenthum*, 1690-91, Th. i. p. 197.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 42.

Keren-Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 86.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 437 b; 1713, vi. pp. 607, 717, 788, 836.

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 955.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, ii. pp. 201, 337, 373, 413. *Acta Medicorum Berolinensium*, 1721, viii. (portrait and short notice).

HELMONT JOHANN BAPTISTA VAN

Continued.

- Barthelemy, *De Medicina Virgine et Progressu* (Louvain), 1723, pp. 422-432.
- Becher, *Philosophia Chemica*, 1702, pp. 229-231 (partial translation), p. 229.
- Die Geschichte Saenger A. 1702*, 1702, p. 136 (van Helmont is the author of the latter's story).
- Mangé, *Historia Compositum Medicorum*, 1731, ii, p. 622-624 (report of his life by himself and his son, with remarks attributed to Boerhaave).
- Notie Auteurs der Helmont der Medicin: des Geestes*, 1731, pp. 243-246, 247, 248, 250, 775, 802.
- Jacob Leopold, *Prodromus Bibliographiae Metallurgicae*, 1732, p. 47.
- Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1730, i, p. 570.
- Arnold, *Kaiserliche und Kaiser-Historien*, 1740, (Th. iii, col. 81, 297, 311, p. 390).
- Kestner, *Medicinae et Geobotanicae Lexicon*, 1740, p. 384.
- Jaher, *Allgemeine Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1472.
- F. Müll., *Präler-Stein*, 1753, Th. i, p. 91.
- Moren, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique*, 1759, v, p. 570.
- Georgius Matthiae, *Conceptus Historia Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 650.
- Brucker, *Historia critica Philosophiae*, 1766, IV, i, p. 709.
- Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii, p. 640 & passim.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i, p. 473.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, pp. 418-21 (criticism and list of his works).
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, p. 307.
- Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii, col. 518.
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii, pp. 478-482; 1755, ii, pp. 20-24.
- Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 3.
- Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv, p. 257.
- Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie . . .* Duisburg, 1789, p. 168.
- Metzger, *Skizze einer pragmatischen Literaturgeschichte der Medicin*, 1792, p. 274, § 227.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, pp. 511-13, 524-550, 675, 677, 721; 1798, ii, pp. 373, 782, 783.
- Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i, pp. 416-423.
- Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 79.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 102.
- J. J. Loos, *Johann Baptist van Helmont*, Heidelberg, 1807.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v, p. 147.
- Rixner & Siber, *Leben und Lehrmeinungen berühmter Physiker*, vii, Heft, Sulzbach, 1826.
- Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv, pp. 130, 198, 292-316, 549, 591.
- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1829, Sect. ii., Th. v, p. 187.
- Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i, p. 179.

- Denon, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1830, iii, i, p. 97.
- Oedericus Henricus Fraenkel, *Vita et Opuscula Helmontii*, Lipsa, 1837, 4°.
- Lessner, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, i, p. 302, 303, 304.
- G. A. Spess, *J. B. van Helmont's System der Medicin*, Frankfurt a. M., 1840.
- Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii, p. 140; 1860, ii, p. 134.
- Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i, pp. 116-127, & passim.
- Lettres de Gas. Pains*, ed. J. H. Reveilé-Paris, 1840, i, pp. xiii, 225, 355, 503; ii, 117, 178, 461; — 77. (The editor does not agree with Pains's opinion.)
- Moritz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1848, i, p. 289; 1849, ii, p. 176.
- Journal des Savants*, 1850 (article by Chevrel).
- C. Broeckx, *Le premier Ouvrage de J. B. van Helmont . . . ou Essai sur l'Art de Médecin a Paracelsus restitutum. Publié pour le premier fois*, Anvers, 1854 (references in the Introduction).
- Bayle & Thiliaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i, p. 361.
- Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, p. 470.
- Biographie Universelle*, 1817, xx, p. 15; 1857, xix, p. 80.
- Cap, *Études biographiques*, Première Série, 1857, p. 90.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xxiii, col. 853.
- Kluyvens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur souvenir*, 1859, ii, p. 531, and a medal.
- Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 1060.
- Stöckl, *Geschichte der Philosophie des Mittelalters*, 1866, iii, pp. 458-472.
- Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii, p. 498 (and references).
- W. Koinmelaere, *Études sur J. B. van Helmont*, Bruxelles, 1868 (contains a minute biography).
- Figuier, *Vies des Savants illustres (Savants du XVIII^e Siècle)*, 1870, pp. 379-405 (with references).
- Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ounarovf, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1617-18, 1632.
- Franck, *Dictionnaire des Sciences philosophiques*, 1875, p. 1751.
- Melsens, *Notice historique sur J. B. van Helmont, à propos de la définition et de la théorie de la flamme*, Bruxelles, 1875, 8°.
- Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1880, xi, p. 703 (article by Delff, who quotes only Rixner & Siber as his authorities).
- Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, p. 344, &c., &c.
- Biographie Nationale publiée par l'Académie Royale . . . de Belgique*, 1884-85, viii, col. 900 (article by Alphonse Le Roy).
- Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi, p. 47; 2nd Series, 1901, vi, p. 1005 (and the references).
- Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences médicales*, 4ème Série, 1886, xii, p. 655.
- Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii, p. 142.

HELVETIA.

See PHARMACOPOEA HELVETICA, 1771.

HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Johannis Friderichs Schweitzers, Guldenes Kalb, welches die gantze Welt anbetet und verehret, in welchen gehandelt wird von einem sehr hohen Wunder der Natur die Metalleu (*sic*) zuverändern, nemlich, Wie die gantze Substanz und Wesen des Bleyes in einer Minuten von einem sehr kleinen Körnlein des warhafftigen Philosophischen Steins in ein vollkommen Gold zu Graffenhage verwandelt worden.

Job. 37. v. 5. Gott machet Wunderding, aber wir können solche nicht verstehen.

Seneca in seinem 77. Sendschreiben. Man muß die Schmehereden der Unwissenden mit Gedult vertragen, und ist die Verachtung von dem, der auf Ehr und Tugend zu wandelt, selbst wieder zuverachten.

In Teutsch verfertigt, und zum Druck befördert 1668. In Nürnberg, Bey Wolf Eberhard Felfsecker.

8°. Pp. [8] 54. Plate of the Prague Medal.

The Golden Calf, Which the World Adores, and Desires: In which is handled The most Rare and Incomparable Wonder of Nature, in Transmuting Metals; Viz. How the intire Substance of Lead, was in one Moment Transmuted into Gold-Obrizon, with an exceeding small particle of the true Philosophick Stone. At the Hague. In the Year 1666. Written in Latin by John Frederick Helvetius, Doctor and Practitioner of Medicine at the Hague, and faithfully Englished. London, Printed for John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street near Temple-Barr, 1670.

12°. Pp. [1-8] 9-129 [3 blank].

Will. Cooper, the chemical publisher in the seventeenth century, had translated this tract, when he was anticipated by the publication of the above. He then abbreviated his translation, and, under the title: *A Briefe of the Golden Calf, or the*

Worlds Idol, pp. [10] 41 [1 blank], published it along with his *Philosophical Epitaph* and some other tracts and the *Catalogue of Chymical Books*, London, 1675, 8°.

Joannis Friderici Helvetii, Vitulus Aureus, quem mundus adorat et orat. Oder: ein sehr curiöses Tractätlein in welchem das rare und wundersame Werk der Natur in Verwandlung derer Metallen-Historien ausgeführet wird: Wie nemlich das ganze Wesen des Bleyes in einem Augenblick durch Hülfe eines sehr kleinen Stücks des Steins der Weißsen zu dem allerbesten Gold, von obengenannten Herrn Helvetius im Haag gemacht und verwandelt worden. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. Frankfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Efslinger, 1767.

8°. Pp. (including the frontispiece) [1-13] 14-80. The frontispiece is an engraving of the Prague Medal.

See FÜNF Curieuse Chymische Tractätlein, 1767.

The above is the fifth tract in this collection, but it is quite separate, and could perfectly well appear by itself, as indeed it does in the following entry.

Joannis Friderici Helvetii, Vitulus Aureus, quem mundus adorat et orat. Oder: ein sehr curiöses Tractätlein in welchem das rare und wundersame Werk der Natur in Verwandlung derer Metallen-Historien ausgeführet wird. Wie nemlich das ganze Wesen des Bleyes in einem Augenblick

HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

durch Hülfe eines sehr kleinen Stücks des Steins der Weisheit zu dem allerbesten Gold, von obengenannten Herrn Helvetius im Haag gemacht und verwandelt worden. Aus dem Lateinischen übersetzt. Franckfurt und Leipzig, bey Johann Georg Eßlinger, 1767.

8°. Pp. [1-13] 14-80, including the frontispiece, which is an engraved plate of the Prague Medal.

This is identical with the preceding, but has been separated from the collection.

Güldenes Kalb.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDRICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1728, i. p. 481.

Vitulus aureus quem mundus adorat et orat.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 196.

See MUSEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 815.

Johann Friedrich Schweitzer, latinized Helvetius, great grandfather of the philosopher, was born at Köthen, in the Duchy of Anhalt, in 1625 (Roth-Scholtz says 1631), studied medicine, went to the Hague, and became physician to the Prince of Orange. He was the author of one or two medical and botanical books, and also of some on alchemy, as: *De Alchymia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum*, Francof. 1650, which I have not seen, and which seems to me to be too curiously like a book with the same title printed at Frankfurt in 1550. He is now remembered by the present work, in which he gives an account of the transmutation of which he was witness in 1666. The book passed through several editions, and the case excited a great deal of discussion. By some it was looked on as conclusive proof of the actuality of transmutation; by others it was considered too puerile for comment. Kopp, however, asks if a man like Helvetius could have narrated such an occurrence either erroneously or untruthfully; and he thinks that it would not be reasonable to assume either. On the strength of this cautious view more energetic believers in the occult have brought it forward at the present moment as historically incontestable. See Dr. G. H. Berendt, *Das Buch der Wunder* (1901, the book is not dated, but it came out this year), ii. p. 709.

Helvetius died at the Hague, 29 Augt., 1709. His portrait is given in Roth-Scholtz's *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, frontispiece to Stück iv.

The book was first published in Latin at Amsterdam, in 1667; at the Hague, 1702, 8°, pp. [1-6] 7-72, folding plate; and, it is said, also in 1705. The German version was published at Nürnberg, 1668; other editions quoted are 1675,

Goosen van Vreeswyk, *De Goude Leeuw*, 1675-76, p. 5.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, Norimbergæ, 1686, p. 584 (mentions only three works).

Spinoza, *De Nagelate Schriften*, Amst. 1687, 4°, p. 585, or *Opera Posthuma*, p. 533.

Borrchius, *Conspectus Chemicorum celebriorum*, 1697, p. 40.

Barchusen, *Pyrosophia succincta*, 1698, p. 424.

Hannemann, *Jason* [1709], p. 22.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, ii. p. 306 ('Homo exigui judicii, et circumforanere tantum doctrinæ').

Chymiphilus, *Der wahren chymischer Weisheit Offenbarung*, Nürnberg, 1720, p. 71.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, Nürnberg, 1727, pp. 237-247. Portrait. (Long list of his works.)

1727; Frankf. a. M. 1705, 1726. Dutch: *Goedes Kalf, waar in aangeleend wordt hoe door middel van den philosophischen Steen het Lead in Goud is veranderd*, Amsterdam, 1749.

Kopp has made a curious statement which deserves notice, otherwise it may lead to mistakes. When describing Helvetius' "Vitulus Aureus," he adds in a parenthesis that he is not to be confused with a contemporary physician in Köthen of exactly the same name, who, in 1655, at Leyden, published an alchemical writing "Ichts aus nichts." Now below Helvetius' portrait, as given by Roth-Scholtz, is the inscription: Johannes Fridericus Helvetius, Anhaltinus Götthörensensis, Medicus Doctor, et Practicus ab A. 1661. Hagae comitis, denique ab A. 1676. Amstelodamensis, verus de transmutatione Plumbi in Aurum testis ejus denique fabricator. Nat. A. 1631.

On the other hand, in the *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 617, occurs the following: "214. Io. Frider. Helvetii Ichts aus nichts, Leiden 1655. 12.—Von einem Manne, der sich getraute, ein goldnes Kalb zu zeugen (he did not, but that does not affect the present argument!) kann man schon erwarten, dafs er etwas aus nichts hervorbringen konnte."

There is not the slightest doubt in these passages as to the identity of Helvetius of Köthen with the author of the Golden calf, and of the identity of the author of "Ichts aus nichts" also with the author of the Golden Calf. I am not aware of any ground for the distinction Kopp draws. He is so very accurate that one hesitates to believe that he has here been in some sort of misapprehension, but it seems to be the case.

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, Nürnberg, 1728, i. p. 481.

Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, Tübingen, 1730, pp. 156 (the author says the narrative is by far the finest he knows), 335.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, Genevæ, 1731, l. ii. p. 650. (Copied from Mercklin.)

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 386.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, Paris, 1742, i. p. 482; ii. p. 46; iii. p. 185.

Tharsander, *Adeptus ineptus*, Berlin, 1744, p. 331.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1477.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 91; ii. p. 74.

HELVETIUS (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

- Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 847.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, ii. p. 512.
 Moehsen, *Verzeichniss einer Sammlung von Bildnissen berühmter Aertze*, Berlin, 1771, part 2, p. 58.
 Wiegleb, *Historisch-Kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, Weimar, 1777, p. 301. (The story is not worth consideration according to him.)
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 482.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 98.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 95.
 Güldenfolk, *Sammlung von . . . Transmutations-Geschichten*, 1784, p. 204.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, Leipzig, 1785, pp. 499, 617, 621.
Kortum verteidiget die Alchemie, Duisburg, 1789, p. 179.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 16, 17.
 Murr, *Litterarische Nachrichten zu der Geschichte des sogenannten Goldmachens*, 1803, p. 86.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 158.
 Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1808, p. 80.
 Barrett, *Lives of the Adepts*, London, 1814, p. 81.
Biographie Universelle, 1817, xx. p. 22; and 1857, xix. p. 84.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 154.
 Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1829, Sect. ii., Th. v. p. 250.
 Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 18.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, Halle, 1832, p. 421.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 336; 1869, ii. p. 327.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 169.
 Lavater, *Physiognomy*, translated by Holcroft, Lond. 1848, p. 165—where he commends Helvetius' *Physiognomonica Medicinalis*.
 Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 211, 281.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. p. 872.
 Poggenorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1061.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii. p. 510.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1221-23.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 50; and Series, 1901, vi. p. 1008.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, Heidelberg, 1886, i. p. 83 sqq. & passim.
 Berendt, *Das Buch der Wunder*, s.a. (1901), ii. p. 709.

HELWIGIUS (CHRISTOPHERUS).

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH).

HENCKEL (JOHANN CHRISTOPH).

Einige neuentdeckte Chemisch-Physicalische Wahrheiten, denen Kennern der Natur-Lehre und Arzeney-Bereitungs-Kunst zur Beurtheilung und Anwendung hingegeben von D. Johann Christoph Henckel, Fürstl. Schwarzburgl. Rath und Leibmedicus zu Arnstadt. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher, 1769.

8°. Pp. [8] 80.

HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

Pyritologia: or, a History of the Pyrites, the Principal Body in the Mineral Kingdom. In which are considered its Names, Species, Beds and Origin; its Iron, Copper, unmetallic Earth, Sulphur, Arsenic, Silver, Gold, original Particles, Vitriol, and Use in smelting. The whole compiled from a Collection of Samples; from visiting Mines; from an intercourse and Correspondence with Naturalists and Miners; but chiefly from a course of Chymical Enquiries. With a Preface, containing an Account of the Advantages arising from Mine-works in general, and particular from those of Saxony. Translated from the German of J. F. Henckel, late chief Director of the Mines at Friberg in Saxony. London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand; And A. Linde, in Catharine-Street, in the Strand. M.DCC.LVII.

8°. Pp. [i.-vii] viii.-xv., [1 blank, 2] 376 [6]. Frontispiece.

Pyritologia: oder: Kiefs-Historie, als des vornehmsten Minerals, nach dessen Nahmen, Arten, Lagerstätten, Ursprung, Eisen, Kupffer, unmetallischer

HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Erde, Schwefel, Arsenic, Silber, Gold, einfachen Theilgen, Vitri Schmelzt-Nutzung, aus vieler Sammlung, Gruben-Befahrung, Umga Brief-Wechsel mit Natur- und Berg-Verstandigen, vornehmlich aus Chy Untersuchung, mit Physicalisch-Chymischen Entdeckungen, nebst le und nothigen Kupffern, wie auch einer Vorrede vom Nutzen des Berg insonderheit des Chur-Sachsichen, gefertigt von D. Johann F Henckel, Konigl. Poln. und Churfurstl. Sachs. Land- Berg- und Physico in Freyberg. Leipzig, Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, in der Nicolai-Straße, 1725.

8°. Pp. [44 1008. Register 32]. Frontispiece and 12 Plates. Title red and black.

- D. Johann Friedrich Henkels, Kön. Pohl. und Churf. Sachs. Berg Kleine Minerologische (*sic*) und Chymische Schrifften, auf Gutbefind Herrn Autoris, nebst einer Vorrede von den Bergwercks-Wissenschaft Vermehrung der Cammeral-Nutzungen, und mit Anmerckungen herausg von Carl Friedrich Zimmermann. Drefsden und Leipzig, bey Fr Hekel, 1744.

8°. Pp. [48] 619 [44, 1 blank]. Folding plate.

Other editions quoted are: 1747; Wien, 1769.

Mineralogische, Chemische und Alchymistische Briefe von reisender andern Gelehrten an den ehemaligen Chursächsichen Bergrath Henkel. Erster Theil. Dresden, 1794. In der Waltherischen Ho handlung.

8°. Pp. 397. Inhalt [6] [1 blank]. Zweyter Theil, 1794, pp. 384. Inhalt [7] [1 blank]. Dritter Theil, 1795, pp. 291. Inhalt [9] [4 blank].

One of his correspondents is M. Gottheil, which interesting matter relating to the history of is a pseudonym for Klefecker. The letters contain alogy and chemistry at that time.

P. M. von Respur besondere Versuche vom Mineral-Geist . . . mit At ungen erst herausgegeben von Johann Friedrich Henkeln. 1772.

See RESPUR (P. M. VON).

Henckelius in Mineralogia Redivivus.

See STEPHANI (JOHANN EMANUEL), 1759.

Henckel, or Henkel, was born at Merseburg, 11 Augt., 1679, took the degree of M.D. and practised at Freiberg (Erzgebirge), and became mining councillor there. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academy, 28 Oct., 1728. Several works were written by him which are

enumerated by the authorities. He died . berg, 27 January, 1744. He is not to be c with a Berlin surgeon, Joachim Friedrich (Haller, *Bibl. Anat.*, 1777, ii. pp. 314, 77; *Chir.*, 1775, ii. 260).

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, pp. 248-261.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 662 (reviews from the *Acta Lipsiensia*, 1723, p. 408; 1726, p. 270).

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, edited by Bruckmann, 1732, p. 68.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1486.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 499, No. 406.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 176 (celebris et ingeniosus vir).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. 1
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 68
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. 1
475 (Pyritologia, Flora Saturnizans), 590
706, 779 (Bethesda portuosa), 789 (baths)
iii. 9 (beer), 67 (mineralogy).

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1
(*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 105, 112, 18
Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Lit*
1806-08, pp. 240, 245, 247, 262, 270, 277
Respur), 281, 294.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckouck
25), v. p. 156.

HENCKEL (JOHANN FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1829, Sect. ii., Th. v. p. 315 (article by Hassel).
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 596.
 Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, li. p. 371; 1869, ii. p. 363.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. 154, & *passim*.
Biographie Universelle, 1857, xix. p. 113 (article by Bernhard).
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxiii. col. 936.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1065.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Oxvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1085, 1372, 1373.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xi. p. 760 (article by Gumbel).

HENNICKEN (GOTTFRIED).

See THOMSON (GEORGE), 1686.

HENSING (JOHANN THOMAS).

Ignem esse Elaterem Naturae Vniversalem Asserit, atque ad Experimenta Curiosa, Exercitii Chemici Fructus, quae publice demonstrabit, videnda, Cives Academicos Florentissimos, ea, qua decet, Humanitate invitat Jo. Thomas Hensing, Med. D. et P. P. Extraord. Giessae, Impensis Eberhardi Henrici Lammers, Anno M DCC XXI.

4°. Pp. 1-16.

Admiranda Generationis Rerum Naturalium Exponit, atque Bonarum Artium Fautores et Cultores ut Phaenomena Naturae Operum Artis Chemicae Labore illustrata inspiciant adhortatur Io. Thomas Hensing, Med. D. et P. P. Extraord. Giessae, Impensis Eberhardi Henrici Lammers, Anno M DCC XIX.

Pp. 17-32.

Aurea Naturae Catena.

Pp. 33-48.

Ad Exequiarum Laidis, non Graeciae, sed Magni Orbis h. e. Alchymiae, quae Filia Natu Maior Chemiae, habetur, Solennia Spectanda futuro die Octobris publice Chemicas facturus Demonstrationes Academiae Patres, Patronos atque Cives Excellentiss. Inclytos, Ornatiss. officiose et peramanter invitat D. Io. Thomas Hensing P. P. Giessae, Typis Vid. Io. Reinh. VVipii, Acad. Typogr. MDCCC XXIV.

4°. Pp. 16.

Discurs von dem Stein der Weisen.

See WELLING (GEORG VON), *Opus Mago-Cabbalisticum et Theosophicum*, 1735, p. 517.

Hensing's name was Johann Thomas, not Theophilus (Portal) or Theodor (Schmieder). He was born at Frankfurt a. M., 30 Augt., 1683. His taste at first lay towards theology, and to study it and philosophy he proceeded to Leipzig, but on account of illness he went home, and giving up the church took to medicine and surgery. He returned to Leipzig and resumed his studies, and on the Swedish invasion left the town and travelled by Halle, Wittenberg, and Jena to Frankfurt. On the journey he made the acquaintance of Hofmann, Stahl, Berger, Vater, Wedel and others. His attention was given specially to chemistry, anatomy, and botany. After graduating at Giessen in 1709 he gave lectures there, and in 1717 was appointed extraordinary professor of medicine. In 1723 he was promoted to the new and unusual position of professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. He had an experimental laboratory, and great things were looked for from him, when

he caught a fever, and died 27 Augt., 1726, at Wetzlar.

Several interesting works were written by him :
 Dissertatio inauguralis de vitriolo, Giessae, 1709, 4°.

Meditationes et experimenta circa acidulas Swalbacenses (in German), Frankfurt, 1711, 8°; 1728, 8°.

Dissertatio de Germinatione metallica artificiali, Giessae, 1718, 4°.

Dissertatio sistens cerebri examen Chemicum ex eodemque phosphorus singularis omnia inflammabilia accendens, Giessae, 1719, 4°.

Dissertatio de vitriolo, an sit materia lapidis philosophici? Giessae, 1725, 4° (a continuation of the inaugural one).

Dissertatio de tinctura martis volatili.

Von der Alchemie, worinnen er jeden, warnet sich dafür hüten, 4°.

HENSING (JOHANN THOMAS). *Continued.*

- Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 723.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, p. 69.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon*, 1750, ii. col. 1514.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 545.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 136.
 Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1785, v. p. 458.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 766.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 161.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 517.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1071.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Sacrées*, 1870, No. 592.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 162.

HEPTAS Alchymica.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS).

HERCKMANN (FRANCISCUS).

Buch aller Geheimnisse aller Philosophorum, welche jemahls von unserm Steine geschrieben.

See HELLWIG (CHRISTOPH VON), Fasciculus, 1719, p. 30.

HERLICIOUS (DAVID).

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ.

The author is called Herlich and Herlichius, Herliz and Herlizius. He was born at Zeitz in Misnia, 28 Dec., 1557. Being in poor circumstances he kept himself by poetry and music, while a student at Leipzig, Wittenberg and Rostock. He took the degree of Philosophiæ Magister, and in 1581 was appointed Conector at Güstrow by the Duke of Mecklenburg, after which he was 'Physicus' at Prenzlau and Anklam. In 1584 he published almanacs with predictions, which had a great sale and were translated into other European languages. In 1585 he was made pro-

fessor of mathematics at Greifswald, and at a later date, in 1598, was created M.D. and 'Physicus' at Stargard, went to Lübeck in a similar capacity, but returned to Stargard, where he suffered the loss of his whole library by fire. He died 15 August, 1636.

He was a voluminous author writing on poetry, mathematics, medicine, astronomical and meteorological prodigies, and on curious out of the way topics. He believed in astrology and in alchemy, but on the latter subject wrote only the work now referred to.

Witte, *Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovata Decas prima*, 1676, p. 73 (reprint of his life by Laurentius Eichstadius).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1366, portrait, plate 63.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, 15 Aug., 1636, Sig. Kkr verso (mentions this book as the 'Rosetum Hermeticum').

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 283.

Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, ii. p. 752.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 668-773 (reprint of his life by Laurentius Eichstadius).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 393.

Möller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 324-327.

Freytag, *Analecta litteraria*, 1750, I. p. 442.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1533.

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historie Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 354.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 358.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 237 (quotes the medical writings only, not the 'Rosenkrantz').

Adelung, *Geschichte der Menschlichen Narrheit*, 1787, iv. p. 323.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 619.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 166.

Kosegarten, *Geschichte der Universität Greifswald*, 1857, i. p. 223.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xii. p. 118 (his portrait is at Greifswald University).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 342.

Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiii. p. 609.

HERMAPHRODITISCHE (Das) Sonn- und Monds-Kind.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, ii. p. 301.

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind, das ist: Des Sohns deren Philosophen natürlich- übernatürliche Gebährung, Zerstörung und Regenerierung oder vorgestellte Theorie und Practic den Stein der Weisen zu suchen und zu machen. Durch einen unbekanntnen Philosophum und

HERMAPHRODITISCHES Sonn- und Monds-Kind. *Continued.*

Adeptum in 12. emblematischen Figuren und so vielen Paragraphis. Mit Applicir- und Beyfügung so vieler Canonischen Versen des berühmten Schwedischen Adepti Northons: aus einem alten manuscript gezoegnener præsentiret. Nun aber nach dem mystischen Verstand und innerem Weesen expliciret, nebst denen Caballistischen Zeichen Salomonis durch einen Lehr-Jünger der Natur. L. C. S. Mayntz, bey Joh. Friederich Krebs Buchhändler Gedruckt in der Churf. Hof- und Univers. Buchdruckerey bey denen Häffn. Erben, durch Elias Peter Bayer, 1752.

8°. Pp. 70. Frontispiece, 12 emblematical figures and one plate of cabalistic symbols.

The Swedish adept Northon here mentioned is J. F. Hautnorthon.

ERMES TRISMEGISTUS.

Il Pimandro di Mercurio Trimegisto, tradotto da Tommaso Benci in lingua Fiorentina. In Firenze 1549. Con priuilegio di Papa Paolo III. & Carlo V. Imp. & del Duca di Fiorenza.

8°. Pp. [16] 119 [1 blank; Tavola, 7, 1 blank].

The 'Poemandres,' a philosophico-religious treatise of the second century A.D. or thereby, has nothing to do with chemistry or alchemy, and it is a question for critical discussion whether or not this Hermes is really identical with the author of the Smaragdine Table. Round the above book and other writings which accompany it there has grown up a bulky literature which, though it lies rather outside the scope of the present work, cannot be passed over in a review of the whole subject.

See Louis Ménard, *Hermes Trismegiste, traduction complète précédée d'une étude sur l'origine des livres Hermétiques*, Paris, 1866, 8°.

John David Chambers, *The theological and philosophical works of Hermes Trismegistus Christian Neoplatonist, Translated from the original Greek, with preface, notes, and indices*, Edinburgh, 1882, 8°. For the older literature consult Fabricius and Brucker.

The English translation was made by Dr. Everard and published at London, 1650, 1657, edited by John French (*q. v.*).

Hermetis Trismegisti Erkänntnuß der Natur und des darin sich offenbahrenden Grossen Gottes, begriffen in 17 unterschiedlichen Büchern, nach Griechischen (*sic*) und Lateinischen Exemplarē in die Hochteutsche Sprache übersetzt, nebst vorgesetzter sattsahmer Nachricht und Beweifs von der Person und Genealogie Hermetis, dessen Medicin, Chemie, Natur und Gottes-Gründe, mit unterlaufenden vielen der Egyptier Weisheit, und unterschiedlichen anderen Curiosa berührende Passagen. Verfertiget von Alethophilo. Hamburg, In Verlegung Samuel Heyls und Gottfried Liebezeits, Buchhändlern in St. Johannis Kirchen. 1706.

8°. Pp. [72, Frontispiece included] 142. Title red and black.

The introduction contains an elaborate account of the 'person and genealogy of Hermes,' based mainly on Borrichius' researches, and includes (Sig. d3 verso) a translation of the 'Tabula Smaragdina.' The rest of the book consists of a translation of the 'Pömander,' 'Asclepius,' and the writings to 'Tatius' and 'Ammon.' None of the other alchemical writings are included.

Hermetis Trismegisti Einleitung in's höchste Wissen: von Erkenntniß der Natur und des darin sich offenbarenden grossen Gottes. Begriffen in siebenzehn Büchern, nach griechischen und lateinischen Exemplaren in's Deutsche übersetzt, nebst Nachricht von der Person des Hermetis, dessen Medicin, Chemie, Natur und Gottes-gründe; mit der Egyptier wundervoller

HERMES TRIMEGISTUS. *Continued.*

Verhandl. und Erklärung der Geheimnisse der Hermetischen und Beschwärzten Telen. Herausgegeben von Aemigius. 1736. Strassburg, 1853. Verlag von J. Neumann.

This is the first volume of a series of tracts. It is a reprint, although it contains notes and a table of contents. It is a reprint, although it contains notes and a table of contents.

Verus Hermes in Romano.

In NOTULA PHILOSOPHICA 1613, p. 61.

Hermes Trimegiste Tractatus vero auctoris de Lapidis Philosophici secreto. in capitula septem divisus nunc vero à quodam Anonymo scholijs tunc expolitus à aliis illustratus. In quo et hoc libro non sapit, ex alio vi sapere potest. Una enim non via hodie reperitur. Tandem operi à vobis Dominico Gossy, Belgae, viri. M. D. in lucem editus.

Qui, quod non loquitur, index Iustitiae est: Qui autem mentitur, testis est fraudulentus. Pro. 12.

1610. Lapidis sumpuibus Thomae Schureri.

See the notes. Pax Inst. Honor Petrus.

Colophon: Lapidis [sic] Valentinus an Erde impromet. Anno M. DC. X.

A German work Schurer's title is correct. There is no reference to an edition of 1600, but only in Lapa. 1600, 8° and Kopp. reads this of 1610. This of 1610 (p. 593) mentions the date 1700. In the Beytrag there

[Another Copy.]

Interleaved, with MS. notes.

Tractatus aureus de Lapidis Physici Secretario in Cap. 7. divisus; Nunc vero à quodam Anonymo Scholijs illustratus (cum epistola dedicatoria et praefatione).

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 587.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 400.

The Golden Work.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), Medicina Practica, 1691, p. 179.

Gulden Tractätlein von der Composition des Steins der Weisen, in sieben Capitel abgetheilet.

See ALCHYMISTISCHES Sieben-Gestirn, 1675, p. 1.

See ALCHYMISTISCHES Sieben-Gestirn, 1772, p. 9.

Guldener Tractat von Zusammensetzung des Steins der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 311.

Septem Tractatus, seu Capitula.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 7.

Les Sept Chapitres.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques, 1740, i. p. 16.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. *Continued.*

Sept Traictez ou chapitres dorez.

See JOLY (GABRIEL), *Trois Anciens Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle*, 1626, p. 1.

Seven Golden Chapters.

See LIVES of Alchemystical Philosophers, 1815, p. 366.

This is different from Salmon's version given above, and both are different from that given by South in *A Suggestive Inquiry*.

Traicte de l'Ouvrage Secret de la Philosophie d'Hermez.

See ESPAGNET (JEAN D'), *La Philosophie Naturelle restablie en sa pureté*, 1651, p. 248.

Des Hermes Trismegists wahrer alter Naturweg, 1782.

See H. (J. C.).

Liber Apocalypseos.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Pandora*, 1608, p. 1.

The Emerald Table.

See LIVES of Alchemystical Philosophers, 1815, p. 383.

Besides Salmon's version given below, others by H. P., 1652, Sig. A4 verso, and in South's will be found in *The Mirror of Alchimy*, 1597, *Suggestive Inquiry*, 1850, p. 7. p. 16, in *Five Treatises of the Philosopher's Stone*,

La Table d'Emeraude avec le Commentaire de l'Hortulain.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, i. p. 1.

La Table d'Esmeraude d'Hermes Trismegiste, pere des Philosophes.

See JOLY (GABRIEL), *Trois Anciens Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle*, 1626, p. 25.

See RESPOUR, *Rares Experiences*, 1686, livre iii. pp. 38-42 ; 1777, pp. 146-148.

See RESPOUR, *Besondere Versuche*, 1772, pp. 263-265, and 280-284.

Schmaragt Tafel.

See OCCULTA PHILOSOPHIA, 1613, p. 50.

Die Smaragden Tafel.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, pp. 52, 79.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, pp. 52, 79.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) PHILOSOPHUS, 1709, p. 168.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 504.

Die Smaragdene Taffel, von der Chimie.

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFFGANG), *Vernünfftige Gedancken vom Gold-Machen*, 1734, p. 98.

See ANNULUS PLATONIS, 1781, p. xviii.

Smaragdina Tabula.

See DORN (GERARD), *Trevisanus de Chymico Miraculo*, 1600, p. 4.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *De Alchemia Liber*, in *THEATRUM CHEMICUM*, 1659, i. p. 685.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Liber de Secretissimo Philosophorum Opere Chémico*, in *MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 389.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. *Continued.*

The Smaragdine Table.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), *Medicina Practica*, 1691, p. 258.

Smaragdtafel (Die).

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 57.

Tabula Schmaragdina.

See TRISSMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus, Tractatus iii.* (1598), p. 238.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchemiæ, Ander Buch*, 1614, p. 413.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, pp. 52, 79.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, pp. 52, 79.

See [SCHATZ und Kunst-kammer], p. 413.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen, (1708), p. 335.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 168.

Tabula Smaragdina.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Von der Hermetischenn Philosophia . . . Ein Buch*, 1582, *Cv verso*.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Bericht von der Hermetischenn Philosophia*, in *ELUCIDIATIO Secretorum*, 1602, p. 200.

See ALBINEUS (NATHAN), *Bibliotheca Chemica Contracta*, 1653, sig. ¶6 *verso*.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), *Teutschlands Wohlfahrt, Fünffter Theil*, Amsterdam, 1660, p. 19.

See GLAUBER (JOHANN RUDOLPH), *Teutschlandts Wohlfahrt, Prag*, 1704, p. 649.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Drei Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie*, in *DER HERMETISCHE PHILOSOPHUS*, 1709, p. 213.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD DE), *Aurei Velleris Supplementum*, 1733, p. 24.

See KLEFECKER (JOHANN), *Das Fundament der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen*, 1736, p. 28.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS, *Chymische Schrifften*, 1746, p. 6 ; 1747, p. 6.

See VERNÜNFTIGE Erklärung der Smaragdenen Tafel des Hermes, 1760.

See HORTULANUS, *Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdinam*.

Tabula Smaragdina de Alchemia.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 363.

See WEDEL (GEORG WOLFGANG), *Introductio in Alchimiam*, 1706, p. 59.

Tabula Smaragdina, cum expositionibus Gerardi Dorn.

See DORN (GERHARD), *De Naturæ Luce physica . . . Tractatus*, 1583, p. 82.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, i. p. 362.

Tabula Smaragdina Hermetis, Die Wort der Geheimnüfs des Hermetis.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 531.

Tabula Smaragdina, inter manus eius inuenta in obscuro antro, in quo humatum corpus eius repertum est.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA), *Palladis Chymicæ Arcana detecta*, 1678, Pars ii. p. 3 (cum commentario).

Tabula Smaragdina, in ipsius sepulchro inventa, cum commento Hortulani philosophi.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 32.

HERMES TRISMEGISTUS. *Continued.*

Tabula Smaragdina cui titulus Verba Secretorum Hermetis Trismegisti, W. Chr. Kriegsmanni et Gerardi Dornei commentariis illustrata.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 380.

Tabula Smaragdina seu Verba Secretorum Hermetis.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 715.

Tabula Hermetis.

See ELIAS, Elias Artista mit dem Stein der Weisen, 1770, p. 143.

The first edition of the 'Tabula Smaragdina' is that contained in the volume *De Alchemia*, Norimberg, 1541. It was known, however, three hundred years before that date, and if Hortulanus, who wrote the 'Commentary' on it, flourished, as has been said, in the tenth century, that would carry it back another three hundred years.

When it is considered that alchemy was known all along as the Hermetic Art, it is not surprising that a writing which with such a show of probability could be considered of ancient origin, which bore Hermes' name, and the meaning of which was esoteric, would be cherished and revered by the alchemists. The Tabula Smaragdina had all these qualifications. It is certainly not modern, it has been assigned to Hermes from the first, and its significance does not lie on the surface. The man that runs cannot read it, nor, for that matter, the man who sits. It is as profound a mystery, as great a puzzle as 'Aelia Laelia Crispis' itself.

But, in fact, everything concerning it remains a problem: its legendary and romantic discovery; the original language, for it is known in Latin only; its author, whether one of the several personages of the name of Hermes, or an anonymous

Wolfgang Jobst (Justus), *Chronologia . . . omnium illustrium medicorum*, Francof. a. V., 1556, p. 10.

Nazari, *Della Tramutazione Metallica, Sogni Tre*, 1599, p. 139.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 5 (interpretations of the Smaragdine Table).

Cluverius, *Germaniæ Antiquæ Libri Tres*, 1631, p. 182. (Lib. I, c. 26, presumed derivation of the German people from Theuth, or Thoth.)

Conring, *De Hermetica Ægyptiorum vetere et Paracelsicorum Nova Medicina*, Helmestadii, 1648, 4°.

Kircher, *Oedipus Aegyptiacus*, 1653, II. ii. pp. 346-386. ('Medicina hieroglyphica,' which may be considered Hermetic); pp. 387-434 (Alchimiæ hieroglyphica,' which refers to Hermes throughout); p. 428 ('Tabula Smaragdina' its doubtful history and whether it is by Hermes or not).

Casaubon, *De rebus sacris et ecclesiasticis exercitationes XVI. ad Cardinalis Baronii Prolegomena in Annales*, 1654, pp. 66-80. (Exercit. i. Sect. 10, discusses the question generally.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 115.

Joh. H. Hottinger, *Dissertationum Miscellanearum Pentas*, 1654, pp. 54-67. (Diss. ii. Elenchus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum suppositiorum, contains nothing about the chemical books).

Dickinson, *Delphi Phoenicizantes*, 1655, p. 122.

Georg Horn, *Historia Philosophica libri septem*, 1655, pp. 122, 123, 317, etc.

Kriegsmann, *Hermetis Trismegisti . . . Tabula Smaragdina à situ temerarijsq; . . . vindicata*, 1657.

J. H. Ursinus, *De Zoroastre . . . Hermete Trismegisto, Sanchoniathone . . . eorumque scriptis . . . exercitationes*, Norimbergæ, 1661.

writer who ascribed it to him to give it authority; its possible connection with so-called Hermetic writings of an earlier time; the subject with which it deals.

The student of the history of chemistry cannot well ignore it, less perhaps now than ever, since the discovery of Egyptian writings, and especially of the medical papyrus by Ebers, which he calls a Hermetic treatise of 1550 B.C. (a date coinciding with that assigned to Hermes by Lambeck), has given a different aspect to the controversy between Conring and Borrichius, and has put the existence of Hermes on a new foundation. Other researches also have shown that the belief in a person or persons of the name of Hermes has been so wide spread and persistent that the whole Hermes-legend forms a legitimate subject of inquiry as to its origin and the probability of its being correct. One can hardly settle it as summarily as was done by von Murr: was man von Hermes Trismegist liest, sind blasse Mährchen, and on the other hand the most that can be hoped for is that future discoveries may lead to at least a plausible theory, if not to perfect certainty regarding its origin.

Borrichius, *De Ortu et Progressu Chemiæ disertatio*, Hafniæ, 1668, p. 50, 59q.

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*. Editio secunda, Helmestadii, 1669, 4°.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione ad . . . Joelem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 102.

Borrichius, *Hermetis, Ægyptiorum, et Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii Animadversionibus vindicata*, Hafniæ, 1674, 4°.

Pet. Dan. Huetius, *Demonstratio evangelica*, 1679, pp. 57, 60 (Propositio iv. capp. 3 and 4, identification with Moses).

Kriegsmann, *Conjectaneorum de Germanicæ Gentis Origine, ac Conditore, Hermete Trismegisto, . . . Liber Unus*, Tubingæ, 1684, pp. [8] 64, 4°.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 1.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia Historico-Philologico-Critica*, Hamb., 1697, p. 255 (and references).

Keren Happuch, . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 46.

Henr. Adolph. de Wettering, *Dissertatio . . . sistens Hermetem Trismegistum intra Sindonem cognoscendum, & per Tabulam Smaragdinam Naturæ et Artis Pandoram mundo porrigentem*, Kilonii, 1707, pp. 64, 4°.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1708, i. pp. 46-85 (p. 46 Poemander, etc.; cap. x. p. 66 chemical writings).

Lambecius, *Prodromus Historia literaria*, 1710, pp. 134-143. (Lib. II. cap. 1, § 6, catalogues of the works, discussions on their authenticity, references to authorities).

Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 1 (he considers the works spurious).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, ii. p. 167-170.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

HERMETIC. (The) Triumph of the Victorious Philosophical Stone. A

Treatise more complete and more intelligible than any has been yet concerning The Hermetical Magistery. Translated from the French. To which is added, The Ancient War of the Knights. Translated from the German Original. As Also, Some Annotations upon the most material Points, where the two Translations differ. Done from a German Edition. London, Printed, and Sold by P. Hanet, at the Sign of the Black-Spread-Eagle, near Somerset House in the Strand. 1723.

[Pp. cvi. Symbolic frontispiece included, 147. [1] 39. [1]. This volume contains: The Ancient War of the Knights... now from the French rendered into English, p. 1. A Discourse between Eudorus and Pyrophilus upon the Ancient War of the Knights, p. 26. A Letter to the true Disciples of Hermes containing six principal Keys to the Secret Philosophy. (Printed Directly at Antwerp, 1666), p. 116. The Ancient War of the Knights... Translated from the German original, p. 1. Annotations upon the most material passages, where the French translation of The Ancient War of the Knights, differs from the German original. From a German edition, p. 21.]

HERMETICAL. (The) Triumph.
 See HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph.
 See TRIOMPHE (Le) Hermetique.
 See VRAIER Ritter Kueg.

HERMETISCHE Arzenei.

See SEMLER JOHANN SALOMON. Von ächter hermetischer Arzenei. 1786.

HERMETISCHE (Die) Gesellschaft.

Hermetisches Journal Zur endlichen Beruhigung für Zweifler und Sucher, von der hermetischen Gesellschaft.

Wahrheit ist nicht die Tochter des Ansehens sondern der Zeit.

Erster Band. Erstes Stück. Camburg an der Saale, bei Hofmann und Kompagnie; 1801.

8°. Pp. 122 [2], Wants pp. 113-120.

The 'Hermetic Society' consisted apparently of two members only: Kortum and Bährens. References to the literature referring to it are given under Kortum.

HERMETISCHE Kunst.

See RECHTE (Der) WEG zu der Hermetischen Kunst, 1773.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Nord Stern.

See F. (J. J.), 1771.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, oder Haupt-Schlüssel, derer zu der Chymie gehörigen Materien, Ursprung, und Herkommen aller Metallen und Mineralien. Das ist: Ein Weegweiser und Summarischer Bericht, wie nemblich das Universale Generalissimum, gleichwie die Metallen und Mineralien durch die Astra gewürcket, aufs Wasser und Erden ihren Leib endlichen durch viele Jahre nehmen, und in mancherley Gestalt formiret werden, per Artem inner kurtzen Zeit zu erlangen sey; und wie man folglich aller Metallen und Mineralien Eigenschaft auff das leichteste erkundigen und erforschen solle. Allen fleissigen Nachforschern der Natur zu gefallen an vielen Orthen dieses Büchleins klar beschrieben, und in sieben Tractätlein bestehend zum Druck befördert. Franckfurt und Leipzig, Verlegt Johann Gabriel Grahl, Buchhandler in Wienn, 1709.

8°. Pp. [22, including frontispiece] 319. [1 blank; 4 Register]. Title red and black. Frontispiece in two compartments. The volume contains seven distinct tracts.

Aureus liber de Principiis Naturæ et Artis, p. 1.
Definitio Alchymiz, p. 54.

Phoenix Alchymiz, p. 75.

Artephii, von der geheimen Kunst und Stein der Weisen Geheimes Buch, p. 122.

Joannis Garlandii, seu Hortulani Compendium Alchymiz, oder: Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti von der Chimia, p. 167.

Die Smaragden-Tafel, p. 168.

Bernhard von der Marck und Tervis. III. Bücher von der Hermetischen Philosophie der Weisen, p. 193.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 213.

Alanus, Dicta, darinnen das Geheimnuß Philosophischer Art an Tag gegeben wird, p. 304.

An edition of Frankfurt, 1690, 8°, is quoted in Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 70. Certain of the tracts seem to have been reprinted from the *Hermetischer Rosenkrants*.

HERMETISCHE (Das) Triklinium, 1792.

See PHILOTHEUS de Limitibus.

HERMETISCHE (Der) Triumph oder der Siegende Philosophische Stein, Ein Tractat völliger und verständlicher eingerichtet, als einer jemals bissher gewesen, handelnde von der Hermetischen Meisterschaft Hiebevor in Frantzösischer Sprache gedruckt, zu Amsterdam bey Heinrich Wetstein, Anno 1689. Nunmehr gegenwärtig ins Deutsche versetzt. Leipzig und Görlitz. Bey Johann Gottlob Laurentio, 1707.

8°. Pp. 224. Title red and black. Wants the frontispiece. Interleaved, with MS. notes.

HERMETISCHE Triumph. *Continued.*

Uralter Ritter-Krieg, p. 12.
 L'Armee Juive des Chevaliers German and
 French in 1096-1099, p. 12.
 Geschichte des Judentums und Christentums über den
 Uralten Ritter-Krieg, p. 17.
 Notwendige Erinnerung des Verfassers
 dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p. 124.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis
 in sich haltende die vornehmsten sechs Schlüssel
 der geheimen Philosophie. Aus dem Französi-
 schen ins Teutsche versetzt, p. 195. This is
 signed. Dives sicut Ardens S****.
 See the note under URALTER RITTER-KRIEG.

HERMETISCHE Der Triumph oder der Siegende Philosophische Stein.

Ein Traktat williger und verständlicher eingerichtet, als einer jemals bisher
 gewesen. Landeinde von der Hermetischen Meisterschaft. Hiebevorn in
 Französischer Sprache gedruckt zu Amsterdam bey Heinrich Wetstein,
 Anno 1686. Nunmehr gegenwärtig ins Deutsche versetzt. Frankfurt
 und Leipzig, bey Johann Paul Kraus, 1765.

Pl. Po. 222. The red and black. Frontispiece.

In French and German in 1686-1699
 Uralter Ritter-Krieg, p. 12.
 L'Armee Juive des Chevaliers, p. 12.
 Geschichte des Judentums und Christentums über den
 Uralten Ritter-Krieg, p. 17.
 Notwendige Erinnerung des Verfassers
 dieses Hermetischen Triumphs an den Leser, p.
 124.

Sendschreiben an die wahren Schüler Hermetis
 in sich haltend die vornehmsten sechs Schlüssel der
 geheimen Philosophie. Aus dem Französischen
 ins Teutsche übersetzt. (Signed Dives sicut
 Ardens S**** and interpreted Dydacus Semerus),
 p. 195.

HERMETISCHE Der Triumph.

See HERMETISCHES A. L. C. 1774, III, p. 15.

See URALTER Ritter-Krieg.

See HERMETICAL The Triumph.

See TRIOMPHE Le. Hermetique.

HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.

See KUNST HERMETISCHE Wahrheit.

HERMETISCHE Die Wissenschaft.

See GEHEIME Die Naturlehre der hermetischen Wissenschaft.

HERMETISCHEN Von der Philosophia.

See BERNHARDUS TREVISANUS.

HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz, das ist: Vier schöne, aufserlesene Chymische
 Tractatein, nemlich

I. Artophil def's uralten Philosophi von der geheimen Kunst, und Stein
 der Weisen, Geheimes Buch.

II. Johannis Garlandii seu Hortulani Angli, Compendium Alchimiz, oder
 Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

III. M. Arnoidi de Villa Nova, Erklärung über den Commentarium
 Hortulani.

IV. Bernhardi Comitris Trevis. absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der
 Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern dieser edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins
 Teutsche gebracht, und nun erstmals in Druck gefertiget.

Difs Büchlein ist viel Geldes wehrt, wirstu es recht verstahn,

Die Guldin Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kan.

HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz. *Continued.*

Gedruckt zu Hamburg, bey Michael Pfeiffern, in Verlegung Joh. Naumans, Buchh. 1659.

8°. Pp. [1-6] 7-110 [2 blank].

HERMETISCHER Rosenkrantz, das ist: Vier schöne, aufserlesene Chymische Tractätlein, nemlich:

I. Artephii des uhralten Philosophi von der geheimen Kunst, und Stein der Weisen, Geheimes Buch.

II. Johannis Garladii [*sic*] seu Hortulani Angli, Compendium Alchimix, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

III. M. Arnoldi de Villanova, Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

IV. Bernhardi Comitris Trevis absonderlicher Tractat vom Stein der Weisen.

Allen Liebhabern der edlen Kunst zum besten, aus dem Latein, ins Teutsche gebracht, und nun zum andern mahl zum Druck befodert.

Difs Büchlein ist viel Geldes wehrt, wirstu es recht verstahn,

Die Gülden Kunst kein ander Buch dich besser lehren kan.

Gedruckt zu Hamburg, bey Michael Pfeiffern, In Verlegung Joh. Naumans, Buchh. 1682.

8°. Pp. [1-6] 7-110 [2 blank, torn out].

This collection was made by David Herlicius (*q.v.*). There was a later edition, Frankfurt a. M., 1747.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 634.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1550, 1551.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 619.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 342.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, ii. p. 378, note 33.

HERMETISCHES A. B. C. derer ächten Weisen alter und neuer Zeiten vom Stein der Weisen. Ausgegeben von einem wahren Gott- und Menschenfreunde. Erster Theil. Berlin, 1778, bey Christian Ulrich Ringmacher in Commission.

Erster Theil. 8°. Pp. [2] [8] [1-6] 7-318.

Zweiter Theil, Berlin, 1779. 8°. Pp. [2] 348. [2 blank].

Dritter Theil, Berlin, 1779. 8°. Pp. [2] 299. [1. 2 blank].

Vierter und letzter Theil, Berlin, 1779. 8°. Pp. 325. [3].

There was afterwards prefixed an extra title page:

A. B. C. vom Stein der Weisen. Erster [Zweiter, Dritter, Vierter und letzter] Theil. Mit Churfürstl. Sächsisch. gnädigster Freiheit. Berlin, 1778 [1779], bey Christian Ulrich Ringmacher.

The book consists of extracts from the current literature, which give an idea of what was considered of importance to be studied at the time. It is also of some use as it sometimes supplies the

names of the authors of certain anonymous and doubtful tracts. Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 332.

A. B. C. I.

I. Hermes. Die Smaragdtafel, p. 57.

II. Samuel Baruch. Die Gabe Gottes, p. 61.

III. Rabbi Abraham Eleazar. Schrift, p. 71.

IV. Nodus sophicus enodatus, p. 73.

V. Kinderbett des Steins der Weisen, p. 86.

VI. M. Barcius, or Johann v. Sternberg. Gloria Mundi, Kleine Paradies-Tafel, p. 95.

VII. Johann Grashofer, Chortolasseus genannt, Schriften; Geheimnisse des grossen und kleinen Bauers; Cabala Chemica, p. 121.

VIII. Johann Siebmacher aus Nürnberg. Guldnes Vlies, p. 145.

IX. Johann Siebmacher aus Nürnberg. Wasserstein der Weisen, p. 156.

X. Johann Friedrich Hautnorthon. Tractat vom philosophischen Salze, p. 157.

XI. Leona Constantia (Johanna Leade). Sonnenblume der Weisen, p. 172.

XII. Radtichs Brotoffer. Elucidarius maior, p. 176.

HERMETISCHES A. B. C. *Continued.*

XIII. Alexander v. Suchten. Explicatio Tincturæ Physicorum Theophrasti Paracelsi, p. 195.

XIV. Alexander v. Suchten. De tribus Facultatibus, p. 214.

XV. De Nuysement. Vom wahren Salz der Weisen und dem Allgemeinen Geist der Welt, p. 230.

XVI. Antonio de Abbazia. Bericht von Verwandlung der Metallen, p. 261.

XVII. Aufrichtig deutscher Wegweiser zum Licht der Natur, p. 263.

XVIII. Laurentius Ventura Venetus. De Lapide Philosophorum, p. 268.

XIX. Johann v. Padua. Vollendete heilige Weisheit, p. 283.

XX. Marsilius Ficinus. Büchlein vom Stein der Weisen, p. 294.

XXI. John Dausten. Rosarium vom Stein der Weisen, p. 300.

XXII. Hermes. Güldener Tractat von Zusammensetzung des Steins der Weisen, p. 311.

XXIII. Raymundus Lullius. Apertorium de Compositione Lapidis Philosophorum, p. 312.

XXIV. Raymundus Lullius. Elucidarius über sein Testament und Codicill, p. 315.

XXV. Aristoteles. Alchemische Schrift an Alexandrum Magnum, de Lapide Philosophorum, p. 316.

A. B. C. II.

I. P. Spiefs. Concordanz über das Nuysement Sal coeleste, p. 15.

II. Benedict Gutwasser. Aufrichtig Chemisches Glaubens-Bekennntnis, p. 41.

III. Das philosophische Vaterherz, p. 56.

IV. Amor Proximi, p. 72.

V. Das aus der Finsterniß von sich selbst hervorbrechende Licht, p. 106.

VI. Fama mystica hermetica, p. 163.

VII. Der rechte Weg zur hermetischen Kunst, p. 175.

VIII. Sendivogius. Die geheime Naturlehre, p. 193.

IX. Georg von Welling. Opus mago-cabalisticum et theosophicum, p. 231.

X. Franc. Sebast. Fulvus Melviodemet, of Pisa. Non plus ultra Veritatis, Untersuchung der hermetischen Wissenschaft, p. 269.

XI. D. M.—. 3 Tractätlein, p. 288.

XII. Ben Adam. Traum-Gesicht, zur Zeit der Regierung Ruacharetz, Königs von Adama, von Floretus a Bethabor an den Tag gegeben, p. 296.

XIII. Das hermaphroditische Sonn- und Mond-Kind, p. 301.

A. B. C. III.

I. Der uralte Ritterkrieg, und hermetische Triumph, p. 15.

II. Henry Vaughan (*sic*) genannt Eugenius Philaletha: Eröffneter Eingang zu des Königs verschloßnem Pallast, p. 73.

III. (Henry Vaughan): Von Verwandlung der Metalle, p. 78.

IV. (Henry Vaughan): Kurze Anleitung zum himmlischen Rubin, p. 80.

V. (Henry Vaughan): Brunn der Chemischen Wissenschaft, p. 83.

VI. (Henry Vaughan): Magia Adamica, Alterthum der Weisheit oder Himmel der Erde, p. 86.

VII. (Henry Vaughan): Antroposophia Magica, p. 115.

VIII. (Henry Vaughan): Anima magica abscondita, p. 122.

IX. (Henry Vaughan): Euphrates, die Wasser von Aufgang, p. 134.

X. (Henry Vaughan): Lumen de Lumine, neues magisches Licht, p. 151.

XI. Thomas Vaughan [*sic*]. Aula Lucis, Haufs des Lichts, p. 177.

XII. Aus Peter Steiners Handschrift von der Universal-Materie, p. 189.

XIII. Aus Nedeganders kurzer Anleitung zum Naturgeheimnis, p. 203.

XIV. Aus der güldenen Rose: durch I. R. V. M. D., p. 207.

XV. Aus dem Gespräch zwischen dem Saturn der Weisen, und einem Chemisten, p. 209.

XVI. Aus Jamsthalers Gedicht vom Stein der Weisen, p. 213.

XVII. Aus dem Gedicht der ächten Rosenkreuzer, p. 214.

XVIII. Aus den Lehrsätzen von der Weisen Steine, p. 216.

XIX. Aus d. Aria von der Weisen Stein, p. 217.

XX. Aus dem Brunn der Weisheit, p. 218.

XXI. Aus dem Blut der Natur, p. 225.

XXII. Aus Fictulds Azoth et Ignis, p. 252.

XXIII. Aus Fictulds Aureum Vellus, goldenem Vlieds, p. 263.

XXIV. Aus Fictulds Hermetica Victoria, p. 271.

XXV. Aus Fictulds Abhandlung von der Gewisheit der Alchemie, p. 288.

A. B. C. IV.

I. Aus Fictulds Turba Philosophorum, p. 15.

II. Aus der fürstlichen Rose von Jericho, oder Moses Testament, p. 39.

III. Aus Elias Artista Geheimnis vom Salze, p. 47.

IV. Einzehne Zeugnisse aus Fictulds Probierteine, p. 71.

V. Aus Johann Ferdinand von Freydau Sendschreiben, p. 75.

VI. Aus desselben Licht des Lichts, p. 95.

VII. Aus Leonhards delarvazione Tincturæ Philosophorum, p. 122.

VIII. Aus v. Loen Geheimnis der Verwesung und Verbrennung aller Dinge, p. 137.

IX. Aus dem mikrokosmischen Vorspiel eines neuen Himmels und der neuen Erde, p. 167.

X. Aus des Grafen Marsciano Sendschreiben und hermetischen Untersuchung, p. 202.

For notes upon the above authors, see the respective entries.

HERMETISCHES Journal.

See HERMETISCHE (Die) Gesellschaft.

HERMETISCHES Museum. Erster Theil. Allen Liebhabern der wahren Weisheit gewidmet von dem Herausgeber. Reval und Leipzig bey Albrecht und Compagnie . . .

8°. Pp. 192. The date has been torn off.

Zweyter Theil . . . (date torn off). 8°. Pp. 190.

Dritter Theil, 1785. 8°. Pp. 179 [1 blank].

Vierter Theil, Leipzig, 5790, in Geislens, des jüngern, Verlagshandlung. 8°. Pp. vi. 170.

The date of parts I. and II. is 5782, which of course stands for 1782.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroff*, 1870, No. 626 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 341 (enumerates four parts).

The contents of the four parts are as follows :

1. Warum gelangen nur wenige Menschen zum Meisterstück der königlichen Kunst? eine Frage, beantwortet von einem ächten Maurer, I., p. 13.
 2. Johann de Monte Raphaim. Vorbothe der am philosophischen Himmel hervorbrechenden Morgenröthe, I., p. 65.
 3. P. A. Theophrasti geheimes und vollständiges Wünschhütlein, . . . mit einer Nachricht von des Verfassers Leben vermehrt von Sincero Aletophilo. Nach der Erfurter Ausgabe von 1738 abgedruckt, I., p. 111.
 1. Johannis Augurelli Guldene Vliets und Goldzielungskunst . . . übersetzt von M. Valentin Weigel . . . abgedruckt nach der Hamburger Ausgabe vom Jahre 1716, II., p. 3.
 2. Reine Hermetische Wahrheit von einem unbekanntem Verfasser, II., p. 143.
 1. Schlüssel zur wahren Weisheit, III., p. 3.
 2. Philadelphia oder brüderliche Liebe von Irenæus Philoctetes, III., p. 37.
 3. Sendschreiben eines Adepten über das Geheimnis der grossen Kunst, aus Gelegenheit derjenigen Lehren abgefasset, die Aristæus seinem Sohne, das philosophische Meisterstück betreffend hinterlassen hat. Der Name des Verfassers ist in diesem lateinischen Annagramma (*sic*) enthalten. Dives sicut Ardens, s. Sanctus Desiderius, zu Paris bey Lorenz D'Houry, 1688, III., p. 95.
 4. Liber de Principiis Naturalibus et de principiis artis Chemicæ. Incerto Authore, III., p. 151.
- Die wahrhafte und vollkommene Bereitung des Philosophischen Steins der Brüderschaft aus dem Orden des Guld- und Rosen-Creuzes. . . . Dabey angehängt die Gesetze oder Regeln, welche die gedachte Brüderschaft unter sich hält, denen Filiis Doctrinæ zum Besten publiciret, von S. R., iv, p. 1.
- The 'Gesetze,' p. 143.

HERMITE (L') du Fauxbourg.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

Gmelin (*Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 314) quotes the pseudonym but not its equivalent.

HERMOGENES.

Des aufrichtigen Hermogenis Philosophischer und Magischer Feuer-Stab, oder: Unvermeidlicher Kunstgriff zu dem Philosophischen Feuer zu gelangen, dadurch man zur Vollkommenheit dieses grossen Werckes, und herrlichen Wissenschaft kömmt, und gleichsam durch einen Tubum das Innerste der Materie aller Weisen, und seinen edlen Geist aus der Fontina heraus ziehet, ausser welchem Tubo igneo oder Feuer-Stab, velut totius operis Directore & ignis Observatore, wovon kein Philosophus etwas erwehnet, das Werck keinen guten Succes, vielweniger ein gewünschtes Ende erlangen kan, von mir obbenannten, als ein Supplementum des gantzen Geheimnisses, denen Kunstbegierigen und dem Publico zu gut heraus gegeben, und entdeckt worden. Leipzig und Halle, zu finden in denen Krugischen Buchhandlungen, 1741.

8°. Pp. 62.

In the preface to the present tract his works are enumerated by himself, and the titles copied by Fictuld and others.

Apocalypsis spagyrica et philosophica, Leipzig, 1739.

Spagyrisches und philosophisches Brünnelein, 1709; Leipzig, 1741, 8°.

Of the 'Feuer-Stab,' Kopp says there was an earlier edition of 1709.

Fictuld says that the author has not revealed his name, but he is 'obviously an Arch-Sophist,' his writings are 'godless lies and pasquils,' and they deserve to be burned. There are no half-measures with Fictuld.

HERMOGENES. *Continued.*

But on the other hand he seems to have been of some importance in the development of Rosicrucianism, and is quoted repeatedly as an authority by Semler, who links his name more than once with

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii., p. 76.
Semler, *Unpartheiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 167; 1788, iii. pp. 38, 71, 85, 125, 164 (extracts from his writings), 177, 188; 1788, iv. pp. 62, 169, 180. Chronology, 1741.

Fictuld's. Whether the latter, after his published criticisms, would have enjoyed being put in the same category may be doubted. This author does not appear in Kloss's list.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 315.
Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1367, 1368.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 352, 386, 391.

HERMOPHILE.

Le Pseautier d'Hermophile, envoyé a Philalethe.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1754, iv. p. 394.

HERTODT VON TODTENFELDT (JOHANN FERDINAND).

Epistola contra Philaletham. Responsio ad præcedentem Epistolam.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. pp. 697 and 699.

Johann Ferdinand Hertodt, or Herdott, von Totenfeld, or Todtenfeldt, of Niclasburg in Moravia, born 4 Feb., 1645, was a doctor of medicine, a member of the Leopoldine Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum in 1670, and chief physician to the Emperor. In his youth he occupied himself with writing books, but later on he abandoned this sort of work and practised medicine at

Brünn, the capital of Moravia, with great acceptance. He died in 1714.

He wrote 'Tartaro-Mastix Moraviæ,' Viennæ Austriae, 1669, 8°; 'Opus mirificum sexti diei,' Jenæ, 1670, 8°; 'Crocologia, sive curiosa Croci, regis vegetabilium, enucleatio,' Jenæ, 1671, 8°, and some papers in the *Ephemerides* of the Society.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 576.
Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 284.
Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 97 (intercourse with Wagnereck).
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. p. 681.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 397.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1562.
Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 465, No. 37.
Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 794.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 413.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 581.
Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 515.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 258.

—Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 208, 216.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 176.
Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 178.

HERVERDI (JOSEPH FERDINAND).

Joseph Ferdinand Herverdi, M.D. in Rotterdam, Erklärung des mineralischen Reichs. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte der Alchymie. Berlin, bey Arnold Wever, 1783.

8°. Pp. [4] 124.

The *Beytrag* does not spare the author's obscurity, errors, and divagations from sound sense.

Meusel quotes the above, but knows nothing about the author. Schmieder calls him Herverdi, which seems inaccurate.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 683.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexicon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iii. p. 269; 1786, Nachtrag, i. p. 273.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 235.

(This is an inaccurate reference, and I have failed to correct it).

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 595.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouzaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 586-7.

HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL).

The Art of Curing Sympathetically, or Magnetically, Proved to be most true both by its Theory and Practice, Exemplified by several Cures performed that way. With a Discourse concerning the Cure of Madnefs, And An

HERWIG (HENNING MICHAEL). *Continued.*

Appendix to prove the reality of Sympathy. Also an account of some Cures perform'd by it in London. Written originally in Latin by H. M. Herwig, M.D. London, Printed for Tho. Newborough at the Golden Ball in St. Pauls Churchyard, R. Parker at the Unicorn under the Piazza of the Royal Exchange, Cornhil; and P. Buck at the Sign of the Temple, at the Temple-Gate in Fleetstreet, 1700.

12°. Pp. [15, 1 blank] 151. Advertisement of Chemical Books at the End [1].

Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, (authors) i. 490 s) quotes: *Ars Curandi Sympathetica*, Culemburgi, no date, 12°. There is a copy in the British Museum (1038. a. 29).

HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES).

Theophrastus Redivivus hoc est Usus Practicus Azothi, sive Lapidis Philosophici Medicinalis, qui vera Tinctura corporis humani, Gratiâ divinâ in his ultimis temporibus nobis redonati: Des theuren, Edlen, Hoherfahrnen, vnd weitberühmten Philosophi Teutsches Landes, Philippi Theophrasti Paracelsi von Hohenheim: Beyder Artzney Doctoris, Medicorum Monarchæ, & Principis. Welches Gebrauch nechst Göttlicher Hülffe in glücklicher geführter Praxi in denen Kranckheiten, die mir die nechst verfllossene Jahre der gnädigen wider Erlangung defs Azothi vnter Handen kommen, war sein befunden habe Ich M. Elias Johannes Hefsling, Arnstadiensis Thuringus, jetziger Zeit Pfarrherr zu Aurach Vahinger Ampts an der Ens im Fürstenthumb Würtenberg, vnd der Edlen Medicin alter Practicus. Auff sonderbar gnädiges Begehren vornehmer frembder Herren von mir zum Truck übergeben.

Christlicher Leser höre mich hier,
Richt nicht zugeschwindt bitt ich von dir,
Liss mich zuvor bedachtsamlich,
Dann judicir vernünfftiglich.

Franckfurt, In Verlegung Johann-Willhelm Ammons vnd Serlins. Im Jahr Christi 1659.

4°. Pp. [8] 27 [1 blank].

Theophrastus Redivivus, Illustratus, Coronatus & Defensus. Hoc est: Vsus Practicus Azothi, Lapidis Philosophici Medicinalis, qui vera Tinctura Corporis humani: et Elixirij novi correcti: aliorumque arcanorum Medicamentorum, gratiâ divinâ in his ultimis mundi temporibus nobis redonatorum. Des Edlen, Hoherfahrnen, vnd Welt berühmten, durch Gottes Genaden erleuchteten Philosophi Deutsches Landes; Philippi Theophrasti Paracelsi, von Hohenheim; beyder Artzeney Doctoris, Medicorum Monarchæ & Principis Helvetici. Durch welchen die, wider den Erstmahls publicirten Theophrastum Redivivum, aufgestrewete vngöttliche Calumnien, vnd sehr vnchristliche Diffamationes des Anonymischen Concipisten Imposturæ & Appendicis, vernünfftig abgelehnet; vnd die in scharfften eingebrachte objectiones bescheidenlich vnd Christlichen beantwortet hat: Elias Iohannes Hefsling, Arnstadiensis Thuringus: Philosoph. & Vtriusque Med. D. Quondam

HESSLING (ELIAS JOHANNES). *Continued.*

Pastor VVirttembergicus, zu Aurach, Vayhinger Ampts: noviter vocatus Concionator Aulicus, Hasso-Homburgensis. Anjetzo Medicus Practicus in Aurach.

Ovi: Perfer & obdura, dolor hic tibi proderit olim.

Zum Druck vberschicket von Zoffingen, Anno 1662. Vnd vnder dem Verlag des Authoris gedruckt zu Hamburg, Anno 1663.

4°. Pp. 48, 304. P. 21, portrait of Paracelsus with his left hand on the pommel of his sword, inscribed Azot.

Beyond what he says about himself on his title-pages I have not found anything about Hesslering. Gmelin calls him Hasling and quotes only *Theophrastus redivivus*, 1659. This book seems to have provoked a controversy, for Roth-Scholtz gives the title of a criticism intended as a warning to the

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 286. *Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 619 (1659 edition).

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 1975.

public: '*Impostura Theophrasti Redivivi detecta*,' Stuttgart, 1660, and to this Hesslering replied in his *Friedens- und Kriegs-Bolhe*, 1660, as well as in the present work. Adelung quotes: *Breyningius larvatus a se explosus*, Cassel, 1665, 4°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 605. Mook, *Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie*, 1876, p. 135, etc.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, pp. 600, 601, 606.

HEURNIUS (JOHANNES).

See BROUCHUISIUS (DANIEL), *Secreta Alchimie Magnalia*, 1612.

Heurnius wrote a preface in defence of alchemy. It is not mentioned at all by Mercklin. Only the edition: Colon. Agrip. 1579, 4°, is quoted by Niceron.

Iohannis Hevrnii Vltraiectini De Peste Liber.

Ex Officina Plantiniana Raphelengij, cIo.Io.cXv.

4°. Pp. 37 [3]. Plantin's device with the motto: *Labore et Constantia*.

Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1600, 4°, only.

Iohannis Hevrnii Vltraiectini de Febribus Liber. Ex officinâ Plantinianâ Raphelengij, 1610.

4°. Pp. [8] 124. Plantin's device as in the preceding.

Mercklin quotes an edition: Lugd. Bat. 1598, 4°, only.

Jan van Heurne, Johannes Heurnius, was born at Utrecht, 25 Jan., 1543 (others 11 Augt.), of an old family. As a school boy he showed no aptitude for learning, for it is said that at the age of 11 he could not read, and at 15 had not acquired the rules of grammar. But about that time he woke up, and worked so hard that he soon made up for his lost time, and at 18 he went to Louvain where he studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine. After three years he went to Paris and continued his studies, and when he was 24 proceeded to Italy, spending a long time at Padua for the sake of the lectures then given. He reluctantly refused an invitation to accompany the Venetian ambassador to Constantinople, and finally in 1571, at the age of 28, took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at Pavia. He remained there two years, but left Italy secretly on account of a conspiracy which had been formed to prevent him getting a chair, and reached Utrecht in 1573, where he began to practise medicine, and became physician of the Prince of Egmont, and a Senator.

Illustrium Hollandiæ et Westfrisiæ Ordinum alma Academia Leidensis, 1614, pp. 124 (portrait) —141.

Adami, *Vita Germanorum Medicorum*, 1600 p. 368.

In 1581 he was appointed to the chair of medicine at Leyden, which he occupied for twenty years till his death. He was six times rector of the university, and he was the first who, at the students' request, gave practical demonstrations of anatomy.

After suffering for three years from calculus he died 11 Aug., 1601, aged 58, on his birthday day according to Witte, but in 1598 according to Mercklin. As, however, he places his birth in 1543, and gives his age as 59, he must have made a slip in the year of his death.

With the exception of the preface in defence of alchemy which he wrote for Brouchuisius' collection, all his works deal with the institutes, study and practice of medicine, with special diseases, and with the history of the art as shown by his editions of Hippocrates. They were ultimately collected by his son Otto, and published at Leyden, 1609, 4°, and at Lyons, 1658, folio.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 277.

Joh. Andr. Quenstedt, *Dialogus de patriis illustrium doctrinâ et scriptis virorum*, 1654, p. 124.

HEURNIUS (JOHANNES). *Continued.*

Crasso, *Elogii d'Humini Letterati*, 1666, ii. pp. 64-68, with a portrait.
 Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 605.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 109, 250.
 Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, pp. 1307-10, plate 59.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. A 4 verso, 11 Aug. 1601.
 Pope-Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Authorum*, 1710, p. 799.
 Teissier, *Les Eloges des Hommes Savans*, 1715, iv. pp. 397-400.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 684.
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, pp. 15 (his life), 240 (works), 709.
 Nicéron, *Memoires*, 1737, xxxvii. p. 36.
 Foppens, *Bibliotheca Belgica*, 1739, ii. p. 660.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 398.
 Caspar Burmann, *Trajectum Eruditum*, 1750, p. 134.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1578 (a long account).

Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 321.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 311.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 270.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1776, i. pp. 36, 37, 42, 52, 64, 66, 67, 96; 1777, ii. p. 272.
Biographie Médicale, Paris. Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 179.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii. p. 343.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, iii. i. p. 123.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1840, ii. p. 156.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, viii. p. 733 (and references).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 129, 141.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 194; 2nd Series, 1902, vii. p. 100.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 189.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv. p. 104.

HEUTIGE ALCHIMIST (Der).

See PLUSIUS (EDUARD).

HIERONYMUS de Zanetinis.

Conclusio & comprobatio Alchymiae, qua dispositioni & argumentis Angeli respondetur.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iv. p. 247.

HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS).

Schatzkammerlein der Gesundheit, inhaltendt Fünff vnd Zwanzig aufserlesene nützliche Regulen vnd Lehrstück, die Gesundheit lang zu erhalten, durch den Weylandt Hochgelehrten, vnd Weitberühmbten P. vnd Medicum Herrn Johannem Posthium, Churfürstlicher Pfaltz wohlbestelten Leibartz, zu samen bracht, vnd in einem Patent an Tag geben, nun aber, dem gemeinen Mann zu gutem, weitleufftig erklärt, mit vielen nützlichen vnd bewehrten Artzneyen geziert, in dieses Hand Büchlein gebracht, vnd an Tag geben: Durch Guilhelmu Fabricium Hildanum, Fürstl. Marggrävischen Badischen, wie auch der Löblichen Statt Bern bestelten Medico-Chirurgum Ordinarium. Gedruckt zu Franckfurt am Mäyn, bey Erasmo Kempffern, In Verlegung Matthæi Merian, Im Jahr 1628.

4°. Pp. [1-25] 26-142 [2 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Hinc Sanitas.

His name is given variously as Wilhelm Fabry, and Fabriz, Guilielmus Fabricius, and Guilielmus Fabricius Hildanus. He was so called from the village of Hilden near Düsseldorf, where he was born 25 June, 1560. He was educated at Cologne, studied surgery with Cosmas Slotanus, a pupil of Vesalius and surgeon of the Duke of Jülich. In 1585 he went to Metz, the following year to Payerne, next to Geneva, where he remained for four years with Jean Griffon, an able surgeon, who practised Tagliacosi's method. He married in

1590, and trained his wife in surgery and obstetrics, and returned to Hilden and Cologne. In 1597 he went again to Switzerland, and remained at Payerne and Lausanne till 1615, when he was invited to Bern as town and canton physician. He was also physician to the Margrave of Baden-Hochberg in Durlach.

He was considered one of the best trained surgeons in Germany at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and he made many contributions to the literature of the subject. He also wrote on

HILDANUS (WILHELM FABRICIUS). *Continued.*

the mineral waters of Switzerland. He invented some ingenious instruments, and presented skeletons to Cologne and Bern.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 186.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 373.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, p. 398 (Introductio c.xii. § 4).

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1365, Pl. 62.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Gg 2 recto, 14 Feb., 1634.

Christianus Polycarpus Leporinus, *Vita*, Quedlinburg, 1722, 4°.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 689.

Stolle, *Anleitung sur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 810, 829, 830, 837, 839, 851, 859.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 287.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 495.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 367.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. pp. 263-275, & passim.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 421; 1772, ii. p. 676.

He died at Bern, 14 Feb., 1634, in the 74th year of his age, of asthma, having suffered some years previously from gout.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 295-97.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 259; 1775, ii. p. 602.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 305-308.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 525.

Gottl. Eman. von Haller, *Bibliothek Schmeier-Geschichte*, 1785, i. Nos. 651, 1346, 1575, 1607, 1608, 1754 (notices of his works).

Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xiv. under Fabricius. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), iv. p. 90.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 553, 577-592, &c., &c.

Biographie Universelle, 1855, xiii. p. 291.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1877, vi. p. 526. (Article by Hirsch.)

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 439, 976, 982.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1883, iv. p. 566; 2nd Series, 1900, v. p. 427.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1885, ii. p. 325. (Article by Kleinwächter.)

HILDEBRANDT (GEORG FRIEDERICH).

Chemische und mineralogische Geschichte des Quecksilbers abgefasst von Georg Friederich Hildebrandt der Arzneikunde und Wundarzneikunst Doctor, der Anatomie und Chemie ordentlichem Lehrer zu Braunschweig, ordentlichem Assessor im Ober-Sanitäts-Collegium daselbst, der Römisch-Kaiserlichen Akademie der Naturforscher Mitgließe, und der Königlich Grofsbritannischen Societät der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen Correspondenten.

Nec manet vlla sui similis res; omnia migrant,

Omnia commutat Natura, et vertere cogit.

Lucretius de rerum natura.

Libr. VI. v. 828.

Braunschweig im Verlage der Schulbuchhandlung. 1793.

4°. Pp. x. 476.

An excellent monograph with numerous lists of books and papers.

Hildebrandt was born at Hanover, 5 June, 1764, graduated M.D., was privat-docent at Göttingen, in 1786 professor of anatomy in the Anatomical and Surgical Institute at Brunswick, assessor of the Ober-Sanitäts Collegium, ordinary professor of medicine at Erlangen in 1793, of chemistry in 1796, and of physics in 1799. He was also Councillor of the King of Prussia. He died in 1816.

He contributed largely to scientific periodical literature, and wrote works on medicine, his *Manual of Anatomy* being regarded as a classic in its day.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 289, 297, &c., &c.

G. W. A. Fikenscher, *Academische Gelehrten-Geschichte der Universität zu Erlangen*, Nürnberg, 1806.

Besides the above he wrote: *Anfangsgründe der Chemie, zum Grundriss akademischer Vorlesungen nach den neuen Systeme abgefasst*, Erlangen, 1794, 3 vols.; *Encyclopädie der gesammten Chemie*, Erlangen, 1799-1818, 8°; *Lehrbuch der Chemie als Wissenschaft und als Kunst*, Erlangen, 1816, 8°; *Anfangsgründe der Metallurgie*, Erlangen, 1816, 8°; *Chemische Betrachtungen der Lohgerberey*, Erlangen, 1795, 8°; *Dissertatio de metallorum nobilium puritate arte parandâ*, Erlangen, 1796, 8°.

Eschenburg, *Entwurf einer Geschichte der Collegii Carolini in Braunschweig*, Berlin, 1812, 8°.

Nova Acta physico-medica Academiae . . . Naturæ Curiosorum, Erlangen, 1818, ix. pp. 15-54.

HILDEBRANDT (GEORG FRIEDERICH). *Continued.*

- Schweigger, *Journal für Chemie und Physik*, 1819, xxv. p. 16.
Biographie Medicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 188.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1828, v. p. 545.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1102.
- Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*, 1880, xii. p. 403 (article by Hirsch).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 848.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 208; 2nd Series, 1902, vii. p. 113.
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv. p. 113.

HILDEBRANDT (JOHANN BERNHARD).

De Lapide Philosophico: das ist von dem Gebenedeyten Stein der Weysen oder Chemia. Zu gründlichem vnd warhaftigem Bericht, allen Werden Liebhabern, der Waren, Edlen vnd Reinen Kunst Chemiæ, gantz hell vnd klar, aus Brüderlicher Liebe vnd Wolmeinung geschrieben durch Johann Bernhard Hildebrandt, von Hildebrandseck einen liebhaber der Kunst Alchymiz. Gedruckt zu Hall in Sachsen bey Peter Schmidt, In Vorlegung Joachimi Krusicken. Anno M DC XVIII.

8°. Not paged. Sigs. A-L in 8, M in 4 (= pp. 183, 1 blank). 11 woodcuts.

The running title of this poem is: Das Buch Magnesia. It may be compared with that of Jamsthaler.

HILDENBRANDT (PAULUS) von Hildenbrandseck.

Auriferæ Artis, das ist, Der Goldkunst: die man Chemiam nennt, Vhrälteste Authores vnd Anfänger. Oder: Turba Philosophorum. Zum Andern, ein vortrefflicher Tractat, defs hocheleuchten vnd Siñreichen Philosophi Rogeri Bachonis, Den ich von einem guten Freundt Teutsch beschrieben bekommen, (welcher zuvor niemals Teutsch getruckt) Von der warhaftigen Composition defs Lapidis Philosophorum Theoricè & Physicè gantz lustiglich beschrieben, darinnen nicht allein die natürlichen Vrsachen, sondern auch Theologische Exempel nach der Natur demonstrirt werden. Zu nutz vnd dienst allen wahren Kunstliebenden der Natur, so der Lateinischen Sprach vnerfahren, mit fleiß auff's best zusammen gelesen, vnd in Truck gegeben: Durch Den Edlen vnd Vesten Paulum Hildenbrandt von Hildenbrandseck. Gedruckt zu Franckfort, durch Wolfgang Richtern, In Verlegung der sämptlichen Bassæischen Erben, 1608.

8°. Pp. [19] 4-168. Title red and black. Woodcut.

Propositiones Maximæ, seu Satzungen der Goldkunst oder Chemiæ Artis, Sig. A. 7.

Turba Philosophorum, p. 4.

Rogierius Bacho, De Sole, p. 109.

Rogierius Bacho, Theorica, p. 116.

Rogierius Bacho, Practick oder Procefs de Sole, p. 128.

The title of the above would induce the belief that it is a translation of the *Ars Aurifera* of 1572, or 1610 (*q.v.*), but in reality it contains only the 'Propositiones' and the 'Turba' from that work. At the end of the 'Turba' is this note: Ex Latino

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 606.

in Germanicum idioma versum per me, M. Laurentium Ioha. Anno Salutis 1596.

The tract by Roger Bacho is not taken from the *Ars Aurifera*. Under the title 'Tractat vom Golde' it was reprinted by Roth-Scholtz.

Whether or not the two preceding writers have any connection with one another, as seems probable, I have been unable to ascertain, and I have not been fortunate enough to find any notice of them. There is a copy of the *Ars Aurifera* in the Ouvaroff collection, and it is also mentioned by Kopp.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 344.

HILL (JOHN).

Das heilige Kraut, oder die Kräfte der Salbey zur Verlängerung des menschlichen Lebens. Von Dr. Johann Hill. Aus dem Englischen. Wortgetreu nach der Ausgabe von 1778. Stuttgart, 1853. Antiquariat von J. Scheible.

16°. Pp. 48. [2 pp. advertisement.]

HILL (JOHN). *Continued.*

This is part 4 of Scheible's Series called *Antiquarische Raritäten*.

The original work, entitled *The virtues of Sage*, appeared at London in 1765, 8°. The German translation, of which the above declares itself to be a reprint, was published at Altenburg, 1778, 8°.

Hill, son of the Rev. Theophilus Hill, of Peterborough or Spalding, was born about 1716. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, studied botany of which he must have acquired a good knowledge, went on the stage and failed as an actor, returned to his first occupation and entered on the life of a literary man. His edition and translation of Theophrastus upon Stones brought him into notice, and his botanical writings which were numerous and extensive gained him fame and distinction, for on account of his book: 'The Vegetable system,' in six and twenty folio volumes, the King of Sweden conferred on him the Order of Vasa, and henceforth he used the title 'Sir.' He also procured from St. Andrews the diploma of Doctor of Medicine.

Besides his more laborious contributions to botany and natural history, he threw off all kinds of literary work with the utmost ease, wrote plays—which were unsuccessful—and lost fame in notoriety as a man of fashion and a journalist who retailed society scandal and town talk in a weekly

magazine and in one or two unsavoury novels. His reports on the affairs of others led to their interference with his personal comfort, but Hill seems to have been pachydermatous both in body and mind, and a drubbing did not stop him grubbing.

Among his voluminous productions there is hardly anything on chemistry and not much on pharmacy. The only place in which he displays some knowledge of the former subject is in the notes which he added to his translation of Theophrastus. That work was published at London in 1746, 8°, pp. xxiii, [1 blank], 211 [1]. It is of interest as being the only translation in English, and it has become rare. Hill's book was turned into French, and published, but without the Greek text, at Paris, 1754, large 12mo, pp. xxiv, 287 [1 blank], and into German by A. H. Baumgärtner, Nürnberg, 1770, 8°.

Hill died of gout at his residence in Golden Square, 22 Nov., 1775.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, v. p. 509 ('History of Animals' commended).

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. pp. 356-362 ('Magnis inde botanicis operibus celebris').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 456.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöckers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2044.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 781.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 198.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*, 1806-08, p. 305.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xvii. p. 491.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), v. p. 190.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. 496 s.

Weld, *A History of the Royal Society*, 1848, i. p. 484 (Hill's reviews of the works of the Royal Society).

Allibone, *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 846.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1104.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi. p. 211; 2nd Series, 1902, vii. p. 115.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1891, xxvi. p. 397.

HILTEBRANDT (GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS).

Neu-Eröffneter Anmuthiger Bilder Schatz, inn Theologischen, Moralischen Historischen, Politischen, Chim- und Alchimistischen. Erläuterungen, Allen Sinn- und Weißheit Liebenden zur Lustigen Beschawung, und Gemüths-Ergötzung, mit Allerhand Zierlichen Denckwürdigen Sprüchen, kurtz verfasten beliebigen Historien und Gleichüssen, mit besonderm Fleiß, und ohngesparter Mühe vorgestellt, durch Gustavum Adolphum Hildebrandt, Franckfurt, In Verlegung, Ludwig Bourgeat, Universitet Buch-Führern, In Mayntz, Im Jahr, 1674.

4°. Pp. [8] 410. Title red and black. 100 emblems in the text. This is a collection of emblems, and does not treat of alchemy.

HIPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

See PENOTUS (BERNARD G.), Theophrastisch Vade-Mecum, 1596 and 1597.

See also HOPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN).

Versuch Physicalisch-Chymischer Lehrbegriffe zu möglicher Prüfung des Wesens, des Beständnisses, und der Wirkungsart des so berühmigten Metallverwandelnden Meisterstückes und dessen vorgeblicher Nutzenanwendung

HIRSCHING (WILHELM SIMON CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

zu einem allgemeinen Genesmittel in Absicht einiger Vergnugung einer Natur- und Grundforschenden Wißbegierde entworfen von W. S. C. Hirsching Der Arzneygelahrheit Doctorn und Practico in der Kaiserlichen Reichstadt Windsheim. Leipzig verlegt Carl Ludwig Jacobi 1754.

8°. Pp. [24] 488. [16].

A defence of alchemy on a priori grounds as well as by instances of actual transmutation. In the first chapter reference is made to Gústenbúffer, Thurneysser, and his gold-iron nail, Dienheim and Seton, Cornelius Martini whose arguments were refuted by an experiment, Cajetano, and to the more recent case described by Burghardt, and to Wenzel Seiler and Bútticher. These are considered undeniable evidence. Afterwards the composition of the metals is discussed, and their alchemical elements: sulphur and mercury.

Hirsching was born at Windsheim, 6 Feb., 1726. He was sent in 1743 to the newly-founded university at Baireuth, but stayed there only for a short time

Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 99.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 326, 334.

Meusel, *Lexikon der von 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1805, v. p. 541.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 315.

and proceeded to Erlangen, and finally to Jena where he took the degree of M.D. in 1747. He then practised in Windsheim, in 1751 became physician at Maynbernheim and in 1760 of the superior bailiwicks of Uffenheim and Creylingen. He died at Uffenheim, 18 May, 1770.

Besides the above he wrote: *Dissertatio de Anodynis strictè sic dictis*, Jena, 1747, 4°; *Kurze Nachricht von einem ohnweit Windsheim auf dem Gipfel des sogenannten Kehreberges hervorquellenden sehr nützlichen Gesundbrunnen zum Unterrichts derer, so sich dessen in Zukunft bedienen wollen*, Rothenburg, 1752, 4°, besides memoirs in Delius' *Frankische Sammlungen*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 230.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 568.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1110.

HISTOIRE de la Philosophie Hermetique. 1742.

See LENGLET DUFRESNOY (NICOLAS).

HISTORIOLO antiqua de Argento in aurum verso.

See GRATAROLO (GUGLIELMO), *Veræ Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, ii. p. 252.

HJÄRNE (URBAN).

Urbani Hierne quondam Gubernatoris Provincialis Honorarii, Archiatr. Reg. et Præs. Reg. Coll. Med. &c. Actorum Chemicorum Holmiensium, Tomus Primus. Hoc est, Parascæue sive Præparatio ad Tentamina, in Reg. Laboratorio Holmiensi peracta, ut et Compendiosa Manuductio ad Elementa et Principia Chemica rite investiganda (*sic*), cum Annotationibus Joh. Gotschalk Wallerii Phil. et Med. Doct. Chem. Metallurg. ac Pharmaceut. Profess. Reg. et Ord. Acad. Imper. N. C. ac Reg. Acad. Stockholm. Soc. Stockholmæ, Typis et Impensis Laur. Salvii, 1753.

8°. Pp. xviii. [2] 283. Index, &c. [8, 1 blank]. Frontispiece. 2 plates.

. . . Tentaminum Chemicorum . . . Tomus Secundus. Nunc primum in lucem editorum, cum Annotationibus. . .

Cum Privilegio S. R. M:tis Sueciæ & S. R. M:tis Poloniæ ac Electoris Saxon. . . .

Pp. xi. [1] 194 [10]. Editions appeared in 1706, 1712, 8°.

Hjärne was born at Sqvovitz, Ingermanland, in Sweden, 20 Dec., 1641, of good family. After studying medicine at Upsala, where he sustained a thesis in 1662, he went to London and was admitted to the Royal Society, 2 Dec., 1669, proceeded to Paris and devoted two years to the study of anatomy, physics and chemistry, and is said to have taken the degree of M.D. at Angers. On his return to his own country he was received with

much distinction on account of the reputation he had acquired especially in chemistry. He was appointed premier physician to the King, president of the Medical Council, director of the Royal Laboratory which he had succeeded in getting established in Stockholm and in which he did much investigation. In order to familiarize himself with the best metallurgical processes he made two visits to Germany, and was afterwards made vice-

HJÄRNE (URBAN). *Continued.*

president of the Council for Mines. He was a member of the Commission appointed by Charles XII. to examine the validity of the process by which Paykull professed to convert lead into gold, and of the reality of which he seemed to be convinced.

After a long and laborious career he died 22 March, 1724, at Stockholm, aged 83.

Acta Lipsiensia, 1684, p. 79 (review of the analysis of mineral waters); 1714, p. 128 (review of the *Acta et Tentamina*).

Möller, *Bibliotheca Septentrionis eruditi*, Hamb. & Lips., 1699, pp. 238, 429.

Die Edelgebörne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 224.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, l. ii. pp. 686, 688 (reprints from *Acta Lipsiensia*).

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 599, 601.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 400.

Jocher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1485.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 137.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 492.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 522.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1779, iii. p. 375.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 34.

Carrère, *Catalogue . . . des Ouvrages . . . sur les eaux minérales*, 1785, pp. 82, 83 (calls him Antoine-Urbain Hiarna).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 118.

Hjärne is known by his observations on formic acid, nickel, increase of weight by calcination, ammonia from the distillation of plants, mineral waters. He was a voluminous author, and a list of his writings is given by Eloy and in the Swedish biographical dictionary.

In his honour a medal was struck for what he had done for the natural history, metallurgy, language and poetry of his native country.

(his chemical knowledge), 119, 350 (antiseptic 'balsam' for preserving wood and dead bodies).

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, iii. (*Chemia et Res Metallica*), 1803, p. 134.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 150, 216.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. xxvi.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 186.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1807, iv. pp. 547, 550.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 506.

Biographiskt Lexicon öfver Namnkunnige Svenska Män, Upsala, 1840, vi. pp. 157-167 (and references).

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 305; 1869, ii. p. 296.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 19 (life), 61, 100; 1845, iii. pp. 9, 42, 126; 1847, iv. pp. 157, 363.

Kluydens, *Des Hommes célèbres dans les sciences et les arts et des Médailles qui consacrent leur Souvenir*, 1859, ii. p. 33.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 193.

Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv. p. 181.

HOCHZEIT.

See ROSENCREUTZ (CHRISTIAN), Chymische Hochzeit.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH).

Friderici Hofmanni Frid. Fil. Med. Doct. Mind. Exercitatio Medico-Chymica de Cinnabari Antimonii, ejusque eximiis Viribus, usuque in morbis secretori, quo ipso via ex illa veram panaceam conficiendi aperitur. Adjecta sunt Experimenta ac Ratiocinia varia curiosa. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum Vander Aa, Bibliopolam, 1685.

12°. Pp. [1-10, engraved title included] 11-157 [2, 1 blank]. [4, adv.].

Friderici Hoffmanni, Professoris & Medici Elect. Brandenb. Demonstrationes Physicæ Curiosæ, Experimentis et Observationibus Mechanicis ac Chymicis Illustratæ. Halæ Magdeburgicæ, Apud Christoph. Andream Zeitlerum, Acad. Typog. Anno MDCC.

4°. Pp. 56.

Friderici Hoffmanni Dissertationum Physico-Chymicarum denuo recusarum Trias quarum Prima de Generatione Salium Secunda de Analysis Chymico-Medica Reguli Antimonii Medicinalis Tertia de Mercurio et Medicamentis Mercurialibus Selectis agit Halæ Magdeburgicæ Sumptibus Ioh. Christophori Krebsii Im Durchgang des Neuen Rathhauses M DCC XXIX.

4°. Pp. 96.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Friderici Hoffmanni Consiliarii, Medici et Professoris Regii, Societatis Regiæ Britannicæ Sodalis, Observationum Physico-Chymicarum Selectiorum Libri III. In quibus multa curiosa Experimenta, et lectissimæ virtutis Medicamenta exhibentur, ad solidam, & rationalem chymiam stabiliendam præmissi. Venetiis, M DCC XL. Apud Sebastianum Coleti. Superiorum Permissu, ac Privilegio.

4°. Pp. [16] 192—misprinted 292.

Vom Wasser als Universalmedizin.

See OERTEL, Universal-Wasserdoktor. No date.

Petri Poterii Opera Omnia . . . cum Annotationibus et Additamentis . . . Friderici Hoffmanni.

See POTERIUS (PETRUS), Opera Omnia, 1698.

Hoffmann, one of the most distinguished physicians of the 17th-18th century, was born at Halle, 19 Feb., 1660. His parents were able to give him an excellent education, and at the age of 13 he began the study of Latin. After his father's death in 1675 he began his course in Arts and graduated in 1678. He then commenced the study of medicine at Jena under Wolfgang Wedel, in 1680 he passed to Erfurt and was taught chemistry by Casper Cramer, and received the degree of doctor 5 Feb., 1681, on which occasion he wrote his thesis 'De Cinnabari Antimonii.' On account of the skilful exposition and knowledge of chemistry it displayed, the dissertation was highly commended, and in consequence a course of chemistry which he gave attracted a large audience.

He next went to Minden, in Westphalia, where he practised medicine most successfully. After a couple of years he proceeded to Holland, and passed over to England, stopping in London and Oxford. At Minden in 1685 he had been appointed physician to the fortress, but in addition Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, made him not only physician to the principality, but private physician as well. In 1688 he was at Halberstadt, where he again distinguished himself, and wrote a dissertation 'De insufficientia acidi et viscidii,' in which he controverted the views of Cornelius Bontekoe.

When Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 716-732, with a portrait. (Contains reprints of reviews.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie des Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 370 (Life) & *passim*.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, i. p. 72.

Acta Physico-Medica Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum, 1744, vii., Appendix, pp. 269-302.

Büchner, *Academiæ . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 482, No. 225.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 52; 1778, ii. p. 546.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum Chronologicus*, 1761, p. 789.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. pp. 181-184.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 733-735.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 531.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii.

and first king of Prussia, founded the University of Halle, about 1689, Hoffmann was appointed Primarius professor of Medicine in 1693, and drew up the Statutes of the Faculty.

Honours and distinctions began to come to him. He was elected a member of the Leopoldine Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, member of the Berlin and St. Petersburg Academies, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He was in great request at various Courts for his advice and skill, and the king brought him to the Court in 1708 as his physician, but Hoffmann did not care for the position and in January, 1712, returned to Halle.

In 1734 when on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law in Berlin, he had to undertake the cure of the King who was suffering from the effects of his campaign on the Rhine, and in this he succeeded at the end of five months. He left in April, 1735.

His wife died in 1737, and the year following he was seized by a violent fever from which, however, he recovered. His death took place on 12 Nov., 1742. A fine portrait of him is prefixed to his edition of Poterius' works.

His writings refer almost entirely to medicine, and were chiefly in the form of academic dissertations, of which he wrote a prodigious number. A few, however, refer to pharmacy and to mineral springs. His collected works fill in the Geneva edition, 1740-1760, 11 vols. folio; Naples, 1753, 25 vols. 4°; 1763, 27 vols. 4°; Venice, 1745, 17 vols. 4°.

pp. 536-574 (says he was born at Klausthal in the Harz).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 32.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2056. (List of his dissertations and works.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 33, &c., &c.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 448.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 222.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 194, 201-4, 219, 228, 239, 253, 255.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xviii. p. 37.

Rees, *The Cyclopædia*, 1819, xviii. *sub voce*.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 239.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 403-405; 1828, v. pp. 254-281, & *passim*.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 207.

HOFFMANN (FRIEDRICH). *Continued.*

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 232-242, 245, 251; 1869, ii. pp. 224-234, 237, 243.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 193-196, & *passim*.
 Morwitz, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1849, ii. p. 231.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 102.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1122.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1880, xii. pp. 584-88 (article by Hirsch).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 509, &c., &c.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 238 (article by Pagel).
Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv. p. 187.

HOFFMANN (JOHANN MORITZ).

Johannis Mauricii Hoffmanni, Serenissimi Marchionis Onoldo-Brandenburgici Consilarii Aulici & Archiatri Primarii, Antehac Vniversitatis Altdorfinae Senioris & Facultatis Medicæ Profess. Publici, Academix Leopoldino-Carolino Cæsareæ Naturæ Curiosorum Adjuncti, Heliodorus dicti. Acta Laboratorii Chemicæ Altdorfini, Chemiæ fundamenta, operationes præcipuas & tentamina curiosa, ratione & experientia suffulta, complectentia. Norimbergæ et Altdorfii, Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi. Anno M DCC XIX.

4°. Pp. [6] 288. Title red and black. Auctuarium 54. Advertisements [2]. Index etc. 12.

The Auctuarium has a separate title-page:

Auctuarium Notas, Observationes, et Experimenta ad Actorum Sect. I. Declarationem ulteriorem necessaria una cum Programmate invitatoria ad Inaugurationem Laboratorii Chemicæ Altdorfini præmisso et Monumento ad memoriam posteritatis publice erecto ac Indice Rerum ac Verborum exhibens. Norimbergæ & Altdorfii. Apud Hæredes Joh. Dan. Tauberi. Anno MDCCXIX.

Johann Moritz Hoffmann, son of Moritz, was born at Altorf, 6 Oct., 1653 (1652, Büchner). He studied Latin and Greek at Herspruck in Franconia, and medicine at Altorf and Frankfurt a. d. O. He then departed to Padua, spent two years in Italy, and returned home in 1674. He resumed his studies at Altorf and graduated M.D. in 1675. In 1677 he was appointed extraordinary, and in 1681 ordinary professor of Anatomy, and of Chemistry in 1682. In the laboratory which was erected by the urgent pressure of his father he gave courses. He also gave lectures on botany. In 1709 he resigned the Chair of Anatomy and held that of practice of Medicine until his departure to the Court of Anspach.

In 1684, under the name of Heliodorus II. he entered the Leopoldine Academy, and on the death of Lochner in 1721 became Director, an office which carried with it a number of titles.

Jo. Jac. Baier, *Biographia professorum Medicinæ, qui in Academia Altorfina unquam vixerunt*, 1728, p. 129.

Virorum Clarissimorum ad Schelhammerum epistole selectiores, Epist. ix. p. 130.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. pp. 732-743. (Reviews of his works and extracts from them.)

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 304, 369, 796-7.

Jacob Leopolds Prodrömus Bibliotheca metallica, 1732, p. 73.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 409.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1659.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 473, No. 121.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 59; 1778, ii. p. 544.

His skill as a physician made him much sought after by distinguished people and especially the princes of the house of Anspach. In two journeys to Italy in 1695 and 1701 he accompanied the representative of the house, and he was invited to reside at the Court. But his attachment to the University of Altorf, was so great that it was not till 1713 that he accepted the invitation and removed to Anspach. He died there 31 Oct., 1727, aged 74.

His writings are chiefly anatomical and physiological, but besides the above he wrote: *Laboratorium novum chemicum apertum medicinæ cultoribus*, Altorf, 1683, and chemical papers in the *Acta* of the Leopoldine Academy for 1688, 1691, 1694, 1697-98. He was the first professor of chemistry at Altorf.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 777.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 75, & *passim*.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 635.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 451.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 637-639. ('Professor Altdorfinus, vir eruditus, neque ab anatome alienus').

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779,

iii. p. 372.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1782, p. 31.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 133,

235, 245, 257.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i. p. 447.

Reuss, *Repertorium Commentationum*, 1803, iii.

(*Chemia et Res Metallica*), pp. 44, 48, 68, 134.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*,

1806-08, pp. 188, 199, 205, 211.

HOFFMANN (JOHANN MORITZ). *Continued.*

- Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xviii, p. 36.
 Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xviii, sub voce.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), v, p. 261.
 Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1808, v, p. 486.
- Desimera, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III, 1, p. 225.
 Bayle & Tirbaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1835, 2, p. 55.
 Foggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, I, col. 1122.

HOGHELANDE (THEOBALD VON).

Merces Alchimistarum, in singulari & plurali numero. Das ist: Artliche Schulführung vnd Vnterweisung, wie ein filius doctrinae, der sich je nicht wil warnen lassen, mit geringen, in effectu, Experimenten vnd leichtem Feuer, sein Hauß vnd Hoff, vnd alles was er hat, verdistilliren, so wol auch mit prächtigem Gutschenfahren vnd hin vnd wider reiten, seine Füß cautè versparen könne, dafs er im Alter desto besser moge zu Fuß lauffen. Alles in praxi, auff gerathwol experimentirt, vnd nach hinwegraumung defs serui fugitiui, gar genaw calculirt, auch mit Melancholischem Ohrenkratzen getrewlich summirt, vnd durch einen mit Schaden erfahrenen Laboranten, (qui frustra melius cras fore semper ait, seramq; adeò nunc in fundo querit parsimoniam,) Cabalistisch auffgezeichnet, an jetzo aber gantz verständlich an Tag geben durch Theobaldum von Hobenland, Mittelburgensem. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn bey Wolfgang Richtern, in Verlegung Egenolff Emmels, Im Jahr M.DC.X.

4°. Pp. [32] 179 [1 blank]. Vignette with the motto: Ora Labora et Fruere.

Theobald van Hoghelande aus Mittelburg, Abhandlung von denen Hindernissen bey der Alchimie. Darin gezeigt wird, was ein Liebhaber dieser Kunst zu wissen, und zu meiden hat, wenn er zur Vollkommenheit gelangen will. Aus dem Lateinischen in das Deutsche übersetzt. Gotha, Verlegt Christian Mevius, 1749.

8°. Pp. [30] 176. Title red and black.

De Alchemiae difficultatibus Liber.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, I, p. 109.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, I, p. 336.

HOHELANDE (EWALD VON).

Kurtzer bericht vnd klarer beweiß, das die Alchimey, oder, wie sie sonsten gemeinlich genant, die Goldmackerkunst, ein sonderbar geschenck Gottes, vnd derwegen mehr als gewiß vnd warhafftig. Von dem edlen vnd hochehrfahnen Ewald von Hohelande beschrieben. In deutsch vorsezt durch I. T. P. D., 1604. Leipzig, In Verlegung Jacob Apels.

8°. Pp. 88. Vignette of Jacob wrestling with the angel.

The translator of the above is Joachim Tancke. It was written by Ewald von Hohelande, from Middelburg, to his brother Johann von Hohelande to convince him of the truth of Alchemical Art, which he does by describing certain histories of

transmutation. In dealing with this simple matter Schmieder has made confusion. He places (p. 361) the work under Theobald von Hoghelande but he states (p. 340) that it was dedicated by him to his brother Ewald, which is doubly wrong.

See VOGEL (EWALD).

Some writers identify Theobald and Ewald von Hohelande or Hoghelande from Middelburg in Seeland, while others keep them distinct. Ewald is also identified with Ewald Vogel. On the assumption that they are the same Theobald is regarded as a writer who having first written against alchemy afterwards brought forward evidence in support of it.

HOHELANDE (EWALD VON). *Continued.*

The first work was entitled: *De Achemise difficultatibus . . . in quo docetur quid scire quidque vitare debeat vere Chymice studiosus ad perfectionem aspirans. Coloniae, 1594. 8°. pp. (29) 1-30, 30 Au. 31-165 [1 blank].* A German translation *Von den Irrwegen der Achemisten*, appeared at Frankfurt a. M., 1600, 4°; and the above edition of 1745.

The second: *Historiae aliquot transmutationis Metallicae pro defensione Achemiae contra hostium rabem adjecta est Lullii vita, et alia quaedam. Coloniae, 1604. 8°.* German translation as above, 1604.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 445.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1654, p. 119.

Morhof, *De Metallorum transmutatione . . . epistola*, 1673, p. 141.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 408.

Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 993.

Borrichius, *Compectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 32, No. xlix.

Keron Happach . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 123 (put in the black list because he wrote without doing any good).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 745.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, I. p. 474; III. p. 188.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, II. col. 1666 (distinguishes between Ewald and Theobald).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. I. p. 94.

The third: *Merces Alchymistarum*, 1680, as above, is the same as the first tract, though with a different title; but the running title is: *Von den Irrwegen der Achemisten*.

I am inclined to doubt the identity of Theobald and Ewald von Hoghelande. La Rue, quoted by Van der Aa, calls him a learned philosopher and chemist who passed under the fictitious name of Ewald Vogel. Morhof had made the same observation, and König repeated it: *fictio nomine Ewaldum Vogelium sese vocare solet*.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1776, II. p. 551.

Bammer, *Bibliotheca Chymica*, 1782, p. 91.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 548, 570, 580, 584, 594.

Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, II. p. 68.

Gmein, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, I. p. 309 (calls the author Ewald or Theobald).

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 95.

Schmiedel, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 339, 360.

Hoefel, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, II. p. 134; 1869, II. p. 129.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. II. p. 966.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ousaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 547-548.

HOLLANDUS (ISAAC).

Isaaci Hollandi sonst auch Flandri genannt. Curieuse und rare Chymische Operationes, worinnen nicht allein einige bisshero unbekanntes Geheimnisse die rechte Universal-Tinctur zu erlangen, angezeigt; sondern das Fundament aller solcher Operationen, so in Ausziehung des Saltz und Oels aus denen Mineris bestehet, auf eine gar deutliche Weise gezeigt wird. Allen Liebhabern der Chymie zu ihrer theils besondern Warnung weitläuffige und betrügliche Wege zu meiden, theils zu einer gründlichen Manuduction diese treffliche Erkänntnifs rechtschaffen zu erlernen, aus einem alten Autographo MSCto des Autoris heraus gegeben von R. H. C. Leipzig und Gardeleben, In Verlegung Ernst Heinrich Campen, privilegirten Buchhändler der alten Marck, 1714.

8°. Pp. [16] 400. Title red and black. Curious little woodcuts of apparatus in the text.

Fragmentum de opere Philosophorum.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, II. p. 126.

De Salibus et Oleis Metallorum.

See STAHL (GEORG ERNST), *Fundamenta Chymiae*, 1746, I. p. 237.

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC).

Magistri Ioannis Isaaci Hollandi, Viri in Philosophia, potissimum verò in Chymia celeberrimi, Opera Mineralia, siue de Lapide Philosophico, omnia, duobus libris comprehensa. Nunquam antehac edita, ac nunc primùm

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). *Continued.*

ex optimis manu-scriptis Teutonicis exemplaribus fidelissimè in Latinum sermonem translata, à P. M. G. Middelburgi, Excudebat Richardus Schilders, Ordinum Zelandiæ Typographus. 1600.

8°. Pp. [16] 431 [1 blank]. Curious little woodcuts in the text.

Def's weit und breit berühmten Johannis Isaci (*sic*) Hollandi Geheimer und bifs dato verborgen gehaltener trefflicher Tractat, von ihm genannt: Die Hand der Philosophen, mit ihren verborgenen Zeichen. Wie auch desselben Opus Saturni mit Annotationibus. Item: Opera Vegetabilia (*sic*) so viel davon bifs dato hat können erforschet werden. Mit grosser Müh und Fleiß aufs erforschten Niederländischen Manuscriptis verhochdeutschet, nebenst fleissigster Nachreissung aller darin enthaltenen Figuren. Von einem geübten Liebhaber der Hermetischen Philosophy. Dabey mit angehenckt worden ein zwar kleiner, aber überaus herrlicher Tractat so von Michaelis Sendivogii Diener herkommt, uñ ohn Zweifel vom Hn. Sendivogio selber gestellet worden, darin der Grund der Metallischen melioration mit Fingern gleichsam gezeiget wird. Franckfurt, In Verlegung Thomæ Matthiæ Götzens. M DC LXIVI.

8°. Pp. 384 (317-8 omitted). 12 engravings. 16 woodcuts. The date seems to be a misprint for MDCLXVII.

The tract (pp. 317-381) by 'Sendivogius' servant' has the following title-page:

Ein überaus köstlicher Philosoph. Tractat von denn Irrgängen der Alchymisten und Aufsführung von denselben. Darin den rechtschaffenen Filius Doctrinæ die Irrsalen der gemeinen Alchymisten und Procets-Drescher für Augen gestellet, und sie gleichsam bey der Hand darauß geleitet, und aufs treulichste in der Gebährung der Natur, in allen drey Reichen, Als dem Animalischen, Vegetabilischen und Mineralischen unterrichtet werden, nebenst Vormahlung mit lebendigen Farben, wie die Philosophische Tinctur und auch der Metallen Particular-Verbesserung zu erlernen und anzustellen sey; Und kombt dieser güldene Tractat von Herrn Michaelis Sendivogii Diener, dessen Author ohn Zweifel Herr Sendivogius selber ist. Publiciret durch obgemeldten Liebhaber. Anno M.DC.LXVII.

The 'Philosophical Hand,' engraving and name, was adopted by a certain Justus Simplicius Hortulanus for a tract on the philosopher's stone, which *see*. The difference is that while Hollandus uses certain pictorial symbols of his own in the engraving, he gives the ordinary chemical symbols for the salts intended in the text, and it is these which are used by Hortulanus.

According to Roth-Scholtz the *Opus Vegetabile* appeared in 1659. It was printed again in 1695, 8°, pp. 144, edited by 'John Sendivogii genannt J. F. H. S.,' that is J. F. Hautnorthon, or Johann Harprecht. That also may be the interpretation

of the title 'Sendivogii Diener,' in the foregoing tract, although Hautnorthon usually calls himself 'Filius' or 'Sohn Sendivogii.'

There is an English translation entitled: *Certaine Secrets of Isacke Hollandus concerning the Vegetall and Animall worke*, which was printed with Paracelsus' *A hundred and foureteene Experiments and Cures*, . . . London, 1596, pp. 32-54; and also in *Three exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravanti*, . . . London, 1652.

The tract by 'Sendivogius' servant' is not to be confused with that by von Hoghelande bearing the same name.

Sammlung unterschiedlicher bewährter Chymischer Schriften, namentlich: Joh. Ifaaci Hollandi Hand der Philofophen, Opus Saturni, Opera Vegetabilia, Opus Minerale, Cabala, de Lapide Philofophico, Nebst einem Tractat von den Irrgängen derer Alchymiften, Auctoris incerti, neue und verbesserte Auflage, mit gehörigem Fleise übersehen, und mit einem Verzeichnüs derer in jeglichem Tractat befindlichen wichtigsten Materien vermehret wie auch mit nöthigen Kupffern gezieret. Wien In Verlag bey Joh. Paul Kraufs, Buchhändler, 1746.

8°. Pp. [32] 762. 129-138 dropped, and 224-5 doubled. Title red and black, Woodcuts in the text. 16 plates, separate.

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). *Continued.*

This is a reprint of the edition of 1667 and contains the tracts as follows :

| | |
|---|--|
| Die Hand der Philosophen, with the plates, pp. 11-94. | Opera Vegetabilia, pp. 173-333. |
| Ein elixir zu machen von Urin, pp. 95-112. | Ein vortrefflicher philosophischer Tractat von den Irrgängen derer Alchymisten, pp. 335-400. |
| Die andere Art der Alchymie, oder das grosse Elixir, pp. 112-119. | Opus Minerale, pp. 401-562. |
| Die dritte Art der Alchymie, Ixir genannt, pp. 119-120. | Anhang eines Fragmenti von der Cabala, pp. 563-580. |
| Opus Saturni, pp. 121-172. | Tractatus de Lapide Philosophico, oder vom Stein der Weisen, pp. 581-76a. |

Fragmentum ex Theorijis.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemicum, 1647, p. 33.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 513.

This was translated into English with the title: *A Fragment out of the Theorickes of Is. Isaacus* (sic) *Hollandus*, and published with Paracelsus' *A hundred and foureteene Experiments and Cures*, London, 1596, p. 28, and again along with *Three exact Pieces of Leonard Phioravant* . . . London, 1652.

Opera Mineralia, sive de Lapide Philosophico omnia.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1659, iii. p. 304.

Opus Saturni.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS, Triumphwagen Antimonii, 1624, p. 465.

This tract is contained in the reprint of this edition of Basilius Valentinus, Nürnberg, 1676, p. 362.

The English translation of the 'Opus Saturni' was made by Daniel Cable and printed along with Basilius Valentinus' *Of Natural and Supernatural Things*, London, 1671, small 8°, p. 18a.

Tractatus de Urina.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 566.

Little seems to be known about the persons called Hollandus. By most authorities Isaac is regarded as the father and John Isaac as the son, but Manget inverts this and calls John Isaac the father and Isaac the son. Boerhaave says they were natives of Stolk, and Van der Aa of Stolk-wijk in Krimpenaarwaard. Schmieder gives reasons for believing that they lived early in the fifteenth century, and Van der Aa says that the younger Hollandus lived about 1440; others (such as Sweertius, *Athena Belgica*, Antw. 1628) put them at the end of the sixteenth century, or even, as Bergmann does, at the beginning of the seventeenth. Neri, when about to describe a paste to imitate gems, says he took it when he was in Flanders from Isaac Hollandus. Now though Neri was there in all likelihood towards the end of the sixteenth or in the early years of the seventeenth century, his words hardly imply that Hollandus was alive at that time, and that Neri got the process from him direct. But there is no impossibility in it.

There is also such a want of unanimity in assigning the writings to their respective authors, that one is almost disposed to question whether instead of two persons there may not have been one only.

Antonio Neri, *L'Arte Vetraria*, Firenze, 1612, lib. v. cap. xci. p. 79.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 263.

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 283.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 126.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 621.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 29.

Keren Happuch, . . . *Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst*, 1702, p. 66.

This seems to be the result arrived at by Ladrage who enters all the writings under John Isaac, and takes no notice of Isaac.

Borel and Gmelin, though both recognizing father and son, make no attempt to sort the titles, but put them under the authors conjointly. Lenglet Dufresnoy, however, followed by Schmieder, has made the attempt; but comparison of their allotment with the above titles, taken from the books themselves, will show either that they have confused the persons, or that in the copies they consulted, the names of the authors were different from what they are in the above.

The analogy of the writings to those of Basilius Valentinus has been pointed out by some writers, and Van der Aa, who takes the fifteenth century as their time, goes the length of saying that not only Paracelsus has whole passages which might have been transcribed from Hollandus, but even Boyle had got credit for what Hollandus had known previously.

The writings which pass under their authorship have been commended by Boerhaave, and Isaac is said to have been skilful in enamelling and in imitating precious stones.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1727, p. 204 (Opus Vegetabile).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 745.

Boerhaave, *Elementa Chemicæ*, 1732, i. p. 18.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 74.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 231, 469; iii. p. 191.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1674, and col. 1990, under *Isaac* (*Johannes*).

HOLLANDUS (JOHANN ISAAC). *Continued.*

- Boerhaave, *Methodus Studii Medici*, 1751, i. p. 142.
 Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 95; Th. ii. p. 77. (He considers the present work is not by the "dear good innocent Hollandus.")
 Georgius Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 117.
 Banmer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1780, p. 85.
 Torbern Bergmann, *Historia Chemiae medium seu obscurum aevum, a medio saeculi vii. ad medium saeculi xvii.*, Upsaliae, 1782, p. 19, or Wiegleb's translation in his *Geschichte . . . der Chemie in der ältesten und mittlern Zeit*, Berlin und Stettin, 1792, p. 174.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 490, 584, 623.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 126-129, 557.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 19-20.
 Thomson, *History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 43.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 210, 214.
 Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 452; 1866, i. p. 477.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. p. 72, & *passim*.
 Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 15, 17, 83.
 Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1867, VIII. ii. p. 986 (and references).
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 815-823.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 97; ii. pp. 173, 347, 350, 365.

HOLLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

Though this author's book is referred to at some length by Semler and after him by Murr, nothing seems to be recorded about him personally. Sem-

ler writes his name Cocheim, Murr as above, Kloss Kochheim von Hellrieden, but in the book itself it is Cocheim.

Semler, *Unparteiische Sammlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1787, ii. p. 159.

Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, No. 2616.

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 63.

HONORTHON (JOHANN FRIEDRICH).

See HARPRECHT (JOHANN).

HOPPODAMUS (JOHANNES).

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, 1748.

Hoppodamus is said to be a pseudonym of Johann Lange. See also HIPPODAMUS.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 335.

HORING (MICHAEL).

See DORN (GERHARD), *Theophrastische Practica*, 1618.

Adelung presumes he belonged to Carinthia, for he wrote: *Beschreibung des Landes Kärnthen*, Leipzig, 1608, 8°.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2141.

HORLACHER (CONRAD).

Bibliotheca Chemico-Curiosa, D. Mangeti enucleata ac illustrata. Das ist: Kern und Stern, der vornehmsten Chymisch-Philosophischen Schriften, die in D. Mangeti Bibliotheca Chemico-Curiosa befindlich seynd. Welche mit sonderbaren Anmerckungen allerseits erläutert, daraus auch die vornehmste Chymische Denck-Sprüche und bewährteste Experimenta excerpirt oder kürztlich, jedoch aber mit sonderbarem nutzbringenden Fleiß zusammengetragen, auch also in drey Classes abgetheilet und heraus gegeben durch Conrad. Horlacher, J. U. ac Med. D. & Cand. SS. Theol. Franckfurt, Zufinden bey Wolfgang Michahelles und Johann Adolph. 1707.

8°. Pp. [36] 422 [24]. MS. notes in cipher.

HORLACHER (CONRAD). *Continued.*

Horlacher published books and papers, but nothing is said about his life except that he was a physician and chemist at Ulm at the end of the seventeenth century. He edited Fabre's *Hellscheinende Sonne*, Nürnberg, 1705, 8°, pp. [66] 304 [30, 2], frontispiece and six plates, the present

Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 252 (cf. 139).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1706.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 880.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 748.

condensation of Manget's *Bibliotheca*—the use of which it is hard to see—wrote *Methodus Urinæ scopiæ perfacilis et perspicua*, Ulm, 1691, 12°, and against venesection and purgation, and on various other medical topics. Haller styles him 'Helmontianus Thraso,' which is not complimentary.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 507. *Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 559.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1788, iv. p. 79.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 269; 1798, ii. pp. 300-302, 480.

HORN (CASPAR).

See GEBER, 1668.

See BERNHARD TREVISANUS, 1746-7.

Caspar Horn was born at Freyberg in Misnia in 1583. At an early age he took a taste for medicine, went to Wittenberg and studied under Sennertus for six years. Then he went to Basel and took the degree of M.D. in 1616. He returned to Freyberg, spent a short time in Dresden, and in 1623 settled at Plauen in Thuringia as a physician and practised there with such acceptance that, when he left in 1633 for Freyberg, it was with great

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 159.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Fff 2, recto, Ann. 1653.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 753.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 414.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1707.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 78.

regret on the part of the people. He continued in practice at Freyberg for twenty years, and his death in 1653, at the age of 70, was much lamented.

He does not seem to have done any literary work except this edition of Geber, and even it he did not himself publish.

König, however, speaks of a Caspar Horn, who, An. 1629, "librum de elephante evulgavit," but they seem to be different.

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 578.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. pp. 358, 370.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 458, 548, 606. (It is doubtful if the works quoted are by the above author.)

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 561.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 289.

HORN (CHRISTOPHER).

De auro medico philosophorum Dialogus scholasticus.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 869.

The above tract appeared originally at Frankfurt, 1615, 8°. He wrote also: 'Hortulus medicus Hippocraticus, spagyricus, Helmontianus,' Cassel, 1610, 4°, but Haller gives the date 1601, and calls

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 413, 587.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 599.

the author Christianus. To Christoph he assigns a tract 'De inflammatione hepatis,' Altdorf, 1609, 4°.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers . . . Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2142.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 516. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 289.

HORN (GEORG).

Medulla Alchimiae in aphorismos contracta ex Gebro desumpta.

See GEBER, 1668.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 179.

George Horn was born in 1620 at Greussen (Schwarzburg-Sondershausen); Witte calls him 'palatinus,' Reimmann says of 'Kemnat in der Ober-Pfaltz.'

The Bohemian troubles drove him to Bayreuth, he stopped for a time at Nürnberg, and went next to Holland. At the Hague he became tutor to an

English youth and accompanied him to England, and during his residence declared himself in favour of Protestantism. He returned to Holland to occupy the chair of history, politics, and geography at Harderwick, and thence removed to Leyden to be professor of history, about 1648. In 1659 he engaged in a controversy with Is. Vossius about

HORN (GEORG). *Continued.*

the age of the world, which Vossius thought was understated according to the current chronologies.

He wrote a considerable number of books, and in particular *Arca Mosis, sive Historia Mundi*; a curious little book, *Arca Noë sive Historia Imperiorum et Regnorum, a condito orbe ad nostra tempora*; *Historia philosophica libri septem*, 1655, 4°, works on the history of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on geography, etc. So far as I am aware the above is his only separate writing on alchemy, but he has spoken of it at some length both in his *Arca Mosis* and *Historia philosophica*.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 412.
Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1066.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. Dddd 4 verso, Ann. 1670.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam Literariam derer Teutschen*, 1710, v. pp. 210, 362, 464, 542, 728, 813 (*Arca Mosis*).

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1714, i. p. 916; ii. pp. 4, 152, etc.

Acta Philosophorum, Halle, 1716, St. vi. pp. 1039-61 (review of his *Historia Philosophica*).

Under the name of Honorius Regius he wrote a work in Latin on the state of the Church in England, with an appendix containing the decrees of the Synod of Glasgow against the bishops, 1647, 4°.

Horn was a man of wide reading and varied knowledge, but fell into inaccuracies by depending too much on his memory; he could, however, put his statements and ideas very tersely and exactly. He is said to have lost 5000 florins through an alchemist at the Hague. He died insane at the age of 50, in 1670 at Leyden.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrtheit*, 1727, pp. 335.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 753.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1708.

Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, VI. i. p. 80.

Aikin, *General Biography*, 1804, v. p. 274.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1858, xxv. col. 179.

Ferguson, 'Notes on . . . Books of Secrets,' Supp. III., *Transactions of the Archaeological Society of Glasgow*, 1899, N.S., iii. p. 406.

HORN (JOHANN BERNHARD).

Johann Bernhard Horns Chym. & Metall. Cult. Synopsis Metallurgica oder kurtze, jedoch deutliche Anleitung zu der höchst nütz- und ergätzlichen edlen Probier-Kunst verfasst in xv. Tabellen. Darauß ein Liebhaber der Kunst solche mit leicht- und geringer Mühe gründlich erlernen und begreifen kan. Auf ersuchen des Autoris fleisigst durchsehen, und folglich auf gutbefinden nebst einer Anrede an den Leser, denen Freunden der Berg-Wercke, Ertzschmeltzens und Probirens zu Lieb, Dienst und Gefallen zum Druck befördert. Durch D. David Kellnern, h. t. Practicum in der Käyserlichen freyen Reichs-Stadt Nordhausen, auch Fürstl. Sächfs. und Gräfl. Stollbergischen Leib- und Hoff-Medicum. In Verlegung Johann Christoph Weidners Buchh. 1690.

8°. Pp. 22. 15 Tables, of which No. 1 folds. Pp. 104 [2]. Title red and black.

According to Leupold this book was published at Frankfurt.

Horn wrote also: Wohlgegründeter Anschlag und Bedencken, wie die wilde antimonialische

Jacob Leupolds Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica, 1732, p. 74.

Ertze, wenn sie Gold und Silber halten, zu gute zu machen, Franckfurt, 1690, 8°, also edited by Kellner.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1709.

HORST (GREGORIUS).

Gregor. Horst I D. Philos. & Med. Problematum Medicorum *θεραπευτικῶν* Decades priores quinq; , In illustri VVitebergâ cum consensu Superiorum, in gratiam Candidatorum Medicinæ conscriptæ, & publico privatoq; examini subjectæ.

Arist. lib. 2. Metaph. cap. I.

Οὐ μόνον χάριν ἔχειν δίκαιον τούτοις ὦν ἅντις κοινωνήσαι ταῖς δόξαις, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐπι ἐπιπολοῦτότερον ἀποφηνάμενοις; καὶ γὰρ οἱδοι συμβαλλονταί τι. &c.

Wittebergæ, Typis Cratonianis, per Joan. Gorman, Anno M.DC.VIII.

4°. Pp. [8]. Title in a woodcut border, cut in at the bottom. There are five dissertations each with separate title-page, and signatures.

HORST (GREGORIUS). *Continued.*

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Decas Problematum Medicorum, ad præcipuarum febrium cognitionem & curationem in serviens, Quam Præside Gregorio Horatio, Philosophiæ & Med. D. In Inclÿta Wittenbergensium Academia Publicè respondendo tuebitur Martinus Waltherus, Monsterbergæ Silesius. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 5 Februarij. Wittebergæ, Typis Cratonianis, per Johan. Gorman. Anno M.DC.VIII.

4°. Sigs. A and B in fours, or pp. [16].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Gravissimorum capitis affectuum cognitionem & curationem illustrans, Quam . . . Publicè respondendo tuebitur M. Joachimus Köppen Magdeburgensis Saxo. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 26 Februarij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, C, in fours; or pp. [24].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Quæ facit ad aliquot sensuum exteriorum affectiones cognoscendas & curandas, Quam . . . Publicè respondendo propugnabit, M. Johannes Joachimus Anomœus, Lincio Austrius. In auditorio Medicorum ad diem 4 Martij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, C, in fours; or pp. [24].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Continens controversas quæstiones morborum quorundam organorum vocis & respirationis, Quam . . . defendet Respondens M. Donatus Freywaldus, Misnensis. Ad diem 5. Martij Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2; or pp. [20].

ΣΤΝ ΘΕΩ Problematum Medicorum Decas, Controversas aliquot quæstiones ad cordis & ventriculi affectiones cognoscendas & curandas pertinentes determinans, Quam . . . tuebitur Respondens M. Wolfgangus Schallerus Freibergensis Misnicus. Ad diem 9. Martij. Wittebergæ, . . .

4°. Sigs. A, B, in fours, C 2; or pp. [20].

Kurtze Nohtwendige Bericht, Erstlich, von den Vrschlechten oder Kinds-Blattern, wie auch Masern, Röteln, Rotesucht oder Kindsflecken. Zum Andern von der Roten Ruhr, Zum Dritten von der in Anno 622. zu anfang defs Jahrs, vnd folgend hin vnd wider miteinreissenden neuen Hauptschwachheit. Zum Vierdten, wie man sich in einreissenden Pestzeiten zu verhalten habe, zu vnterschiedlichen Zeiten vor diesem dem gemeinen Mann zum besten in Truck verfertigt durch Gregor. Horstium, der Artzney D. Fürstl. Hessischen Leibartz, vnd defs H. Röm. Reichs Statt Vlm bestalten Physicum primar. Giessen, bey Caspar Chemlin, Anno 1624.

8°. Pp. [8] 137 [12] [3 blank].

Gregorius Horst, nephew (but Haller says 'filius') of Jacob Horst, also a physician, was born at Torgau, 5 Nov., in 1578. His early schooling was obtained at Torgau and at Halberstadt and Ilfeld. His course in arts and philosophy was taken in Helmstädt and Wittenberg, where he received the degree of Phil. Mag. in 1600, and then, as was the habit, he visited other universities and finally studied medicine and graduated M.D. at Basel, 28 March, 1606. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a chair of medicine at Wittenberg, but almost immediately removed to Saltzwedel as physician.

Johann Daniel Dieterich, *Oratio funebris qua Gregorio Horstio, Archiatro Ulmensi parentavit*. In Horstius' *Opera*, Norib., 1660; Goudæ, 1661; reprinted by Manget in 1731.

Witte, *Memoria Medicorum nostri seculi clarissimorum renovata Decas prima*, 1676, p. 67 (Dieterich's Funeral Oration).

In 1608 he was made professor of medicine at Giessen and physician to the Landgrave of Hesse. He occupied this position till 1622, when he accepted an invitation to Ulm to be town physician and president of the College. He died at Ulm, 9 Aug., 1636, after a laborious career as a practitioner and author. His works are for the most part medical, but there is a dissertation 'De natura thermarum,' Giessen, 1618, 4°, and a work: 'Decas pharmaceuticarum exercitationum,' 4°; Giessen, 1611, 8°; Ulm, 1618, 4°; 1628, 4°. They are highly commended by Schelhammer in his notes to Conring's *Introductio*.

König, *Bibliotheca Velus et Nova*, 1678, p. 413. Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, pp. 359-363.

Freher, *Theatrum virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1365, portrait, pl. 62.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, sig. KK 1 recto, 9 Aug., 1636.

HORST (GREGORIUS). *Continued.*

- Comring, *In universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1697, Schelhammers *Addimenta*, p. i.
- Bayle, *Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1730, 2, 791.
- Langet, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1, i, ii, pp. 753-762. (Contains a reprint of terich's funeral oration.)
- tolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Ahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 266, 267, 750, 751.
- estner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, 15.
- scher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, 1716.
- loy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 5, ii, p. 65; 1778, ii, p. 563.
- loréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, vi, p. 81.
- latthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 516.
- ortal, *Histoire de l' Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 2, ii, p. 255.
- aller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i, p. 409; 2, ii, p. 678.
- aller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i, pp. 203, 301.
- aller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i, pp. 249, 301.
- aller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii, 358, 380, 424, 622; 1779, iii, p. 418.
- Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1786, vi, p. 183.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i, p. 594.
- A. Weyermann, *Nachrichten von Gelehrten und Künstlern aus Ulm*, 1798, 1809, 8°.
- Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, i, p. 455.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 96.
- Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1814, xviii, p. 194.
- Rees, *The Cyclopaedia*, 1819, xviii, *sub voce*.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1800-25), v, p. 290.
- Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 2te Sect., 1834, xi, p. 68.
- Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III, 1, p. 240.
- Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie médicale*, 1855, i, p. 364.
- Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1858, xxv, col. 199.
- Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i, col. 1145.
- Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii, p. 416; 1882, iii, p. 422.
- Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1885, vi, p. 369; 2nd Series, 1902, vii, p. 305.
- Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii, p. 282.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des Sciences Médicales*, 4ème Série, 1888, xiv, p. 435.

HORTULANUS.

Commentaire sur la Table d'Emeraude d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, i, p. 2.

Hortulani Philosophi ab hortis Maritimis Commentariolus in Tabulam Smaragdynam Hermetis Trismegisti *περὶ χημείας*.

See ALCHYMIA, 1541, p. 364.

See ARS CHEMICA, 1566, p. 33.

Compendium Alchemiæ, oder Erklärung der Smaragdischen Tafel Hermetis Trismegisti.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1659, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHER ROSENKRANTZ, 1682, p. 51.

See HERMETISCHE (Der) Philosophus, 1709, p. 167.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii, p. 499.

See HERMES.

Erklärung über den Commentarium Hortulani.

See ARNALDUS de Villanova.

Practica vera Alchymiae.

See ORTHOLANUS.

The present edition of 1541 is of importance, for it is the first both of the *Tabula Smaragdina* of Hermes and of the *Commentariolus* written by Hortulanus to elucidate it.

The whole book appeared again in 1545 with a new title: *Alchemiæ Gebri Arabis philosophi solertissimi, Libri, cum Reliquis, ut uersa pagella indicabit*. Ioan: Petreius Nurembergens. denuo

HORTULANUS. *Continued.*

Bernæ excudi faciebat. Anno M.D.XLV., 4°, pp. [16] 302 [2]. It has an elaborate ornamental title-page. It was printed at Berne by Mathias Apiarius at the expense of Petreius, and is a reprint of the previous edition. The *Commentariolus* begins on p. 295.

So far as I have observed hardly anyone who has discussed the question in connection either with Hortulanus or Garland has taken notice of these two earliest editions of the commentary, but has quoted only those of 1560 and 1571.

These may now be described. The 1560 edition has this title:

Compendium Alchemiæ. Ioannis Garlandii, Angli philosophi doctissimi: cum Dictionario eiusdem artis, atque de metallorum tinctura præparatio ned; eorundem Libello, ante annos DXX. [A.D. 1040] eodem autore conscripto. Adieciimus eiusdem compendij per Arnoldum de Villanova explicationem. Cum tractatu de Salium Aluminique varietate, compositione & usu, Scriptoris incerti. Omnia nunc primum in lucem edita. Basileæ Anno M.D.LX.

The contents are as follows:

Præfatio to Melchior, Bishop of Basel, by Basilius Joannes Herold.

Ioannis Garlandii Angli Philosophi doctissimi Compendium Alchemiæ sive in tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti *περι χημίας* Commentarij, p. 1.

Præcatio, p. 1.

Tabula Smaragdina, p. 2.

Commentarij, p. 5.

Arnoldus de Villanova, in commentarios Hortulani expositio, p. 33.

Ioannes Garlandius, Synonymorum in arte alchymistica expositio, p. 53.

Ioannes Garlandius, De præparatione Elixir libellus, p. 72.

Ioannes Garlandius, De Mineralibus liber, p. 93.

Ioannis Garlandij vita, p. 172.

At the end of the life is a list of Garland's works taken from Bostonus Buriensis, in which appears the title: *Ortolanus*, Lib. i., followed by the words: 'Laus, honor, virtus & gloria.' This is merely the present commentary to which Boston has erroneously given the name of the author, and the four words form the opening of Hortulanus' 'Præcatio' with which the commentary begins.

The 1571 edition is a reprint of that of 1560, but differs from it in the title and other particulars:

Laurentii Venturæ Veneti, Artium et Medicinæ Doct. De Ratione conficiendi Lapidis philosophici, liber unus. Ad Othonem Henricum Principem Palatinum. Huic accesserunt eiusdem argumenti Ioan. Garlandij Angli liber unus. Et ex speculo magno Vincentij libri duo. Cum Privilegio Caesar. Maiest. Basileæ M.D.LXXI. 8vo, pp. [16] 203 [19, 2 blank]; 121 [7, 2 blank]; 173 [1 blank].

The contents of Part I. are as follows:

Epistle to Count Otho Heinrich, dated: Venet. Idibus Maij, 1557.

The printer to the reader.

The contents.

Liber de Alchimia, p. 1.

Ænigma della pietra phisica di Lorenzo Ventura, &c., p. 200.

Index.

Part II. contains the following:

Ioannis Garlandii Angli Philosophi doctissimi Compendium Alchemiæ, sive in tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti *περι χημίας* Commentarij, p. 1.

Arnoldus de Villanova, In Commentarios Hortulani Expositio, p. 23.

Ioannes Garlandius Anglus, Synonymorum in arte Alchymistica expositio, p. 36.

Garlandius: De præparatione Elixir libellus, p. 51.

Garlandius: De Mineralibus liber, p. 67.

Ioannis Garlandij philosophi excellentissimi Vita, p. 120.

Leonardi Proebstelij Carmen, p. [122].

Summa Caputum, pp. [124-128].

The 'Summa' is new, but Herold's 'Præfatio' is omitted.

Part III. consists of articles taken from the *Speculum majus* of Vincentus and others.

Except Mansi, those who have quoted this reprint refer to it as if it were a separate publication and had not appeared under the title of another work. If there be a separate edition of 1571, which is quite possible, I have not seen it.

The commentary is the same in both these editions, so that the distinction drawn between them by Dom Rivet, namely that the edition of 1560 is an abridgement of that of 1571, made by the author himself or by some other person subsequently, has not only no foundation in fact, leaving the dates out of the question, but has not even any support from the actual titles. Dom Rivet, however, took his description not from copies of the books, but from the entries in Lipenius and the *Bibliotheca Barberiana*, 1681, p. 452, 2. The only difference is in the first chapter, which in the 1560 edition is lengthened by the insertion of the 'Tabula Smaragdina,' omitted in the 1571 edition. In every other respect the two issues are identical.

So far as I know these books also are rare.

When the 1541 and 1560 editions are compared with each other there are several points of difference to be observed.

1. The title.
2. The introduction of Garland's name.
3. The additional tracts.
4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first.

5. The differences in the two versions.

1 and 2. It will be noticed that the phrase 'Compendium Alchymicæ' and Garland's name do not occur in the titles of the earlier editions, but were introduced by Herold either of his own initiative, or, more probably, from the manuscript he used, while that of Hortulanus has disappeared from the 1560 and 1571 editions.

3. As to the additional tracts they do not occur in the editions of 1541 and 1545, and they are assigned not to Hortulanus, but to Garland. That they are by him is a question of evidence, but their authenticity has been categorically denied by Hauréau.

4. The statement that the edition of 1560 is the first, signifies: either that Herold did not know the editions of 1541 and 1545, which seems unlikely, or that he meant that the version of Hortulanus' Commentary, which he was giving, as well as the other tracts were now printing for the first time, and in this sense he may have been correct, as will be seen from the following.

5. The differences between the earlier and later editions are well marked. There are thirteen chapters in the editions of 1541 and 1545, as against twenty-one in those of 1560 and 1571. There are different readings throughout and different arrangement of words, and in the 1560 and

HORTULANUS. *Continued.*

1571 editions chapter v. has an introductory part which is not contained in the previous editions.

As an illustration of the differences the opening words of Hortulanus' 'Præfatio' may be given. In the 1541 edition they are: Ego dictus Hortulanus, ab hortis maritimis nuncupatus, pelle Jacobina inuolutus, indignus uocari discipulus philosophiæ. . . . In the 1560 edition: Ego quidem Hortulanus, ab horto, vel ab arce maritima dictus, Jacobina pelle inuolutus, nouissimus philosophorum, indignus uocari discipulus philosophiæ. . . .

It may be inferred, therefore, that the editors of the two editions drew from different manuscript sources, and this is confirmed by Herold giving on the margin of his edition a few various readings which happen with one exception to be those of the edition of 1541.

The existence of these two different printed versions has not, so far as I am aware, been noticed or mentioned before.

The authorship of the 'Commentariolus' has given rise to some diversity of opinion. Most of the older writers have accepted the identity of Garlandia and Hortulanus without criticism, though they are not unanimous as to the date at which he flourished. Recent researches have settled that John de Garlandia, a native of England, resident in France, poet, musician, mathematician, grammarian, was born in the latter half of the twelfth and lived on to the middle of the thirteenth century, and was thus a senior contemporary of the scholars who have made this period conspicuous in the annals of learning. On the ground of identity this would be the date also of Hortulanus. Fabricius, however, did not admit it and Kopp has made the remark that the question was not to be so readily answered as Morhof appeared to think. More recently still, Hauréau, who in 1879 corrected the patent misconceptions of Dom Rivet about the editions, alluded to above, has denied altogether that Garland had anything to do with alchemy, and has rejected the works on the subject attributed to him.

Influenced by certain manuscripts he is of opinion that Hortulanus is the same as a person called in them Martinus Ortholanus, who wrote a treatise which is contained in the *Theatrum Chemicum* (see ORTHOLANUS) and is dated 1358. If there be doubt about the connexion of Hortulanus and Garlandia, there is equal if not more about the existence of Martinus Ortholanus. That the name occurs in manuscripts is hardly sufficient to establish the existence of the person. For, in a manuscript at St. Gallen of the fourteenth century,

referred to by Kopp (*Beiträge*, 1869, p. 381), the opening of the 'Præfatio' runs thus: Ego a dictus Ortulanus ab ortis Martini nuncupatus, &c., instead of 'ab hortis maritimis.' That one of these readings is an error of transcription is pretty obvious. The meaning in either case is somewhat obscure, but it would not take much effort on the part of a possibly puzzled scribe to convert 'Ortulanus, ab ortis Martini' into 'Martinus Ortulanus.' All this is a matter for investigation, and anyhow it would be premature to assign the 'Commentariolus' of Hortulanus to a Martin Ortolan or Lortholain, about whom Hauréau admits that he had no lasting fame, or, it would be more correct to say, had none at all.

While something has been said in support of the various opinions, no argument sufficiently cogent and conclusive has been put forward to induce belief that the problem of authorship has been solved.

As to the 'expositio' assigned to Arnoldus de Villanova, its authenticity, other things being equal, must obviously depend on the date fixed for Hortulanus. If he be identical with Garlandia the exposition could quite well be by Arnoldus, who flourished in the latter part of the thirteenth century. But if he be the same as Ortholanus and lived in the fourteenth century or later, the exposition could not be by Arnoldus, and Hauréau in his dissertation on Arnoldus, quite logically considers it not to be by him.

Kopp, too, has pointed out that this 'expositio' does not appear in any list of Arnoldus' writings, so that apart from the date, it is possibly not a genuine writing of Arnoldus. Dom Rivet speaks of a treatise: *La clef de l'abrégé*, of which there is a manuscript 'à l'abbaye des Dunes.' Can this be a translation of the 'expositio'?

The Commentary was often printed and it was translated into English, French, and German.

The translation into English was made from the 1541 text, and was printed along with Roger Bacon's *The Mirror of Alchimy*, London, 1597, pp. 17-27. The French translation was also made from the 1541 text, and was published along with *Le Miroir d'Alquimie de Rogier Bacon*, Lyons, 1557, pp. 30-56.

The German version by Johann Schauberdit is appended to Pantheus' *Vorarchadumia* (sic), Magdeburg, 1600, 1608.

As it is somewhat difficult to disjoin Hortulanus and Garland some of the following references apply to both and some to the two individually. Reference may be made also to ORTHOLANUS, where the connection with Hortulanus is further considered.

Spachius, *Nomenclator Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1591, p. 31 (the Basel, 1571 edition).

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 456.

Pits, *Relationum Historicarum de rebus Anglicis Tomus primus*, 1619, p. 184.

Van der Linden, *De scriptis medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 272 (the Basel 1560 edition).

Borel, *Bibliotheca chimica*, 1654, pp. 101, 120.

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Jochem Langelottum . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 102.

Lipenius, *Bibliotheca realis medica*, 1679, p. 96 (edition of 1571); p. 99 (edition of 1560).

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 25.

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Græca*, 1708, i. p. 69; ed. Harles, 1790, i. p. 78 (quotes the commentary of 'Ortholanus sive Hortulanus, nescioquis').

Polycarp Leyser, *Historia poetarum et poematum mediæ ævi*, . . . Halæ, 1721, pp. 311-341 (and references).

Oudin, *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquæ*, 1722, ii. col. 609 (A.D. 1040; J. de Garlandia, poet and chemist).

Roth-Scholtz, *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 500 (translation of the 'Vita Garlandii' in the 1560 edition).

Fabricius, *Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ ætatis*, 1735, Lib. vii. p. 56 (p. 58, thinks the alchemist and the grammarian are different; and that the latter flourished about 1040); Florentiæ, 1852, iii. p. 19 (Mansi, in his note, refers to Oudin for making them identical).

Tanner, *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, 1748, p. 309.

HORTULANUS. *Continued.*

- Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 863.
- Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 97.
- Moréri, *Le Grand Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1759, V. ii. p. 77.
- Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer*, 1783, i. p. 241 (not a translation, but "an attempt to put in modern dress writings the diction of which has repelled readers").
- Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 576 (p. 577, No. 22, for the edition with Ventura, 1571), 584.
- Semler, *Unparteiische Samlungen zur Historie der Rosenkreuzer*, 1786, i. pp. 28, 78.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 60.
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 117.
- Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 417; 1866, i. p. 441.
- Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. pp. 147, 156, 166; 1847, iv. 347.
- Journal des Savants*, 1851, p. 286 (article by Chevreul).
- Figuer, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 41, 59, 131, 363.
- Promptorium Parvulorum*, Camden Society, 1865, Tom iii. ed. Albert Way. Preface, pp. xxv-xxxii.
- Histoire littéraire de la France*, 1868, viii. pp. 83-98 (article by Dom Rivet); xxi. pp. 369-72; xxx. pp. 11-13, 77-103, 948-950 (articles by Victor Le Clerc).
- Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 380.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1366.
- Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, 1879, XXVII. ii. pp. 35-38 (article on omitted and spurious writings of Garland by Barthelemy Hauréau and correction of Dom Rivet's confusion about the 1560 and 1571 editions).
- Histoire Littéraire de la France*, 1881, xxviii. pp. 95, 96 (article on Arnauld de Villeneuve by Hauréau, denying the authenticity of the 'Expositio').
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 342-348.
- Dictionary of National Biography*, 1889, ix. p. 436 (under GARLAND; article by C. L. Kingsford).

HORTULANUS (FONTANUS).

Fontani Hortulani, *Fata Chymica*, in Beschreibung der wahren und falschen Chymie, mit beygefügeten acht raren Tractætgen und zum Theil alten kostbaren Manuscriptis, bestehend:

1. In Ubereinstimmung der grofs- und kleinen Welt.
2. In Anzeigung: woher die Menschen ihre Signaturen genommen, und wodurch viele Künste und Wissenschaften erfunden worden.
3. Stellet Magische Sigill- und Bildungen für, nach dem Biblischen Namen und Gegeneinanderhaltung des Gestirns, mit der Signatur der Planeten, und den Beweifs, woher die Magische Bildnüfs, so grosse Kraft und Würckung haben.
4. Erkläret die Chymische Wörter, so bey dem Laboriren und Bereitung der Chymischen und andern Artzneyen vorkommen.
5. Lehret einige auserlesene Artzneyen verfertigen, deren sich die hochehrfahnen Natur-Kündiger voriger Zeiten bedienenet.
6. Ist ein Tractat vom Alter, wie man sich nemlich solches erträglich machen kan &c.
7. Archiv der Dames oder Geheimnüsse, die zu menschlicher Zierde und Schönheit gehören.
8. Eine Anweisung zu einer kleinen Haufs-Färberey.

Cassel, Bey Johann Bertram Cramer. 1740.

4°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 464.

- Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 666 (quotes an edition, Frankfurt, 1737, 4°).
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 300.

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS).

Die Philosophische Hand, das ist: Wahre und gründliche Philosophische Hand-Leitung zu dem berühmten und hochgepriesenen Stein der Weisen.

HORTULANUS (JUSTUS SIMPLICIUS). *Continued.*

In welcher sowohl die Theoria als auch die Praxis zu diesem hohen Werck zu gelangen, so deutlich als niemahls gezeiget, und allen Liebhabern der edlen, wahren und uralten Hermetischen Philosophie zum Nutz und nöthiger Anweisung vor Augen gestellet, und aus den hinterlassenen Schrifften eines unbekanntenen Philosophi und wahren Adepti treulich communiciret wird von Justo Simplicio Hortulano. Leipzig, Bey Johann Christian Martini, Anno 1719.

8°. Pp. 53 [3 blank]. Symbolic frontispiece of a right hand, tree, etc. Pp. 15-16 dropped.

The 'Philosophical Hand' here used as a frontispiece is identical with that elucidated by J. I. Hollandus. Over the thumb and first to fourth fingers are the symbols for saltpetre, Roman vitriol, salammoniac, alum, common salt, respectively; on the palm of the hand the symbol for mercury, and on the ball of the thumb that for sulphur. There is no explanation given of the symbols as is done by Hollandus. The tract is in two parts; the first contains some general considerations as to the 'Stone'; the second professes to deal with its matter and preparation.

HORTULUS Olympicus Aureolus.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 197.

HORTUS Divitiarum. Der Garten der Reichthumb aller Weisheit Gottes.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz, und Kunstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 190.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 500.

HOUGHTON (THOMAS).

Rara Avis in Terris: or The Compleat Miner.

See COLLECTION (A) of Scarce and valuable Treatises upon Metals, 1740, pp. 243-319.

The first edition has this title: *Rara Avis in Terris: or the Compleat Miner*, in two Books; the first, containing, the Liberties, Laws and Customs of the Lead-Mines, within the Wapentake of Wirksworth in Derbyshire; in fifty-nine Articles, being all that ever was made. The second teacheth the Art of dialling and levelling Grooves; a thing greatly desired by all Miners; being a sub-

ject never written on before by any. *Vnius Labor, multorum laborem allevat.* By Thomas Houghton, London: printed in the year 1681, 12°, pp. [8] 105 [7]. Other editions are mentioned, 1688, 1729, 1738. Houghton also wrote the *Laws and Customs of Miners in the Forest of Dean, in Mendip, &c.*, and some other works on mines and economical subjects.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, i. (authors), 519 A.

Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1859, i. p. 897.

HOUPREGHT (JOHN FREDERICK).

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680.

Houpreght signs the dedication of the book to Charles II.

HÜLFFE wider die Armuth aufs den geheimen Schatz-Kasten der überreichen alleredelsten Chimie und Alchimie. Allen Mittel- und Hülf-bedürfftigen, die durch Kunst, der Natur wollen Handbieten, und sich vor Arbeit nicht wollen eckeln lassen. Zu einträglichen Nutzen wolmeinend mitgetheilet von Experto Ruperto. Jm Jahr 1702.

12°. Pp. 128 [10].

A series of receipts for experiments with the metals, for testing them and separating them. A table of chemical symbols is given at the end.

HUGINUS À BARMA.

Saturnia Regna. S. M. T. F. P. Magisterium, id est, Aqua Sapientum, per positiones Hermeticas publicatum.

See *TARDA Trifida Chimica*, 1674, p. 137.

Etlische Philosophische Schlüsse.

See *TARDA Trifida Chimica*, 1674, p. 284.

This translation contains two plates only. Huginus tract was first printed at Paris in 1657. A hundred and twenty years later a person calling himself 'Pe. Th. An. . . .' tried to get a copy of the book in the libraries, but in vain, and he turned over hundreds of sale catalogues but never saw it mentioned. Observing that it was unknown to Lenglet Dufresnoy he had almost come to the conclusion that it was entirely lost, when he obtained it along with a number of others from a bookseller Pierre Lerieu and reprinted it. It appeared in a small volume at Paris, 1779, 12°, pp.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1697, p. 43, No. lxix.

Petraeus, *Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, 1769, Neue Vorrede, sig. c 8 verso.

167 [1 blank], 3 plates, followed by a French translation in uniform style in 1760, pp. 192, 3 plates. In it, however, the above initials are written S. M. I. S. P., and the editor calls himself 'Pl. Th. An. . . .'

Borrichius indulges in some peroratory at Huginus' expense. Petraeus says that Huginus was a certain Frater Paulinus, with the name Talberus, and he also notes that one or two plates are wanting in the German translation. Fuchs calls him Huginus von Parma, which is a curious misprint.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 116.

HUNDERT und dreissig Grund-Sätze.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1723, p. 28.

See DREY Curieuse . . . Chymische Schriften, 1733, p. 28.

The 1723 edition is quoted by Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 167. As Fictuld has placed the book in his second class there can of

course be no possible merit in it at all (*Prohibitor-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii., p. 73).

HUNDERT drei und fünfzig Aphorismi.

See HELMONT (FRANCISCUS MERCURIUS VAN).

HUNDRED (A) and fifty-three Chemical Aphorisms.

See PACKE (CHRISTOPHER).

HUSER (JOHANN).

See PARACELUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS), 1603.

Details of Huser's life do not seem to have been preserved. He lived at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, was in practice at Waldkirch in Baden, became councillor and physician of the Elector Ernest of Cologne, and at his request collected the works of Paracelsus, both printed and in manuscript, and published a 'definitive' edition—as it would be called now—

Conring, *De Hermetica Medicina libri duo*, 1648, p. 179; 1669, p. 177.

Reimann, *Versuch einer Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutscher*, 1713, vi, p. 571.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 422.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii, col. 1785.

which appeared at Basel, 1589, 1590 (1591) in ten volumes 4°, and again in 1603, as above. Conring not only says that Huser's versions differ from those by Dorn, Fodenstein, and others, but adds that his good faith is justly suspected, and apparently thinks that a strong enough reason for not preferring them to the others. This opinion, however, can be compared with Sudhof's remarks.

Mook, *Theophrastus Paracelsus, eine Kritische Studie*, 1876, p. 85.

Ferguson, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1885, Part ii, p. 24; 1890, Part iii, p. 61.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii, p. 325.

Sudhoff, *Bibliographia Paracelsica*, 1894, *passim*.

HYDROPHILUS (SINCERUS). *Continued.*

This work is in the form of a story of adventure, a sort of cheneal romance. It contains reprints of the two poems: "Ein Ding find man, in dieser Welt," p. 269; and No. III. of the 'Alte teutsche Reimen': 'Eine treue Lehr will ich dir geben,' p. 313.

The appendix begins on p. 323 and has a separate title:

Anhang der Land- und Haufs-Apotheca, Wie

sowohl alle äusserliche, als innerliche Glieder und Kranckheiten zu curiren. Wobey sonderlich zusammen gesammelte Artzney, womit sich die Armen selbst, und das, fast ohne Kosten zu curiren, auch ihre Medicin selber verfertigen können.

This book appeared afterwards under the title: 'FALSCHER und wahrer Lapis Philosophorum,' Franckfurt und Leipzig, 1752, 4°, *g.v.*

HYDROPYROGRAPHUM Hermeticum, or the Metallick water fire translated by John Frederick Houpreght.

See AURIFONTINA CHYMICA, 1680, p. 1.

I. (I. G.).

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

I. N. v. E. J.

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

ICH SAGS NICHT, i.e. Johann Siebmacher Nürnbergensis.

See SIEBMACHER (JOHANN AMBROSIUS).

ICONIUS (RAPHAEL EGLINUS).

See EGLINUS ICONIUS (RAPHAEL).

See HAPELIUS (NICOLAUS NIGER).

Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurerordens*, 1803, p. 19.

IDEA Chemiae Böhmiæ Adeptæ. 1690.

See BÖHME (JACOB).

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 642.

IM GOLDE SUCHT.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB).

Bifolium Chémico- Physico- Metallicum, bestehend in zwo besondern Abhandlungen, deren die erste den Zink und Galmey, die andre aber den Arsenik, benebst einigen Merkwürdigkeiten, gründlich untersucht. Ausgefertiget und zu weiterer Untersuchung ans Licht gestellet, von I. L. ab Indagine, L.M. Amsterdam und Leipzig, bey Johann Schreuder, 1771.

8°. Pp. [12] 227. [1].

In this he quotes a good deal from Henckel, and transcribes from Löhneiss and Cramer the method for extracting zinc followed at Goslar.

Trifolium Chémico-Physico-Salinum, oder, Dreyfache chemisch-physikalische Abhandlung, worinnen drey berühmte Salze, namentlich Salmiac, Salpeter, und Borax, nach ihrer Natur und Wesenheit, Namen und Erfindung, benebst einigen Merkwürdigkeiten, betrachtet werden. Ausgefertiget von einem Kenner und Liebhaber chemischer Wahrheiten, der sich nennet

INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB). *Continued.*

Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine. Amsterdam und Leipzig, bey Johann Schreuder, 1771.

8°. Pp. [12] 202. [1] [1 blank].

[Another Copy.]

Besides these two books he wrote some others: *Chemisch-physicalische Nebenstunden*, Hof, 1780, 8°, pp. 216; *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, Nürnberg, 1782, 8°; *Philosophische und physikalische Zeitvertreib*, Nürnberg, 1783; *Philosophische und physikalische Abhandlungen*, Nürnberg, 1784. In the *Nebenstunden*, p. 215, he speaks of the *Wegweiser zur höhern Chemie*, as composed by him.

The first of these contains in Section 5, a contribution to the history of the Rosicrucians. It was afterwards printed separately, 1784, 8°, pp. 32.

The author of the *Beytrag* says that the name of the author is obviously fictitious. This is correct. His real name was Johann Ludolph Jäger, and he was a native of the Magdeburg district, born about 1728. He is said to have gone first to the University of Tübingen, then in 1747 to Leipzig, and in 1762 to Helmstädt, where he studied under Beireis and gave out that he had been examined by him for the licentiatehip in medicine, which office he assumed. He next went to Brunswick and wrote a paper against the Gravenhorsts' manufacture of salammoniac, which is printed in the *Trifolium* above. He was employed there in the porcelain works, afterwards returned to Leipzig, lived privately, and communicated to the Economic Society proposals for the manufacture of saltpetre and borax, which, it is said, were not received with favour. He died 16 March, 1787.

Meusel quotes an 'Abhandlung vom Tobackrauchen,' Wolfenbüttel, besides the *Nebenstunden* and *Memorabilia Bismuthi*, but not those above. There does not seem to be any reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine (*q.v.*) is merely another form of his pseudonym and does not denote a different person.

In the review of his book 'Memorabilia Bismuthi,' Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 618. Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1884.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 72. *Missiv an die hocherleuchtete Brüderschaft des Ordens des Goldenen und Rosenkreuzes*, 1783, p. 117. *Archiv für Freimäurer und Rosenkreuzer*, 1785, ii. p. 354.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 678, 679 (No. 527, 'Memorabilia Bismuthi').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 244, 618.

muthi' in the *Archiv*, he is called J. C. ab Indagine, and is spoken of as a person well skilled in chemistry, but too much given to gold-making. He had considerable knowledge of the empirical chemistry then in vogue and his papers show some originality of view and treatment, but his opinion was that borax was not a natural salt but an artificial one made by the Venetians.

This view, therefore, was different from that of Joh. Georg Model, who was Imperial Councilor and died at St. Petersburg in 1775, to whom Jäger refers. Model had investigated borax, and showed how to purify it by solution in water, and he considered it a natural product, as is evidenced by the title of his dissertation: 'De borace nativa peris Borech dicta, Londini, 1747,' 4°; German translation, Stuttgart, 1751, 8°. See Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 577.

In the *Nebenstunden* he discusses the derivation of the word 'Chemia' and the antiquity of glass, and shows himself throughout widely read in chemical literature.

Though the *Beytrag* seems to anticipate something of the kind, he cannot of course be confused with Johann de Indagine who flourished in the fifteenth century, was prior of the Carthusian Monastery at Eisenach, Erfurt and Frankfurt a. d. O., and wrote a number of works on ecclesiastical subjects and the history of several heresies. He must also be distinguished from Johann de Indagine, a clergyman at Steinheim, who lived in the sixteenth century and wrote books on astrology, chiromancy, and similar topics. These two are distinguished by Jöcher, but in the *Beytrag* they are apparently identified, for the magical works are ascribed to the Carthusian prior.

Meusel, *Lexicon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1806, vi. p. 212.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 995. Kloss, *Bibliographie der Freimaurerei*, 1844, Nos. 2641, 2642.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1186.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Osvarovff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1409-1414.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 8.

INDAGINE (JOHANN LUDOLPH AB).

See MONTANUS (LUDWIG CONRAD), 1751.

As is observed in the preceding article there seems no reason for doubting that Johann Ludolph ab Indagine is identical with Johann Ludolph

Jäger, who uses the pseudonym Innocentius Liborius ab Indagine. The initials are the same in the three names.

INSTRUCTIO Patris ad Filium de Arbore Solari anonymi Philosophi Galli.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1661, vi. p. 163.

ITTERS HAGEN (GEORG CHRISTIAN). *Continued.*

The book is dedicated to Christian Friedrich Carl, Margrave of Anspach and Bayreuth, and the dedication is dated Braunschweig, 1 Nov., 1773.

Prior to this time Réaumur had invented the so-called porcelain which went by his name, and Ittershagen in the above not only claimed it as an invention of his own which he offered for sale, but went the length of calling the product the finest

genuine porcelain. For this approp author has been severely criticised by Indagine. Of the author there is ve record. He was at one time 'Kirche the first 'Kreis' at Riga, afterwards live at Walk. He was a native of the Eichsf date is given. He died at Riga early la

J. L. ab Indagine, *Chemisch-physicalische Nebenstunden*, 1780, p. 125.
Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon*

der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftst iii. p. 560; Supp. i. 1786, p. 314; Supp p. 320; Supp. xi. 1834, p. 57.

Arsenik durch Kunst zu erzeugen.

See ALLGEMEIN nützliches chemisch-physikalisches Mancherlei, 1781, i.

J. * *

See PETRUS de Zalento, Vom Metallischen Kunststücke der Weisen.

J. D. K.

See K. (J. D.).

J. (I. N. v. E.).

See NAXAGORAS (EHRD VON).

J. J. CHYMIPHILUS.

See CHYMIPHILUS.

JACOBÆUS (OLIGERUS).

De Oleo Montis Zibinii . . . libellus, 1690.

See ARIOSTUS (FRANCISCUS).

Oligerus Jacobæus, that is Holger Jacobsen, was born at Aarhus, 6 July, 1650. After graduating in Arts and Medicine at Copenhagen he travelled in France, Italy, Hungary, Germany, England and the Low Countries, to perfect himself in the sciences. He made the acquaintance and friendship of the most distinguished men of his time and carried on a learned correspondence with them. He returned to Aarhus in 1679, and soon after, in 1680, was appointed professor of philosophy and medicine at Copenhagen. He was entrusted also with the arranging of the Royal Collection of Curiosities, of which he printed a description:

Mercklin, *Lindeniæ renovatus*, 1686, p. 815.

Niceron, *Mémoires*, 1729, i. p. 379; 1730, x.

p. 74.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. pp. iii.-x.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xiv. col. 53.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 423.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1820.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter I, p. 3.

Joh. Gottl. Wilh. Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, Cöthen, 1753, I. ii. p. 237, No. 373.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 77; 1778, ii. p. 584.

Museum Regium, Hafniæ, 1696, and Supplement, 1699, 2 vols. fol., and he was made a councillor of the Tribunal of Justice, 1699. He died 18 June, 1701, from sorrow for the death of his wife. She was a daughter of the famous physician Thomas Bartholinus.

His papers which were published in the *Acta Hafniensia*, vols. ii.-v., relate for the most part to the anatomy of animals. The present work, of which he was editor and translator, is described under Ariostus. He wrote also the funeral oration of his father-in-law, Bartholinus, Hafniæ, 1681, 4°.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, p. 523.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 425.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1779, iii. p. 360.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 422. *Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 336.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 269.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 31.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 363 (article by Jul. Petersen).

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexikon*, 1894, viii. p. 376 (by J. Petersen).

JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOZEPH).

Nikolaus Joseph Edlen von Jacquin's kais. königl. Bergraths, der Chymie und Kräuterkunde öffentlichen ordentlichen Lehrers an der Hohenschule

JACQUIN (NICOLAAS JOZEPH). *Continued.*

zu Wien, der kais. Academie der Wissenschaften zu Petersburg, der königl. Gesellschaft zu Stockholm, Upsal, Mantua, der medicinischen Gesellschaft zu Paris, der churpälzischen Academie der Wissenschaften zu Mannheim, der physisch-medicinischen Gesellschaft zu Basel, der naturforschenden Freunde zu Berlin, &c. Mitglieds, Anfangsgründe der medicinisch-practischen Chymie, zum Gebrauche seiner Vorlesungen. Zweyte Auflage. Wien, gedruckt bey Christian Friederich Wappler. 1785.

8°. Pp. [16] 526 [17, 1 blank].

First edition, Wien, 1783; third edition, 1791. The book is interesting for being in German, in compliance with the request of the Emperor in 1783, that lectures in the University should be delivered in German.

Nicolaas Jozeph Jacquin (Meusel calls him Jakob) was born at Leyden, 16 Feb., 1727, graduated M.D. and went to Vienna in 1752. During the years 1755-1759 he travelled in America for botanical purposes, and on his return was made councillor for mines, professor of chemistry, mining and metallurgy at Schennitz, and professor of chemistry and botany at Vienna. In 1797 he retired, in 1806 he was created a baron, and his death occurred at Vienna 24 (26) Oct., 1817. He worked principally at botany, and took great care of the garden at Vienna, which under his superintendence became one of the most notable in Europe.

He executed various analyses, but his most important contribution to chemistry was his defence of Black's fixed air against Meyer's 'Acidum pingue' with the title: *Examen chymicum doctrinæ Meyerianæ de acido pingui et Blackianæ de aere fixo, respectu calcis*, Vindob., J. P. Kraus, 1769, 8°.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 490.

Weigel, *Grundriss der reinen und angewandten Chemie*, 1777, i. p. 52 (§ 54, b).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 60.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland, oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iii. p. 496; x. p. 7; Nachtrag, i. p. 307; ii. p. 155; iii. p. 174; iv. p. 306; v. p. 683; vi. p. 303; vii. p. 7.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 634; 1799, iii. pp. 306, 473, 659, 693, 916.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 374, 455, 514.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxi. p. 376; or, 1858, xx. p. 515.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 337.

Delvenne, *Biographie du Royaume des Pays-Bas*, 1829, i. p. 562.

Raimann, *Rede zur Gedächtnisfeier Nickolaus Joseph Freiherrn v. Jacquin's*.

pp. 96, and in German, 1770, 8°. He was violently attacked by the followers of Meyer, but thirty years later Black's view was taught as an established fact and a part of chemical doctrine by Jacquin's son, Joseph Franz, who succeeded his father at Vienna. See his *Elementa Chemia*, 1793, i. p. 144, Section xxii. De Acido Carbonico.

The present work was written with special reference to the needs of the physician and apothecary, and consists purely of descriptions of methods of preparation and of the properties of various compounds. The course begins with plants, passes to animals, and closes with minerals. A short course of assaying completes the book. There is no theory; only a collection of facts clearly enough described. Such explanations as are given are based on phlogiston. The classification of inorganic substances throws light on the amount of knowledge then possessed.

Other works referring to chemistry are: *Miscellanea Austriaca ad Botanicam, Chymiam et Historiam naturalem spectantia*, 1778-81, 4', 2 vols.; *Collectanea ad botanicam, chymiam et historiam naturalem spectantia*, 1786-96, 5 vols., 4'.

Ersch & Gruber, *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, 1831, 2^o Sect., xiv. p. 57.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 364; 1869, ii. p. 355.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 3; 1847, iv. p. 80.

Phillippe & Ludwig, *Geschichte der Apotheker*, 1855, pp. 658, 696.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1860, ix. p. 69 (and references).

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvi. col. 273.

Foggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1185.

Wurzbach, *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich*, 1863, x. p. 26 (and references).

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiii. p. 631 (by Reichardt).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 153.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 368.

JÄGER (JOHANN LUDOLPH).

See INDAGINE (INNOCENTIUS LIBORIUS AB).

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT).

Viatorium Spagyricum. Das ist: Ein Gebenedeyter Spagyrischer Wegweiser, in den edlen Sonnengarten der Hesperidum zu kommen, vnnnd daselbst den Guldnen Tinctur Zweig defs vniversals (sonsten Lapis Philosophorum genandt.) zu erlangen. Alles in einem Historico-Poetischen Discurs sampt

JAMSTHALER (HERBRANDT). *Continued.*

Erzählung des Authoris gantzem Leben, verfasst vnd beschrieben durch Herbrandt Jamsthalern. Nunmehr allen Filiis Doctrinae zu Lieb an Tag gegeben, vnd mit schönen in Kupffer gestochenen Figuren gezieret. Franckfurt am Mayn, In Verlegung Lucæ JennisI. Anno M.DC. XXV.

8°. Pp. [16] 280. 31 engravings. Title and text enclosed in a beaded border.

In the same volume and apparently forming part it is Thomas Norton's *Crede Miki* (q.v.). The engravings are symbolical of hermetical processes and ideas. The whole poem seems to be an

allegory of the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

Jamsthaler's book is mentioned by Kopp, and is commended—at least not condemned—in the *Fegfeuer*.

Uren Heppuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 73.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886. ii. p. 384.

Jedicht vom Stein der Weisen.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1779, iii. p. 213.

This is an extract only.

Tom Stein der Weisen, und zwar von Jamsthalers ersten [zweyten] Tinctur.

See v. (J. R.), *Guldene Rose*.

NITOR Pansophus seu Figura Aenea quadripartita cunctis Musæum hoc introeuntibus, superiorum ac inferiorum scientiam Mosaico-hermeticam analytice exhibens.

See MUSAEUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 863.

NUS Gobrat Sapiens Manet.

See MARENGUS (JOANNES BAPTISTA).

AN DE LA FONTAINE.

Die Fontina der Liebhaber der hohen Wissenschaft.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, Sig. Aij.

This is a translation of the old French hermetic poem 'La Fontaine des Amoureux de Science' written by Jean de la Fontaine. He was a native of Valenciennes, who lived there in 1413, and wrote the poem. Lenglet Dufresnoy, for the sake of a fancy picture of him, entirely misled by researches in his laboratory, except that he shut himself up in his reveries and wrote the Hermetic science in French verse, 'c'etoit sur folie.' Schmieder, however, has surpassed merely Lenglet Dufresnoy but even Jean himself in his reveries, and has set down most of the learned nonsense on the subject. He ascribes the poem to Balthasar Brunner, 'Latin de Fontaine' (1) a perfectly well-known physician of Halle in the sixteenth century, who appears to have prosecuted alchemical researches, and whose works were printed in 1617 and 1624. Schmieder adds that 'under his latinized name and a change of his christian name, certain tracts were printed after his death, with the title: *Annis de Fontina Vier nützliche chymische Tractlein*, Halle, 1612, 8°.' It would be difficult to find more inaccuracies and unfounded assumptions into the same space.

Lenglet Dufresnoy quotes three editions of the poem: an early one, undated, with other pieces in verse; a second, 'revû et corrigé par Antoine du Moulin, Lyon, chez Jean de Tournes, 1547, 16°'; a third, Paris, chez Guillard, 1561, 16°, and the reprint in the third volume of the *Roman de la Rose*, Paris, 1735, 12°, 3 vols. Besides these, Pierre Rigaud published an edition: *La Metallique Transformation. Contenant trois anciens traictés en rithme Française*. Lyon, 1618, 16°, ff. 88. The three treatises are 'La Fontaine des amoureux de science'; 'Les remonstrances de Natur à l'Alchimiste errant,' by Jean de Meung; 'Le Sommaire Philosophique,' of N. Flamel. The last two seem to have been printed here for the first time, but the first, says the editor (I presume Rigaud himself), had been printed previously at Paris and Lyons, but in a very corrupt manner, and he found it necessary to revise the text, which he did from printed and manuscript copies. He omitted also the illustrations of apparatus contained in the Lyons edition.

This seems to have been the last of the editions, and the work had dropped into oblivion till it appeared again in a limited issue by Genty:

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE. *Continued.*

La Fontaine des Amoureux de Science composée par Jehan de la Fontaine de Valenciennes, en la Comté de Henault Poème Hermétique du XV^e Siècle Publié par Ach. Genty, Paris, Poulet-Malassis et de Broise, 1861, small square 8°, pp. [4] 93 [3].

The editor has prefixed an introduction containing an outline of the history of alchemy, and added some notes at the end. One regrets that he has given no account of the author and of the previous editions of the book, which would have been more appropriate and useful than the historical sketch.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 247; iii. p. 166.*

Georgius Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus, 1761, p. 651.*

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 320.*

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte, 1842, II. ii. p. 646.*

As Matthiæ informs us, William Baskhouse translated into English certain books of Jean de la Fontaine, and Salomon Trissmosinus. Copies of these translations in Ashmole's handwriting exist among the Ashmolean Manuscripts and are described by Black. They consist of the present tract by Jean de la Fontaine, the two tracts by Jean de Mehun (*q.v.*), namely: 'Les Remontrances de Nature,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste,' and the treatise of Synesius the Greek Abbot. The treatise by Trissmosinus is the 'Golden Fleece.' These translations do not seem to have been printed.

W. H. Black, *A descriptive . . . Catalogue of the Manuscripts bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole, 1845, col. 94, No. 58 (Jean de la Fontaine, &c.); col. 1089, No. 1395 (Trissmosinus).*

JEAN DE MEHUN.

Der Spiegel der Alchymie des vortreflichen Philosophen Johann von Mehun.

Aus dem Lateinisch-Französischen übersetzt. Dem noch beygefüget worden Ben-Adams Traum-Gesichte durch Floretum a Bethabor; Nebst Friedrich Galli Reise nach der Einöde St. Michael. Ballenstädt und Bernburg, in der Biesterfeldischen Hof-Buchhandlung. 1771.

8°. Pp. 44. 45-8 four pp. of Book advertisements.

Jean, called de Meun, or Meung, or Mehun, or Mehun, or Mesung, or Mung, from his birthplace, and Clopinel, because he was lame, flourished from the middle of the thirteenth century down to about 1330. Dufresnoy says 1280 to 1365, others 1250 to 1336. He was a poet at the Court of Philip the Fair, and continued the 'Romance of the Rose,' begun about 1240 by William de Loris. He is said to have introduced into this 'Romance' two poems: 'Les Remontrances de Nature à l'Alchimiste errant,' and 'La Réponse de l'Alchimiste à Nature.' These are contained in the edition of the Romance, Paris, 1735. They are assigned to Jean in the *Biographie Universelle*, and by Lenglet Dufresnoy and others, but according to Brunet they are insertions made in the sixteenth century. These works are said to have been printed in a collection of alchemical poems, Lyons, 1557, 8°; Paris, 1612, 1613, 8°. It is contained in Rigaud's collection: *La Métallique Transformation. Contenant trois anciens traictés*

en rithme Française, Lyon, 1612, ff. 25-58. See the note to JEAN de la Fontaine.

As for the *Miroir d'alchymie* some regard it as genuine, but Hoefler is of opinion that it is spurious. It was printed along with the 'Miroir' of Roger Bacon, Lyons, 1557, pp. 109-134, and in the reprint of the 1557 collection, Paris, chez Charles Sevestre, 1612, 8°, pp. 3-33. The *Beytrag* calls it an "unimportant fragment."

To Jean de Mehun is also ascribed the first work on fortune-telling in French. The editions mentioned by Grässe are: Paris, 1556, 4°; 1577, 8°; 1615, 8°; Lyons, 1580, 8°. Those which are now before me are the following: *Le plaisant Ieu du Dodechedron de Fortune, . . . renouvelé & changé de sa premiere edition, Paris, 1560, 4°, pp. [40, and two tables of two leaves each mounted on guards], cxliiii.* The other is the very rare English translation: *The Dodechedron of Fortune; or, the Exercise of a Quick Wit . . . Englished by Sr. W. B. Knight, London, 1613, 4°, pp. [26] 144.*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie, 1797, i. pp. 32, 307.*

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie, 1832, p. 164.*

Grässe, *Lehrbuch einer allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte, 1842, II. ii. pp. 633, 638, 1082, 1083, 1088; 1852, III. i. p. 664.*

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie, 1842, i. p. 407; 1866, i. p. 429.*

Pouchet, *Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Age, 1853, p. 387.*

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les alchimistes, 1856, p. 88.*

Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1856, xxiii. pp. 1-61.

Biographie Universelle, Paris, no date, xxvii. p. 149.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ, 1617, p. 343.*

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica, 1654, p. 155.*

Morhof, *De transmutatione Metallorum ad . . . Joielem Langelottum . . . Epistola, 1673, p. 133.*

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum, 1697, p. 27, No. xxxviii.*

Quetif & Echarl, *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum, Lut. Par. 1719, i. p. 741.*

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique, 1742, i. p. 193; iii. p. 234.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon, 1750, i. col. 1969 (under Clopinel).*

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein, 1753, Th. ii. p. 94.*

Les Bibliothèques Françaises de La Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, 1772, i. pp. 545-8.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 634, 675.

JEAN DE MEHUN. *Continued.*

Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1862, iii. col. 1679.
 Hofer, *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1865,
 xv. col. 242.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences
 Secrètes*, 1870, No. 788-794.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 6; ii. pp. 311,
 321, 353, 378, 393.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Beweis der Natur, welchen sie den irrenden Alchymisten thut.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1619, p. 156.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1704, p. 128.

See WASSERSTEIN der Weisen, 1743, p. 118.

Demonstratio Naturæ.

See MUSÆUM HERMETICUM, 1749, p. 145.

Ein Gespräch zwischen der Natura vnd den irrenden Alchimisten.

See VIER nützliche Chymische Tractat, 1612, sig. Cj verso.

Auszüge aus einer Abhandlung welche den Titel hat: Wasserstein der Weisen.

See MAGAZIN für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1787, ii. p. 365.

JEAN DE ROQUETAILLADE.

See RUPESCISSA (JOHANNES DE).

JEAN XXII.

L'Art Transmutatoire.

See BACON (ROGER), De l'Admirable Pouvoir et Puissance de l'Art & de
 Nature, 1629.

Extravagans de Crimine falsi.

See KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS), Mundus Subterraneus, 1665, ii. p. 309.

See MANGET (J. J.), Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa, 1702, i. p. 102.

The first work is said to have been originally
 written in Latin.

To Pope John XXII, is also ascribed a tract:
 'L'Elixir des Philosophes,' which with the pre-
 ceding appeared at Lyons, 1557, small 8vo, pp.
 205, in company with Roger Bacon's work: 'le
 Miroir d'Alquimie,' and others.

This pope, who lived from 1244 to 1334, and
 resided at Avignon, converted the palace, it is said,
 into a laboratory, where he pursued the art of
 transmutation, which he had acquired from Ar-
 naldus de Villanova or Raymund Lully. His
 labours were attended with such success that he
 left behind him twenty-five millions of florins,
 which Lenglet Dufresnoy endeavours to show he
 had no means of acquiring except by his alchemical
 operations. Perhaps it was owing to his possessing

the secret and to his success in using it, that he
 promulgated in 1317 his famous bull against the
 alchemists, printed by Kircher and Manget:
 Spondent quas non exhibent divitias pauperes
 alchymistæ. He may have found by observation
 and experience that they were ignorant, and he
 may have wished to prevent them learning what
 he knew. Whatever that was, he has taken care
 not to reveal it in the books of which he is the
 reputed author.

This contradiction—not unprecedented—between
 precept and practice, has caused some perturbation
 of mind among later critics. Lenglet Dufresnoy
 ignores the bull and acknowledges the alchemy;
 Kircher does the reverse; Wiegleb tries to reconcile
 the two. Anyhow the pursuit of alchemy was not
 stopped by the edict.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 121 (the
 1557 edition); 1656, p. 115.

Kircher, *Mundus Subterraneus*, 1665, ii. p. 308;
 1678, ii. p. 328.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie
 Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 187-193, 468; iii. pp. 41,
 190.

JEAN XXII. *Continued.*

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1904 (inserts 'De arte metallorum transmutatoria' among his writings).

Wiegleb, *Historisch-kritische Untersuchung der Alchemie*, 1793, p. 226.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 55.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 159.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 407; 1866, i. p. 431.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1896, pp. 117, 119.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Owaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 787.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 18, 225.

JESUS.

See V. (J. R.), M.D., Güldene Rose, No. ii.

JM GOLDE SUCHT.

See SCHMID (J. G.), 1706.

JOB.

Prodromus Jobi Chymici.

See MAULL (JOHANN PHILLIP), Gründliche Beschreibung . . . 1714.

JOEL (FRANCISCUS).

Francisci Joelis, Weyl. der Artzney Doctors, und Professors zu Gryphswald, Chirurgia oder Wund-Artzney: In sieben Theile abgetheilet, und durch aufserlesene Fragen und deutliche Auslegungen erkläret. Anitzo allen Wund-Aertzten, zu grossen Nutzen, in Teutscher Sprach zum erstenmahl heraus gegeben. Nürnberg, Verlegt Johann Daniel Tauber. Druckts Christian Sigismund Froberger. Im Jahr 1680.

8°. Pp. [23, 1 blank] 520. Engraved title included in the pagination.

Joel was born on 1 Sept., 1508, at Szölös, in the district of Oedenburg in Hungary, and was educated at Olmutz and Vienna. When he was aged 18 he took up the study of medicine, and lived from 1526 with a physician at Neustadt till 1538, when he removed to Leipzig and then to Wittenberg and Berlin. After staying some time there he was summoned to Gustrow by Prince Albert to be court apothecary. In 1543 he married and went to Stralsund, but in 1549 or 1551, on account of religious differences, he retired to Greifswald to practice medicine. After four years he was appointed town physician and took his licence at Rostock. In 1559 he was admitted professor at Greifswald, and was rector of the university in 1568 and 1577. In 1562 he was married for the second time. His death occurred 20 Oct., 1579. He was the most distinguished professor at Greifswald in the sixteenth century.

He began to publish after he had been forty

Mercklin, *Lindeniensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 288.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, pp. 245 (Int. vii. § 13); 254 (Add. vii. § 13, * & **).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xxvi.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der medicinischen Gefahrheit*, 1731, pp. 239, 266, 267, 730.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1735, xiv. col. 1048.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 430.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1900.

Christ. Steph. Scheffel, *Vitæ Professorum Medicorum in Academia Gryphiswaldensi*, 1756, p. 30.

years in practice. His works deal with medical topics, and include some of interest from a historical point of view: *Dissertatio de Paracelsicis quaestionibus*, 1571; *De morbis hyperphysicis et rebus magicis Theses: cum Appendice de ludis Lamiarum in Monte Bructerorum quem Blocksberg vocant, Rostochii*, 1580, 8°, in which he attacked the superstition and alchemy of Thurneysser, and provoked thereby a controversy. His name also is attached to a tract of a different class: *Summa Scoticae concionis de sanctificatione Sabbathi per F. Joelem excerpta*. The collected edition of his works was begun by Matthæus Bachmeister in 1616, continued by his son Franciscus Joel, and by his grandson of the same name, to 1630, 1631, at Hamburg, Lüneburg, and Rostock, in six volumes, 4°, and then at Amsterdam in 1663, in a revised edition. His promised work *Iatrochemia* was not included in the above. In his medical views he was opposed to Paracelsus.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 336.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 300; 1775, ii. p. 603.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. pp. 285, 288.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 604.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 356.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. p. 546.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 279.

Gottlieb Mohnike, *Des Johannes Frederus Leben und geistliche Gesänge*, Stralsund, 1840, iii. pp. 7, 35.

JOEL (FRANCISCUS). *Continued.*

Koegarten, *Geschichte der Universität Greifswald*, 1857, i. p. 203.
Harz Zeitung, 1870, p. 88a.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 112 (by Pyl).
 Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 111.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 246.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 399 (by Pagel).
Zur Geschichte der Brockenreisen, Harzburg, 1891, 5th ed., p. 67 (in R. Steinhoff's 'Nachtrag').

JOHANN VON MEHUNG.

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

JOHANN VON MESUNG.

See JEAN DE MEHUN.

JOHANN DE MONTE CUBITI.

See MONTE CUBITI (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE HERMETIS.

See MONTE HERMETIS (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE RAPHAÏM.

See MONTE RAPHAÏM (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN DE MONTE-SNYDER.

See MONTE-SNYDER (JOHANN DE).

JOHANN VON TETZEN.

Johannis Ticinensis, eines Böhmischen Priesters, Anthonii de Abbatia, eines in der Kunst erfahrenen Mönchs, und Edoardi Kellæi eines Welt-behürmten Engelländers vortreffliche und aufsführliche Chymische Bücher, Allen der Geheimen und Hohen Kunst-Liebhabern zu Nutz und mercklichem Unterricht in Teutscher Sprach übersetzt, und herauf gegeben durch einen, der niemals gnug gepriesenen Wissenschaft, sonderbahnen Beförderer. Mit einer Warnungs-Vorrede wider die Sophisten und Betrieger. Hamburg, In Verlegung Gottfried Liebezeits. 1691.

8°. Pp. 160.

Vorrede, p. 3.
 J. de Tetzzen, *Processus*, Latin and German, p. 42.

J. de Tetzzen, *Aenigma*, p. 70.
 Antonius de Abbatia, *Sendbrief*, p. 85.
 E. Kellæus, *Tractat an Rudolphum*, p. 113.

Processus de Lapide Philosophorum.

See DREY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 42.

Chymische Schrifften; oder Process vom Stein der Weisen.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 607.

In his historical introduction the editor of the above collection says that Johannes Ticinensis was a priest in the kingdom of Bohemia, who had lived some three hundred years earlier, that is about 1370, a very learned man with much practice in the art, as he was informed by an experienced

chemist who had copied, as clearly as he could, the original ms. written in 1412 illegibly in a monkish hand, and translated it into German rhymes from the Latin.

Schmieder says he was a contemporary of Basilius Valentinus, and that though his name in

JOHANN VON TETZEN. *Continued.*

German looks like that of a Pomeranian noble, and in the Latin like that of an Italian, he was in reality a Bohemian monk, and was named after his birth-place, perhaps Teschen in Upper Silesia—which is not in Bohemia. Schmieder's hypothetical biographies must be received with reservations, a priest in Bohemia is not necessarily a Bohemian monk, and the date—not to say the existence—of Basilius Valentinus is quite undetermined. Kopp accepts the date and the Bohemianism; Fictuld desires beginners to hold him in respect on account of his writings: but Borrichius is not of the same opinion when he

calls him "scriptor multae caliginis, et quo sine insigni damno posset carere haec disciplina."

The first edition of the present collection has the title: Drey vortreffliche und noch nie im Druck gewesene Chymische Bücher, als I. Johanns Ticinensis eines Böhmisches Priesters opusculum genandt Processus de Lapide Philosophorum . . . Hamburg, in Verlegung Johan Nauman, 1670, 8°, pp. 160. The above is almost a line for line and page for page reprint of this edition.

Johann von Tetzen's two works are entitled = 'Processus de Lapide Philosophorum,' in 14 stanzas of rhyming Latin verse, and the other is in prose and is called 'Ænigma.'

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 15, No. xxi.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 148.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 77.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 209.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouwareff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1077.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 205; ii. pp. 310, 336, 351.

JOHANNES VON DER FONTINA.

See JEAN DE LA FONTAINE.

JOHANNES DE PADUA.

Arcanum de multiplicatione philosophica in qualitate.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymiae*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 252.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 221.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 193.

Libri Secretorum de Lapide Philosophorum.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die Gulden Arch, Schatz- und Künstkammer*, 1614, Part ii. p. 32.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen (1708), p. 376.

Lilium inter Spinas.

See NEANDER (THEOPHILUS), *Heptas Alchymica*, 1621, p. 157.

Praxis de Lapide Minerali.

See SCHAUBERDT (JOHANN), *Consummata Sapientia*, 1681, p. 31.

Vollendete heilige Weisheit.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., 1778, i. p. 283.

Kopp raises the question if this tract is identical with that published by Schauberd; it is; but the order is different, and there are some verbal alterations, and different spelling.

| | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Schauberdt | Eröffnete Geheimnisse |
| pp. 168-213 | Lib. I. pp. 376-393. |
| pp. 31-49 | Lib. II. pp. 393-399. |
| pp. 49-165 | Lib. III. pp. 399-447. |

In Schauberd's edition there is no division into books, and in pp. 213-230 there is a *Kurze Wiederholung* which is not included in the other.

No account of this writer is forthcoming. Maier calls him 'Germanicus scriptor,' which seems out of keeping with his name, and says that though he

has entered into the minutest details of manipulation as if that were the chief thing, yet he conceals some wheat among that chaff, and gives important directions for the preparation of the stone. Incidentally he makes some curious observations upon different kinds of springs and baths. Fictuld commends him for his clear and complete exposition. In the *Beytrag* an edition dated Magdeburg, 1602, 4°, is mentioned as well as that of Frankfurt, 1681, 12°. Jöcher ascribes to him the tract *Lilium inter Spinas* (though, according to others, it was written by Grasshof), *Viridarium Mathematicorum*, and *De Imperio et Jurisdictione*.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, p. 267.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 109.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1935.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 117.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 585.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 503.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouwareff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1075.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 220, note °.

JOHANNES PAUPERUM.

Abbreviatio . . . de Secretis Secretorum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . Volumen Tertium, 1610, p. 131.

JOHANNISKRAUT (Das), chemisch-medicinisch abgehandelt, von Anthropo-Mago-Botanophilo. Leipzig, verlegt Adam Friedrich Böhme 1781.

8°. Pp. 76 [2 blank].

At the end is an alphabetical list of all the writers who have referred to this plant.

JOHNSON (WILLIAM).

Lexicon Chymicum.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 217.

Johnson, who lived in London at Amen Corner in the middle of the seventeenth century was a chemist and follower of Paracelsus. The *Lexicon* was published with the following title in red and black:

Lexicon Chymicum. Cum obscuriorum Verborum, et Rerum Hermeticarum, tum Phrasium Paracelsicarum, in scriptis ejus: et aliorum Chymicorum, passim occurrentium, planam explicationem continens. Per Gulielmum Johnsonum Chymicum. Londini, excudebat G. D. impensis Gulielmi Nealand, apud quem prostant venales sub Signo Coronæ, in vico vulgò vocato Duck-lane,

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 379.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xxvi.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 77.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 431.

1652, Small 8°, pp. [2 blank, 16] 250 [4 blank]; Liber Secundus, 1653: pp. [7, 1 blank], Vita Paracelsi [15, 1 blank], Lexicon, 86 [2 blank] Chemical characters, errata, and licence to print [16].

The book was again published by Nealand in 1660, in a larger 8°, pp. [12] 259, [1 blank]; Liber Secundus, 1660: pp. [24] 72, characters [11, 5 blank].

Besides these Mercklin mentions an edition by Nealand, 1657, 8°; Francofurti apud Wendelinum Moewaldt, 1676, 8°, and this revised and corrected by Joh. Christoph Vogelsang, Francof. et Lipsiæ, apud Johannem Henricum Ellingerum, 1678, 8°.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 62, 190.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 1952.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 622.

JOLY (GABRIEL).

Trois Anciens Traictez de la Philosophie Naturelle.

1. Les Sept Chapites (*sic*) dorez, ou bien les sept Sceaux Egyptiens, & la Table d'Esmeraude d'Hermes Trismegiste.

2. La Response de Messire Bernard Conte de la Marche Treuisane, à Thomas de Boulongne, Medecin du Roy Charles huitiesme.

3. La Chrysopée de Iean Aurelle Augurel, qui enseigne l'art de faire l'or. Les deux premiers n'ont encore esté traduits en François, & le troisieme est corrigé des fautes suruenuës en la precedente impression. Par Gabriel Ioly. A Paris, Chez Charles Hulpeau, demeurant à la ruë Dauphine à l'Escharpe Royale, & en sa boutique sur le Pont-neuf, proche les Augustins. M.DC.XXVI. Avec Privilege du Roi.

8°. Pp. [8] 89 (for 81) [1]. This copy wants Augurellus' poem.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 107.

JORDAN (JOHANN LUDWIG).

Ioannis Ludovici Jordan Gottingensis Societatis Phys. Gotting. Sodalis Disquisitio Chemica Evictorum Regni Animalis Ac Vegetabilis Elementorum. In Certamine Literario Civium Academiae Georgiae Augustae Die IV. Iunii

JORDAN (JOHANN LUDWIG). *Continued.*

M DCC XCIX. Praemio A Rege M. Britanniae Aug. Constituto A Medicorum Ordine Ornata.

In contemplatione naturae nihil potest videri superuacuum. Plin.
Gottingae Typis Joann. Christian. Dieterich. No date (1799?).

4°. Pp. iv. 88.

Jordan (1771-1853) was a physician at Clausthal, afterwards warden of the Mint and teacher of chemistry and smelting in the mining school there. He was the author of papers on mineralogy, mining

and chemistry in Crell's, Scherer's and Schweigger's journals. The above was crowned by the Göttingen Academy.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1202.

Royal Society, *Catalogue of Scientific Papers*, 1869, iii. p. 578.

[Another Copy.]

JOSEPHUS WESTPHALUS.

See WESTPHALUS (JOSEPHUS).

JOURNAL de Physique, de Chimie, et d'Histoire Naturelle.

See OBSERVATIONS sur la Physique, etc.

JÜNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH).

See JUNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH).

JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

Johann Gottfried Jugels höchstnützlichtes Berg- und Schmelz-Buch, in Zwey Theile getheilet. In dem ersten Theil wird gehandelt von der wahren natürlichen Erzeugung derer Mineralien und Metallen in denen Adern der Erden, samt ihren besondern Eigenschaften, auch wie dieselben zu erfinden seyn. In dem andern Theil wird gehandelt von dem schlechten Zustande des ietzigen Berg-Wesens, ferner von der wahren natürlichen und noch nie entdeckten Röstung, Beschickung und Schmelzung derer Erzte, auch von der Stein- und Kupfer-Seigerung. Nebst einem Anhang, daraus zu sehen, die Fürtrefflichkeit derer in Schlesien befindlichen edlen und sehr reichen Gold- und Silber-haltigen Ertz-Gebürgen, wie nemlich dieselben zu Hohen Landes-Herrschaftl. Interessen und des gantzen Landes Besten könnten genutzet werden. Allen Liebhabern der Metallurgie zu grossem Nutzen, und dem edlen Bergbau zur Aufnahme und Erhebung, aus dem Lichte der Natur, durch eigene Praxin entdeckt. Berlin, zu finden bey Johann Andreas Rüdiger. 1743.

8°. Pp. [1-11] 12-189 [1 blank] 5 plates.

Dicta Philosophica, oder General-Physik dieser sichtbaren Welt, von der Generation aller Dinge, aus der wahren Prima Materia, besonders aber der Geschöpfe im mineralischen Reich; der Creaturen Auf- und Untergang, wie

JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

auch deren Verherrlichung daraus zu erkennen ; den Grund zu den höchsten Geheimnissen der Natur zu erlangen ; alle geheime Wirkungen offenberzig zu betrachten, dafs dadurch der so lang verborgene Nutzen mit Augen zu sehen und zu begreifen. Nach einer sechs und zwanzig jährigen Untersuchung, aus lauter natürlichen Erfahrungen dargestellt, von Johann Gottfried Jugel, der geheimen Naturwissenschaften Cultore. Breslau, 1764. bey Johann Ernst Meyer.

8°. Pp. 316 [2] [2 blank].

Johann Gottfried Jugels freyentdeckte Experimental-Chymie, oder Versuch den Grund natürlicher Geheimnisse durch die Anatomie und Zerlegungskunst, in dem astralischen, animalischen, vegetabilischen und mineralischen Reiche durch systematische Grundsätze, Lehrsätze, Beweise, Gegensätze, Gegenbeweise, Anmerkungen, Versuche, Erfahrungen und darauf folgende Schlüsse, nebst dem deutlichen Naturbegriffe der metallischen Generation, wie solche täglich in der Erde getrieben wird, durch eine lange Untersuchung, also vorzustellen, dafs es ein jeder Naturforschender einsehen und erkennen kann ; In zwey Theile abgefasset, und zu jedermanns Nutzen und Vergnügen dem Drucke überlassen. Leipzig, verlegt Johann Paul Kraufse, Buchhändler, 1766.

8°. Pp. [14] 1-208 [209-214] 215-368. Frontispiece: Author's likeness, and mining scene below it [2]. Pp. 209-214 contain the Vorbericht of part 2, and are not numbered.

Kopp's remark is that this is anything but a treatise on experimental chemistry in the common sense of the term.

Goldmacher-Catechismus in Frag und Antwort, zum Nutzen und Vergnügen aller derjenigen, welche in diesem Hospital krank darnieder liegen, lehrend, wie sie wieder zur wahren Erkänntnifs gelangen können. aufrichtig beschrieben von einem Liebhaber in Philadelphia. Berlin und Leipzig, 1776, bey Christian Ulrich Ringmacher.

8°. Pp. viii. 80.

The Vorbericht is signed "Der Autor Chyguliemist," which is obviously an anagram for "Jugel, Chymist."

Gründliche Nachricht von dem wahren metallischen Saamen, oder Prima Materia Metallorum, wie aus derselbe das gantze mineralische Reich seinen Ursprung hat. Nach eigener Erfahrung geprüft, durch ordentliche Würckungen der Natur bestätigt, und auf eine vorher noch unbekante Art der Welt mitgetheilet, durch Johann Gottfried Jugel. Philos. Cult. Leipzig und Zittau, Verlegt Johann Jacob Schöps, Buchhändler. 1754.

8°. Pp. [8] 184.

Kopp says there was another edition in 1766. He gives an abstract of Jugel's views.

Sehr geheim gehaltene und nunmehr frey entdeckte experimentirte Kunst-Stücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfertigen ; ingleichen die Vergoldung und Versilberung, sowohl kalt, als im Feuer, auf Metall, Glas

JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

und Porcellain, den feinsten gelben und weissen Tombac, rare Compositionen der Edelmetalle, Glasuren, Holz- und Stein-Vergoldung zu machen; wie auch Anweisung, das metallische Wachsthum zu befördern, das Gold radicaliter aufzuschließen, unreife Edelmetalle zur Reife zu bringen, fleckichte und gelbe Diamanten zu reinigen, und den blassen ihr Feuer wieder zu geben; nebst vielen andern unbekanntem chemischen Experimenten, und geheimen Naturarbeiten. Den Chemicis, Mahlern, Goldschmieden, Lackirern, und andern Natur- und Kunst-Liebhabern zum Nutzen und Vergnügen herausgegeben. Mit einem vollständigen Register. Zwey Theile. Neueste und durchgängig verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. Zittau und Leipzig, bey Johann David Schöps, 1789.

8°. Pp. [10] 288; 306 [17, 3 blank].

Philosophische Unterredung zwischen dem Fliegenden Mercurium und einem gemeinen Schmelzer, worinnen gantz vollkommen und gründlich gezeigt und gewiesen wird, das sonst noch nie entdeckte und zu der grossen Welt-Oeconomie höchst benöthigte wahre und natürliche geheime Röst- und Schmelz-Wesen, alle flüchtige und subtil-Metallhaltige Ertz- und Berg-Arten, den erforderlichen Umständen nach, mit ihren dazu gehörigen Beschickungen zu zeitigen und figiren; Nebst einem vollkommenen und gründlichen Bericht der Natur und Creatur, wie solche nach dem irdischen Verlauff aller Zeiten durch den Geist ihrer Geburth wieder aufgelöset, und in ihr erstes Wesen gelangen mögen, zu einem augenscheinlichen Beweifs in Regnum Minerale ausgeführt, welche geheime Wahrheiten durch dem Grund der Natur noch niemahls so deutlich sind erfunden und an das Licht gestellt worden. Wobey auch ferner mit angeführt wird, wie die itzigen Röst- und Schmelz- Arbeiten auf denen meisten Haupt-Gebürgen Teutschlandes eingerichtet und getrieben werden. Zur gründlichen Erkenntnis der wahren Natur, zu Erforschung ihrer Heimlichkeiten, und Erhebung des edlen Bergbaues in allen Landen, durch eigene Experimente entdeckt von Johann Gottfried Jugel. Berlin, zu finden bey Johann Andreas Rüdigers, privil. Buchhändl. 1743.

8°. Pp. [1-9 frontispiece included] 10-254 [2 blank]. Title red and black.

Johann Gottfried Jugels Physica-Subterranea, oder Bewegungskraft der elementarischen Wirkungen, die auf und in unserm mineralischen Erdboden verrichtet werden. Ein Opus aller seiner gefundenen geheimen Einsichten in das dreyfache grosse Naturreich, das Unsichtbare sichtbar, und das Umbegreifliche begreiflich und vorstellig zu machen, welches er nach einer 46jährigen Naturforschung, als ein Freund aller Menschen, also aufrichtig mittheilet. Berlin und Leipzig, bey George Jacob Decker 1783.

8°. Pp. [i.-ix.] x.-xvi. 552.

Von der Scheidung der Vier Elementen aus dem Ersten Chaos, und wie nach deren eingepflanzten Liebe eines in dem andern unaufhörlich seine

JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Wirkung verrichtet, aus deren Qualitäten so vielerley Ausgeburtet in allen dreyen Reichen zu Tage gebracht werden, zusaam, wie die *Prima Essentia* solcher Wirkung der *Mercurius Universalis*, als die *Prima Materia* aller geschaffenen Dinge, sowol in truckner als liquidier Gestalt ganz reitz, lauter und unverfälscht daraus zu erlangen sey. Allen Liebhabern natürlicher Geheimnisse zu einem Grund ihrer Erkenntnis gezeiget von I. G. I. Einem emsigen Erforscher derselbigen. Berlin, Bey Johann Andreas Rüdiger. 1744.

8°. Pp. [16 frontispiece included], 348 [4 blank]. Title red and black. * Für Theosophen lehrreich," says the *Beitrag*.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the blank leaves.

Johann Gottfried Jugel was born in 1707 (compare his *Physica Subterranea*, 1783, in the dedication where he says he is in his 76th year). Though not a native Prussian he was created by the King a 'Bergdirector' in 1742. After 1771 he lived in Berlin, and on account of his reputed knowledge of chemistry became a member of the Rosicrucian Society. All his life had been devoted to the investigation of nature, and 'in six and thirty pieces he had recorded his views in the Mathematical, Mining and Occult sciences.' He died in May, 1786, at Berlin, in his 79th year.

Kopp has taken some trouble with him. As a rule Kopp is one of the fairest of critics, a just judge, an unworped and generous historian, deciding the merits of each one by his own time

and not by that of his. But over Jugel he has all but lost his temper, and his criticism is all the more severe that he is hardly ever provided with such an opponent. He quotes in full the titles of some of the books above given, so that the author may be judged of by them, but he admits that he has had difficulty in getting passages short and characteristic out of the tangle of incoherence which they contain. At the end he says that it requires some effort to examine and estimate such literature, and he considers that he has given proof that the science of the most Rosicrucians was pseudo-science of the most contemptible kind.

Some of Jugel's terms are quoted by Gmelin, and he is mentioned by Poggendorff.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 80.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 426.
Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1780, p. 70.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 667, 673.

Achtung, Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen zu . . . Jüchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico, 1787, ii. col. 2344.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 234; 1799, iii. pp. 56, 67, 94.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 277, 311, 312, 348, 359, 360, 384, 355.

Mezani, *Lezioni der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1806, vi. pp. 319-322.

Seckendorff, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 527, 546.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1867, i. col. 1208.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secretes*, 1870, Nov. 1395-1405, 1509.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 658 (by Gmelin).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 253-257.

JUNCKER (JOHANN).

Conspectus Formularum Medicarum, Exhibens Tabulis XVI. Tam Methodum Rationalem, Quam Remediorum Specimina, ex Praxi Stahliana Potissimum Desumta et Therapiae Generali Accommodata. Auctore D. Joanne Junckero, Medicinæ Practico Orphanotrophei Halensis, Halae Magdeburgicae, Litteris et Impensis Orphanotrophei M DCC XXIII.

4°. Pp. [4] 112. Title red and black. Vignette of a sower, with the motto: *Illo splendente levabor*.

Johann Juncker, or Juncker, was born at Lehn-dorf, near Giessen, 23 Dec., 1679 [23 Sept., 1679 (Hirsch); 3 June, 1680 (Eloy); others 1683], studied at Giessen, Marburg, and Halle, where he was teacher in 1701-2, and 1707 at the Royal

Pædagog. He studied medicine at Erfurt, and practised in Witgenstein and Lingen, he then returned to Halle, became ordinary physician to the Pædagog and Orphanage in 1716, took the degree of M.D. in 1717, was created professor of

JUNCKER (JOHANN). *Continued.*

medicine in the university, and was subsequently promoted to be a Prussian Hofrath. He died 25 October, 1759.

He was a devoted adherent of Stahl, and advocated his doctrines in a vast number of academic dissertations on medicine, and he compiled a series of works entitled 'Conspectus,' viz.: 'Conspectus Therapiae specialis,' 1707; 'Conspectus Medicinae,' 1718; 'Conspectus Chirurgiae,'

1721; 'Conspectus Therapiae generalis,' 1725; and his 'Conspectus Chemiae theoretico-practicae,' 1730-1734, translated into German by Johann Joachim Lange, 1749-1753, and into French by Jacques François Demachy, Paris, 1757, in 6 vols. Some of these passed through several editions. They are arranged in tables, a catalogue of which is given by Mangot.

Mangot, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. I. pp. xxxv.-xxxviii.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, p. 796.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 193.

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 556.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 578.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 435; 1772, ii. 230.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 58, 62.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 235.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina Practica*, 1777, ii. p. 479.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 624 (refers to another Johann Juncker, at least fifty years earlier, who wrote a poetical paraphrase of Hippocrates' Aphorisms, Erfurt, 1619, 12°, and *Compendiosa Methodus therapeutica*, Ib. 1624, 4°).

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 36.

Adelung, *Fortsetzung . . . zu . . . Jöchers allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1787, ii. col. 2347.

Fried. Carl Gottlob Hirsching, *Historisch-literarisches Handbuch berühmter und denkwürdiger Personen welche in dem 18. Jahrhunderte gestorben sind*, Leipzig, 1797, III. ii. p. 154.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 362, 369, 659, 681, 699.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 252, 255, 264, 277, 282, 336.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1806, vi. pp. 340-347 (see his references).

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 159; no date, xxi. p. 330.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), v. 379 (list of his works).

Deszimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 288 (list of his works).

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 199.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 238.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 692 (by Hirsch).

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. p. 530.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 308; and series, 1903, viii. p. 542.

Éléments de Chymie, traduits . . . avec des notes. 1757.

See DEMACHY (JACQUES FRANÇOIS).

JUNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH).

Joh. Helfrich Jungken, M.D. *Physici Francofurtensis Chymia Experimentalis. Sive, Naturalis Philosophia Mechanica: ubi Prior Pars Generosiorum Remediorum fabricam ex Triplici Regno cum omnibus manipulationibus, fideliter exhibet. Pars Altera eadem Medicamenta, inter alia, ad quoscunque morbos generaliter adaptare docet. Adjectis Monitis Medicis Affectus Puerorum concernentibus. Nec non Experimentis Rerum Naturalium Principia, Commentarii loco, illustrantibus. Editio Prioribus longè auctior. Francofurti ad Moenum, Apud Johannem Maximilianum à Sande, Anno M D C C I.*

4°. Pp. [8] 830. Index [8. 2]. Title black and red. Engraved title included in the pagination. Imperfect, pp. 283-6 torn out.

Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medicum, sive Concordantia Pharmaceuticorum Compositorum Discordans; Modernis Medicinæ Practicis dicata. Quippe in ea invenient tantum non omnia notissimorum Dispensatoriorum, tam Veterum nunc minus consueta, quam & Recentiorum hodierno die magis usualia Composita, juxta morborum seriem ita disposita, ut uberrima inde pateat & in promptu sit Materia Medica cujusvis genio nata; Notia

JUNGKEN (JOHANN HELFRICH). *Continued.*

ad mentem Clarissimorum Virorum hinc inde breviter illustrata, studio & opera Johannis Helfrici Jungken, Physici Francofurtensis, Academici Curiosii, dicti Apollonii. Cum Gratia & Privilegio Sacræ Cæs. Majest. & Sereniss. Elect. Saxoniae. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Friderici Knochii, Bibliop. Anno MDCXCVII.

4°. Pp. [16 frontispiece included] 744; 712, Index [38, 2]. Title red and black. Vignette with the motto: Spes Sola Deus.

Johannis Helfrici Jungken, Physici Francofurtensis, *Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum*, in Duas Partes distinctum, ubi Pars Prior continet selectos Processus Chymicos potissimum hactenus magis usuales & originaliter à Medicorum, non vero Pharmacopolarum Laboratoriis prodeuntes, Pars Altera exhibet Composita Pharmaceutico-Galenica, tam hactenus usualia, quàm alia his subordinata, & correctiora dicta. Editio Tertia, Novitatibus nonnullis auctior reddita, & quidem cum Præfamine, de Contractioribus Pharmacopoliis, juxta modernæ rei Medicæ statum, rite instituendis, atque Medicorum non tantum privatam Medicamentorum Chymicorum elaborationem, sed & Dispensationem, à Pharmacopolis hinc inde acriter impugnatam, concernente &c. Norimbergæ, Apud Johannem Fridericum Rüdigerum, Anno M DCC XXIX.

8°. Pp. [48] 275 [13]; 535 [38, 3 blank]. Title red and black, printed across two pages.

Of the *Lexicon Chymico-Pharmaceuticum* Eloy quotes editions: Norimbergæ, 1709, 1716.

Jungken, or Jüngken, or Juncken, or Junken, was born 19 Dec., 1648, at Caldern, in Hesse, studied at Marburg and Heidelberg and graduated in medicine at the latter place in 1671. He went to Switzerland, and in 1675 was appointed court physician to the Duke of Birkenfeld. In 1677 he left on account of the war and became physician of Count Witgenstein. He left for Frankfurt in 1680 and travelled with Count von Hohenloh the Imperial Ambassador. He next spent three years in Speyer, and afterwards settled at Frankfurt in 1689, where he became physician to the garrison, then to the

hospital, and finally 'Physicus Ordinarius.' He also acted as private and court physician to a number of the reigning nobility. He was received as a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, 19 Feb., 1696. He died at Frankfurt 5 Jan., 1726.

Other editions of the preceding were: *Chymia experimentalis curiosa*, 1681, 8°, pp. [22] 898, with an engraved title and a plate of apparatus, 1694, 1701; *Lexicon Pharmaceuticum*, 1698, 8°; *Corpus Pharmaceutico-Chymico-Medicum Universale*, 1711, 2 vols. fol.; 1732, fol., and he wrote some works on medicine and notes on Agricola's Commentaries on Poppius.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 601.
 Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, Add. xi. § 6, p. 387.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xxxiv. (with reviews from the *Acta Lipsiensia*).
 Stolle, *Anleitung sur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 366, 367, 736.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 437.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 417, 485; iii. pp. 7, 192, 193.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2022.
 Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 482, No. 219.
 Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iv. p. 145.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 627.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 763.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 508.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 448; 1779, iii. p. 496.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 626.
 Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, pp. 31-32.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 232, 233, 260, 372, 385, 786, 787.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 166, 185.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke, (1820-25), p. 377.
 Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 293.
 Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, ii. p. 427.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1881, xiv. p. 726 (by Stricker).
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 310.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 421 (by Stricker).

JURAIN (ABTALA).

Abtala Jurain Filii Jacob Juran Hyle und Coahyl; Aus dem Æthiopischen ins Lateinische, und aus dem Lateinischen in das teutsche translätiret und übergesetzet durch D. Johann Elias Muller, Physico-Magico-Medico practicum. Hamburg, M DCC XXXII.

8°. Pp. [4] 103 [1 blank.] The title-page seems to be a cancel.

In the address to the reader the editor of this tract says his name was de Canthier, and that he was 61 years of age. The author, Abtala Jurain tells (p. 19) of his parentage, his discovery of the stone and of the Society of "Warck adamisten" to which he belonged, and how he was made chief of all the philosophers in Ethiopia. Muller, who appears as the translator, wrote one or two books. See MULLER (J. E.).

Ladrage quotes from F. J. W. Schröder's *Neue*

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 242.

Sammlung der Bibliothek für die höhere Naturwissenschaft und Chemie, 1776, ii. pp. 91-112, another work by this same author: *Des Arabers Abdallah Jurain Varkadamia oder Goldkunst im filosofischen Steine*, and adds that it was written in gold letters upon parchment and belonged to an Arabian hermit, who set the greatest store by it. The editor, however, would not guarantee its authenticity.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1324.

K. (C. A.).

Die allgemeinen Oeconomischen Maximen, wie sich solche aus dem Begriffe der Oeconomic herleiten und bey einer jeden Oeconomie sehr nützlich gebrauchen lassen, nebst einem Beweise, dafs dieselben in denen Privat-Oeconomien, da man sich der Natur und Kunst bedienet, und welche uns dergleichen Sachen gewehren, die das meiste Geld ins Land bringen, sonderlich durch die Mathematik, Physick und Chymie erhalten werden, kürzlich vorgestellt von C. A. K. Halle im Magdeburgischen, 1728. Zu finden in der Rengerischen Buchhandlung.

8°. Pp. [12] 116.

This is really a treatise on economics, but in chap. iii. the author points out the practical and economic advantages of the study of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and gives examples of the profitable results following from the application of

the discoveries made to the affairs of everyday life. It is in fact an early advocacy of the practical importance of the study of physical science, and is therefore of special interest at this time (1908).

K. (C. F.).

See CRASELLAME (MARCO ANTONIO).

K. (D. D.).

See DESTILLIR-KUNST, 1753.

K. (E. L. D.).

Der Triumph-Wagen des Vitriol oder Natur und kunstmässige Beschreibung von der Generation, und Wundern dieses grossen Subjects der Alchymie einem jeden eifrigen Forscher und Sucher dieser edlen Kunst zum Nutzen aufgeföhret von E. L. D. K. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1770. bey Johann Georg Fleischer.

8°. Pp. 72.

P. 49. Rogerius Baco . . . Tractat von der Tinctur und Oehl des Vitriols . . . aus dem Englischen übersetzt von E. L. D. K.

The title certainly reminds one of Basil Valentine's *Currus Triumphalis Antimonii*. The book contains a number of experiments on green vitriol and

other substances which are of interest, historically, from their empirical character.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 674.
Schmiedes, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 145.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii, p. 329.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1488.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Wants pp. 47-72 containing Roger Bacon's tract on the Tincture and Oil of Vitriol.

K. (G. A.).

See MAIER (MICHAEL), Chymisches Cabinet, 1708.

K. (J. D.).

Die durch seltsame Einbildung und Betriegererey Schaden bringende Alchymisten-Gesellschaft, nach ihren gewöhnlich Merckmahlen und Eigenschaften, welche sie von sich spühren lassen, nebst Anführung einiger Discurse, was von der Alchymie zu halten, wie auch Erzehlung etlicher untüchtigen Prozesse: Worbey auch viele in Conversation gebräuchliche höffliche Reden, und unterschiedliche Ergötzlichkeiten zubefinden, in einen nützlichen Lust-Spiele vorgestellt von J. D. K. Franckfurth und Leipzig, . . . Heinrich Zichler, 1700 [? 1709].

12°. Pp. [15 frontispiece included] 227 [1 blank]. Title red and black. The last line is partially cut off. The preface is dated: Nordhausen den 17. Dec. 1699.

This is a play in which the alchemists of the time are ridiculed, the author, in his preface, being careful to distinguish their pursuit from chemistry. It is mentioned by Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 293, and Kopp quotes it from him in his note upon "Alcheny on the Stage" (*Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 258). Kopp also refers to an article on Christian Reuter by Friedrich Zarncke, who shows that the said Reuter was not the author

(Abhandlungen der philolog. histor. Classe der Kön. Sächs. Gesell. der Wissenschaften, Leipzig, 1884, ix. p. 582).

There was a French comedy, in 3 acts, not mentioned by Kopp, a few years earlier than the present: *Les Souffleurs ou la Pierre Philosophale d'Arlequin*, Amsterdam, 1695, 12°, pp. [1-6] 7-128 [4 list of new books], with 3 illustrations and a frontispiece.

KALID BEN JAZICHI.

Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ.

See ALCHEMIA, 1541, p. 338.

See GRATAROLO (G.), *Vera Alchemiæ . . . doctrina*, 1561, i. p. 233.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 208.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 183.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, *Chymische Schrifften*, 1748, p. 273 (in German).

Buch der Geheimnuss.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 274.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, i. p. 335.

Secreta Alchymia.

See SALMON (WILLIAM), *Medicina Practica*, 1691, p. 284.

Of this writer Maier says that he was a consummate artist in chemistry, and repeats, what the book itself tells us, that it was translated from Hebrew into Arabic and then into Latin. He farther commends him for his reverence and prudence in treating the art as a divine revelation only to those worthy of it. Borrichius describes the tract as 'of deep and hidden meaning, to which if you bring no illumination you will carry from it none away.'

Schmieder calls the author a Jew, but gives no authority for his statement that the Arabic manuscript came to Nürnberg about 1500. There is no notice of his life; he is not mentioned by Gmelin and Kopp, and the Hebraic origin of the book lacks confirmation. His name appears in various forms: Nazari calls him 'filius Azichi iudei.' Borel, in consequence of some misprint or other accident, has made two persons out of one and has got into general confusion. He enumer-

ates: 'Liber Secretorum Regis Calid, filii Iarichi siue lapidis Philosophici secreta secretorum admiranda, . . . ex Hebræo primum in Arabicum, et demum in Latinum traducta . . . Francofurti, Sumptibus ac Typis Joannis Bringeri, 1615, in 8 [pp. [1-8] 9-58 [1, 1 blank]] & Norimberg. cum Gebro' (which is probably the 1541 or the 1545 edition above); and 'Calid Iudæi Regis, filii Iazichi vel Azichii liber secretorum Alchemiæ in Theatro Chémico, ex aliis dicitur, filius Isid. & Isidori, vel Seid, corrupto nomine,' and he farther attributes to him the 'Liber Trium Verborum' which passes under the name of Kalid Rachaidibi. Borel has made a slip in saying that the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ' is in the *Theatrum Chemicum*.

He has been confused with Kalid ben Iezid, and with Kalid Rachaidibi, as is done by Manget.

The first edition of the 'Liber Secretorum Alchemiæ' seems to be that of 1541, above. It was reprinted in the 1545 edition of that collection

KALID BEN JAZICHI. *Continued.*

which appeared under the title: *Alchemiæ Gebri . . . Libri, cum Reliquis*, pp. 274-293, and there was the 1615 edition above mentioned. It was translated into French and published along with R. Bacon, Hortulanus, &c., Lyon, 1557, pp. 57-

Nazari, *Della tramutazione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 137.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, p. 71.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 54.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 137 (calls him filius Jarichi).

107; and in the reprint, Paris, 1612, pp. 65-109; into English, and published with R. Bacon and Hortulanus, London, 1597, pp. 28-53, in which he is styled both Calid and Galid, Iazich and Iarich.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 13, No. xviii.; p. 23, No. xxxi.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, i. ii. p. 5.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 104.
Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Onwaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 684-687.

KALID BEN JESID.

Entretien du Roi Calid et du Philosophe Morien sur la Magistere d'Hermes.

See RICHEBOURG (J. M. D.), *Bibliothèque des Philosophes Chimiques*, 1740, ii. p. 56.

See MORIENUS.

In the year 683, Caliph Jesid, Kalid's father, died, and Moaouyah II., Kalid's brother, succeeded but lived only for a few months. Kalid being young, between 15 and 20 years of age, Merouan was made Caliph, on condition that Kalid should be next, but instead of that he appointed his own son, Abd-el-Malik, to succeed him. He had married Kalid's mother on his accession, but had made the blunder of calling him illegitimate. When this was repeated by Kalid to his mother, she was so infuriated that she either had Merouan removed by poison or by suffocation in pillows while he was asleep. Kalid thereupon gave up the succession, and spent the last twenty years of his life in the encouragement of wise and learned men and in the prosecution of the sciences, especially of alchemy. He was the most learned not only of the Omniades but of the whole Koreisch stock. His teacher was the Greek monk and adept Morianos (Moriemus?); he gathered about him all the Sages

of Egypt, and Stephanus the elder translated for him Greek books into Arabic. He died in 702 according to Hammer-Purgstall, in 704 according to Ibn Khallikan, followed by Leclerc, but in 708 according to Tagriberdi in his Egyptian history, quoted by Hammer-Purgstall.

The alchemical writings ascribed to Kalid in the Fihrist (10th century) are: book of the leaf, the great; book of the leaf, the little; the book of heats; the book of admonition to his father Jesid about the art of alchemy; Hadji Khalifa adds: the book of compassion in four sections: 1°, of the knowledge of the philosophers' stone (others say the troubles), 2°, of weights, 3°, of the method of preparation, 4°, of the properties of the stone. There is also a poem: the Paradise of Wisdom; a book on the secrets of alchemy, and his conversations with Marianos. Leclerc assigns to him not only this last but also the *Liber Secretorum* and the *Liber trium verborum*.

Nazari, *Della tramutazione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, pp. 137, 141.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensa*, 1617, p. 32.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 54.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 12, No. xvii.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 86-98, 466; iii. p. 130.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 104, 121.

Hadji Khalifa, *Lexicon bibliographicum et encyclopaedicum*, ed. Flügel, 1835-1858, iii. p. 97; iii. p. 592, No. 7114; iv. p. 413, No. 9016; v. pp. 87, 280, No. 10133; vi. p. 53, No. 12698 (Mecâlet Maryânos, the book of the monk Marianos and Khalid Ben Yezid concerning alchemy).

Wüstenfeld, *Geschichte der Arabischen Aerzte und Naturforscher*, Göttingen, 1840, p. 9, No. 17.

Hoeler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, i. p. 331;

1866, i. p. 350 (author of the '*Liber Secretorum* and '*Liber trium verborum*').

Ibn Khallikan, *Biographical Dictionary*, edited by Baron M'Guckin de Slane, 1843, i. [246], p. 481.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 193.

v. Hammer, *Literaturgeschichte der Araber*, Wien, 1851, Erste Abtheilung, Zweiter Band, pp. 185-190.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 14, 26.

Ibn Khaldun, *Prolegomena*, ed. M'G. de Slane, part iii. p. 193 (in *Notices et Extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale*, . . . Paris, 1868, xxi. p. 209).

Kitâb-al-Fihrist, ed. Gustav Flügel, Leipzig, 1871-72, ii. 190, Notes 21, 22.

Leclerc, *Histoire de la Médecine Arabe*, 1876, i. p. 64.

KALID RACHAIDIBI.

Liber Trium Verborum.

See ARTIS AURIFERÆ . . . volumina, 1610, i. p. 226.

See THEATRUM CHEMICUM, 1660, v. p. 186.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 573.

See GEBER, *Summa Perfectionis*, 1682, p. 235.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, ii. p. 189.

See ARNALDUS de Villa Nova, *Chymische Schriften*, 1748, p. 321.

KALID RACHAIDIBI. *Continued.*

Buch der drey Wörter.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 301; 1750, i. p. 367.

See GEBER, *Chymische Schriften*, 1751, p. 236.

See GEBER, *Commentaria über Gebers Werke*, 1792, p. 275.

The ascription of the 'Liber trium verborum' to Kalid, or Kallid, or Kanid Rachaidibi, or Calid Rachiadabi according to Nazari, is based upon the statement at the end of the printed editions. Concerning the author Schmieder remarks that 'he was an Arabic alchemist who lived about 1200, and was often confused with Kalid ben Iezid. There appears to be no Arabic manuscript forthcoming, but one may exist, though it may not be mentioned in the catalogues. The Latin translation was first printed in the *Ars Aurifera*, Basel, 1572, then in the *Theatrum*, in Manget's *Bibliotheca*, in the Danzig 1682 edition of Geber, and in German in Roth-Scholtz's translation of Geber.' Schmieder infers from this that the original was to be sought for in Basel. But there he is wrong, for the tract had been printed in Italy a hundred years before, sometime between 1470 and 1480, in the editio

Nazari, *Della tramutazione metallica sogni tre*, 1599, p. 139. (He adds the title of the first chapter, 'De qualitate lapidis,' as if it were a distinct tract, and has thereby misled Borel.)

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 54.
Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 137 (ascribes the 'Liber trium verborum' to 'Kalid filius Jarichi').

princeps of Geber's works. It there occupies capitula, lxxxxii.-lxxxxix., and it is to be observed that Kalid's name is not mentioned as the author's. This was not done till Marcellus Silber printed at Rome the revised edition of this volume from a copy in the Vatican Library. Silber's edition is undated, but it is prior to 1520. In it not only is the name of Kalid introduced, but there are some additions to the text which presumably were taken from manuscript sources.

In this volume Kalid's tract occupies Sigs. t iii recto to x i recto. Silber's edition was reprinted by Petrus Schoeffer, Venetiis, 1542, and the tract is contained in ff. 106 verso to 110 verso.

The Danzig 1682 edition is a reprint of these, and the German translation is made from them.

What credence is to be attached to the date 1200, I am unable to say.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. 5 (follows Mercklin).

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 98 ('not for beginners').

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 105.
Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1842, I. p. 331; 1866, I. p. 350.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 688-691.

KALLID.

See KALID.

KANIS or KANID.

See KALID RACHAIDIBI.

KARDILUK (JOHANN HISKIAS).

See CARDILUCIUS (JOHANN HISKIAS).

KASTELL (C. V. V.).

C. V. V. Kastells Adeptus Realis. das ist kürztliche Zuschrift an alle respectivè Hochgeneigte Liebhaber der wahren und reellen Alchymie, bestehende

(1) In einer treuhertzigen Warnung vor allerhand betrüglichen Metall- und Mineral- auch Special- und Particular- Processen.

(2) Einem gründlichen Beweifs, das nicht nur ehemahls eine Gold-hervorbringende Wunder-materia, oder so genanter Stein der Weisen warhaftig und gewifs gewesen, sondern auch zu dato noch bey verschiedenen Menschen gefunden, und durch Göttliche Beyhülffe würcklich bereitet werden könne.

(3) Einer aufrichtigen Geständnüs obigen Autoris, dass Er durch Göttliche Gnade solches Geheimnüs nicht nur besitze, sondern auch resolviret sey, einigen redlichen Patrioten solches oculariter zu demonstrieren

KASTELL (C. V. V.). *Continued.*

und zu eröffnen. zum andern mahl aufgelegt. Leipzig zu finden in Groschuffs Buchladen, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16].

In the British Museum there is a tract called *Adeptus Fatalis*, containing title-page, preface, and index only, and dated 1715. The name of Kastell does not appear on it, and the title varies some- what from the above. Against it was written *Adeptus Fatalis*, 1721, (q.v.). Kopp mentions both 'Adeptus Fatalis' and 'Adeptus Ineptus' by Wegener, but not the present tract.

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH).

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Anatomisches Handbüchlein, darinnen alle und jede Theile des Menschlichen Leibes in natürlicher Ordnung denen Anfängern der Chirurgie vorgelegt und so deutlich beschrieben werden, dafs sie auch so gar ohne Figuren und Kupffer zu erkennen und zu finden. Mit grossen Fleifs colligiret und zusammen getragen, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Physico Ordinario der Stadt und (sic) Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, 1730. (1)

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 143. Register [17]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Chirurgisches Handbüchlein, darinnen enthalten, wie alle lehrbegierige Chirurgen sich in allen und jeden Verwundungen, Schäden und Operationen des menschlichen Leibes verhalten, und denenselben mit dienlichen Mitteln, geschickten Handgriffen, bequemen Instrumenten, und guten Bandagen heilsamlich begegnen sollen. Alles aufs kürzeste und deutlichste, auch auf die neueste und beste Art vor Augen gestellet, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. et Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, 1730. (2)

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 356. Register, etc. [17, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

Haller (*Bibl. Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 304) quotes an edition of Leipzig, 1747, the sixth, because he did not know the first. He calls it a text book for beginners by a physician of Wönsiedel.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabeths verfasset, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus gefertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten Productis samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch allen Anfänger der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. wie auch Physico Ordinario der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig, 1734. Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Gasse.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 279 [25]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabeths verfasset, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus gefertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Productis samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch allen Anfängern der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordin. der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Die vierte und verbesserte Auflage. Leipzig, 1742. Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Strasse.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece or engraved title included] 283. Indices [21]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Medicinisch-Chymisches Handbüchlein, nach der Ordnung des Alphabets verfasst, worinnen alle drey Reiche Vegetabile, Minerale & Animale und folglich die gantze Materia Medica mit enthalten, nebst denen daraus verfertigten üblichsten und nöthigsten Productis, samt deren Nutzen und Gebrauch. Allen Anfängern der Medicin zum besten entworfen von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordin. der Stadt und Sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Die Sechste und verbesserte Auflage. Mit Königl. Pohln. und Churfürstl. Sachs. allergn. Privilegio. Leipzig, 1748. Verlegts Johann Christian Martini, Buchhändler in der Grimmischen Strasse.

8°. Pp. [16, engraved title or frontispiece included] 283. Indices [21]. Title red and black.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Philosophisches Hand-Büchlein, das ist: Philosophische Grund-Sätze zur Universal-Tinctur auf Menschen und Metallen, womit alle wahre Philosophi so von der Welt bis hieher gewesen sind, übereinstimmen, Als welches der wahre Grund alle Philosophische Bücher gründlich zu verstehen, und die höchste Medicin zu machen. Mit grossen Fleiß zusammen getragen, von Christophoro Heinrico Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Leipzig und Hof, Verlegts Johann Gottlieb Vierling. Anno 1736.

8°. Pp. 176, frontispiece included. Title red and black.

This is the edition quoted by Gmelin, by Fuchs, and by Schmieder.

Compendiöses doch vollkommenes Philosophisches Hand-Büchlein, das ist: Philosophische Grund-Sätze zur Universal-Tinctur auf Menschen und Metallen, womit alle wahre Philosophi so von der Welt bis hieher gewesen sind, übereinstimmen, Als welches der wahre Grund alle Philosophische Bücher gründlich zu verstehen, und die höchste Medicin zu machen. Mit grossen Fleiß zusammen getragen von Christoph Heinrich Keil, Phil. & Med. Doct. wie auch Phys. Ordinario der Stadt und sechs Aemter Wunsiedel. Dritte Auflage. Hof, verlegts Johann Gottlieb Vierling, privilegirter Buchhändler, 1768.

8°. Pp. 175 [1 blank]. Engraved symbolic frontispiece included in the pagination.

This edition is in the Ouvaroff collection.

I have not found any notice of Keil. Besides these he wrote a *Lexicon medico-physicum, botanico-technicum, versum a J. A. S. et auctum*, Amst., 1767, 8°.

The author of the *Beytrag* speaks contemptuously of his other works, which he styles 'Handbüchchen.'

KEIL (CHRISTOPH HEINRICH). *Continued.*

- Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 574.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. pp. 223,
 304.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. pp. 288,
 415.
 Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,
 p. 664, No. 458.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 323.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Literatur*,
 1806-08, p. 260.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 544.
 Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences
 Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1397-98.

KEIR (JAMES).

Versuche und Beobachtungen über die Auflösung der Metalle in Säuren und ihre Niederschlagungen nebst einer Nachricht von einem neuen zusammengesetzten sauren Auflösungsmittel, zum Gebrauch bey einigen technischen Operationen, zur Scheidung der Metalle von James Keir, Esq. Mitglied der königl. Gesellsch. der Wissenschaften in London. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Ludewig Lentin. Göttingen, bey Johann Christian Dieterich. 1791.

8°. Pp. 40. In quires.

Keir, a native of Stirlingshire, was born 29 Sept., 1735. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, entered the army as an ensign in 1757 and spent his spare time in reading the classics and military writers. He rose to be captain, retired in 1768, and settled at West Bromwich where he studied geology and chemistry, and engaged both in research and in manufactures.

He started a glass work at Stourbridge, in 1778 he was manager with Boulton and Watt, in 1780 he established alkali and soap works, and in 1794 opened a colliery.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 293, 314, 376, 931, 963.

Scherer, *Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1801, vi. p. 902.

Reuss, *Das Gelehrte England*, 1804, Nachtrag, Th. i. p. 566.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, Appendix iv. p. lix, 8 Dec., 1785.

In 1776 he published his translation of Macquer's Chemical Dictionary, 2 vols., 4°; again in 1777 in 3 vols., 8°, including as a supplement the second edition of his Treatise on Gases, contributed various papers to the Royal Society of which he was elected a fellow in 1785, and published: *The first part of a Dictionary of chemistry, &c.*, by J. K. F.R.S. and S.A.Sc., Birmingham, 1789, 4°, pp. [4] xx. 208. It went no farther, however, because he gave up the phlogiston theory under which he had begun it.

His death took place on 11 Oct., 1820.

Upcott, *A Biographical Dictionary of the living Authors of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1816.

Nowvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 530.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1237.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1892, xxx. p. 313.

KELLER (CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH).

See RESPOUR (P. M. DE), Rares Expériences, 1777.

KELLEY (EDWARD).

Edouardi Kellæi Angli Tractatus duo egregii, de Lapide Philosophorum, una cum Theatro Astronomiæ Terrestri, cum Figuris, in gratiam filiorum Hermetis nunc primum in lucem editi curante J. L. M. C. Hamburgi. Apud Gothofredum Schultzen, Prostat & Amsterodami apud Jansonio-Waesbergios. Anno M.DC.LXXVI.

8°. Pp. 125 [3 blank]. 16 woodcuts.

[Another Copy.]

Wants the end blank leaf.

Buch von dem Stein der Weisen . . . nun aber nebst einer Vorrede von dem Leben und Schriften Kellæi zum Druck befördert.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum, 1732, iii. p. 733.

KELLEY (EDWARD). *Continued.*

Via humida, sive Discursus de Menstruo Vegetabili Saturni.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 801.

Excerpta quædam ex Epistolis.

See TRACTATUS duo Chemici, 1647, p. 31.

See GINÆCEUM CHIMICUM, 1679, p. 512.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1732, iii. p. 799.

Tractat.

See DREY vortreffliche . . . Chymische Bücher, 1670, p. 113.

See JOHANN VON TETZEN . . . Chymische Bücher, 1691, p. 113.

Aus einem Schreiben Eduardi Kellæi.

See TÆDA Trifida Chimica, 1674, p. 300.

Though there are many discrepancies in the various narratives of Kelley's life, there is enough unanimity to show that he was an unscrupulous adventurer, not to say a thorough-going scoundrel. He was therefore a man of ability without any moral restraint. His recorded adventures form one of the romantic episodes in the history of alchemy.

He was born at Worcester 1 Aug., 1555, and was trained as an apothecary, so that he had some familiarity with chemistry. He went to Oxford and Wood has originated the statement that it was under the name of Talbot that he entered Gloucester Hall. He next became a lawyer in London or in Lancaster, and in 1580 is said to have had his ears cropped on the pillory in the latter place either for coining or forging old deeds; for misdeeds anyhow. According to one account he went after this to Wales and there, at an inn where he stopped, he purchased for a small sum from the landlord a book which he recognised as an alchemical one, and an ivory box containing some white powder and the fragments of another with some heavy red powder. These had been taken from the tomb of a bishop at Glastonbury, it is said, which had been broken up and ransacked because it had been reputed to contain much treasure. But this was all that had been found and the disappointment of the sacrilegious thieves had been great, while the book—which Dr. Dee apparently speaks of as the Book of Dunstan—and the boxes had been treated as worthless till Kelley perceived their value and rescued them.

Maier, *Symbola Aurea Mensæ*, 1617, p. 481 ('his history and miserable end are fresh in our memories').

Ashmole, *Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum*, 1652, pp. 465, 324, and notes p. 478.

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 129.

A True and Faithful Relation of what passed . . . between Dr. John Dee . . . and some spirits . . . London, 1659, fol. (See the Preface and the Postscript to it, in which Casaubon, the editor, refers to what Ashmole says. The book contains also a portrait of Kelley.)

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione ad . . . Langelottum Epistola*, Hamb., 1673, p. 152.

Mercklin, *Lindanius renovatus*, 1686, p. 255.

Johann von Tetsen . . . und Edoardi Kellæi . . . *Chymische Bücher*, 1691, p. 33 (notice of Kelley, by the editor).

He next went to London and seems to have made the acquaintance of Dr. Dee at Mortlake in 1582. After spending some time in experiments on transmutation, and carrying on his famous conferences with spirits, they and their wives went abroad in company with a Polish nobleman, Albert Lasky, in 1583. Kelly arrived at last at Prague, where he performed a transmutation for the Lord of Rosenberg. The Emperor Rudolph II., who was devoted to alchemy, having heard of this, was anxious to see him. By another demonstration he gratified the Emperor who, it is said, made him a knight. Kelley entered into the imperial service and having boasted of his knowledge of the secret became practically a prisoner. Afterwards, he had more liberty, but having quarrelled with a certain Georg Hunkler, and having killed him, he was again imprisoned. He tried to escape by means of his bedclothes from the window, but in doing so he fell, and after lingering some time, he died from the injuries he had received. This was in 1595.

The details of Kelley's life are confused and contradictory, and a critical examination of them would take more space than a brief note like the present.

The works which pass under his name are 'Sir Edward Kelle's Worke,' and his tract 'Concerning the Philosopher's Stone written to his especial good Freund, G. S. Gent,' in Ashmole's *Theatrum*, pp. 324-333. These were translated and published at Hamburg, 1673, 8°, 1676, 8°, as above.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, pp. 106-110.

Roth-Scholtz, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1727, p. 101 (portrait).

Die Edelgeborne Jüngfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 68.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xlvi.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 419.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. pp. 306, 473; iii. pp. 193-4.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2059.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 82.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historia Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 382.

Morhof, *Vom Goldmachen*, Bayreuth, 1764, p. 123.

KELLEY (EDWARD). *Continued.*

- John Weever, *Antient Funeral Monuments*, 1767, Discourse, p. xlv. (account of an incantation by Kelley at Walton in le dale).
- Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 634.
- Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 88.
- Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, pp. 266, 493, 626.
- Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 263, 310-11.
- Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 58.
- Biographie Universelle*, n.d., xxi. p. 503.
- Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, ed. Bliss, 1813, i. p. 12. col. 588, 639-643, 741; 1817, iii. col. 286; 1820, iv. col. 359.
- The Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers*, 1815, pp. 72, 299; Waite's edition, 1888, p. 153.
- Biographie Médicale*, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 410 (quotes an edition Hamburg, 1673, 8°, and *Fragmenta à J. Combachio edita*, Giessen (sic), 1647, 12°).
- William Lilly's History of his life and times*, 1822, pp. 223-227 (with a portrait of Kelley).
- Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 302, 601.
- Godwin, *Lives of the Necromancers*, 1834, p. 377.
- Mackay, *Memoirs of Extraordinary popular Delusions*, 1841, iii. p. 114; 1852, i. pp. 154-161.
- The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee*, . . . edited by John Orchard Halliwell (Camden Society), 1842, *passim*.
- Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. p. 135; 1869, ii. p. 129.
- Figuière, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 200-208.
- Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ourvarof, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 941, 942.
- Allibone, *A critical Dictionary of English Literature*, 1878, ii. p. 1013.
- Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 194, 197; ii. pp. 230, 336.
- Dictionary of National Biography*, 1892, xxx. p. 342 (article by T. Seccombe).

KELLNER (DAVID).

Erneuert-verbessert- und vermehrte, sehr nütz- und erbauliche Scheide-Kunst, worinnen enthalten die rechte Art und Weise, wie man die vermischte Metalla, sonderlich Gold und Silber künstlich von einander scheiden und bringen soll, dafs jedes absonderlich pur und rein erhalten, und recht genutzt werden könne. Der heutigen curieusen Welt, sonderlich aber den Chymischen Laboranten, Müntz-Bedienten und Goldschmieden, zu dienstl. Nach- und Unterricht, mit sonderbarem Fleifs, theils aus eigener, theils aber aus anderer erfahrenen Leuten Praxi und raren Manuscriptis, auf freundliches Ersuchen, also kurz verfasst, durch D. David Kellnern. Chemnitz, Bey Conrad Stöfßeln und Sohn, 1727.

8°. Pp. [8] 164 [4]. Title red and black. Vignette with the motto: Doctorum Gloria Merces.

This is probably a new edition either of *Ars* or *Anleitung zur Probier-Kunst*. Gotha, 1690, 8°, *separatoria oder Scheidekunst*, Leipzig, 1693, 12°, but of which I do not know.

Officina Chymico- Metallica Curiosa. Oder: Curieus-Chymisches Laboratorium in welchem wie aus gemeinem Bley, durch meist experimentirte diensahme Mittel und geschickte Handgriffe, Gold und Silber zu bringen deutlich gelehret wird. Nebst XV. raren und plausiblen Particularien, auch einer kurtzen Beschreibung wie das Gold ohne Feuer solviret oder calciniret werden könne. Liebhabern der edlen Kunst und den dürfftigen Nechsten zum besten vorgestellet von Dr. David Kellnern Unterschiedl. Grossen Herren bey die 40. Jahre, successivè & respectivè, gewesenenen Leib- Hof- und Land-Medico. Nordhausen, Verlegts Johann Heinrich Grofs, 1723.

8°. Pp. 20, 124.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

KELLNER (DAVID). *Continued.*

Via Regia Naturæ simplicissimæ simplicissima ducens per simplicissimum laborem ad utilissimam metallorum meliorationem, quam, qui ambulabit, in simplicitate inveniet Modum ac Motum simplicissimum ad simplicissimam veritatem utilissimæ metallorum meliorationis. Das ist: Der einfältige, doch Königliche Weg der einfältigen Natur, welcher durch einfältige Arbeit zu der nützlichsten Verbesserung der Metallen führet; Wer diesen Weg in höchster Einfalt wandelt, der wird finden die einfältigste Arth und Weise, wie auch die einfältigste Wahrheit, Metallen mit Nutz zu verbessern, gezeiget durch einen der Hermetischen Philosophie Ergebenen, dessen Tauff- und Geschlechts-Nahmen die ersten Buchstaben seines Symboli anzeige Jesus est Redemptor, Aus dessen hinterlassenen Schriften hervor gesucht, und auf Ersuchen curieuse Leute zum Druck befödert (*sic*), von Dr. David Kellnern. Nordhausen, Verlegts Carl Christian Neuenhahn, Buchh. 1704.

8°. Pp. 109 [1 blank]. Title red and black.

This is the only work of Kellner's referred to by Schmieder.

Wohlgerichtetes Ærarium Chymicum Antiquo-Novum, oder Alt-erneuert- und reichlichst vermehrte Chymische Schatzkammer, in welcher nicht allein L. Martini Schmuckens, sondern auch vieler andern vornehmen Chymicorum, bey 200. herrliche, sehr curieuse Secreta Chymica, meinst auff Verbesserung derer Metallen, theils aber zugleich auch auff gute Medicinen, gerichtet und mit schönen Notis & Observationibus, ex praxi collectis, illustriret, enthalten. Aus vielen Manuscriptis mit sonderbahrem Fleiß zusammen getragen und der heutigen Curieusen Welt zu Lieb und Dienst, auf Ersuchen, also beschickt, und mit angehengter Vorstellung der zur Edlen Chymie gehörigen und in 153. Aphorismis bestehenden Wissenschaft des jüngern Hn. von Helmont, sub Eremitæ nomine sich darstellende, zum öffentlichen Druck befödert durch D. David Kellnern Königl. Preus. und Fürstl. Sächs. Land Medicum. Leipzig, Verlegts Joh. Herbold Klofs, Buchhändl. 1702. Delitsch, druckts Christian Koberstein.

8°. Pp. [22] 386 [misprinted 389]. Title red and black. Imperfect.

Kurtze Vorstellung der zur edlen Chymie gehörigen Wissenschaft, bestehend in CLIII. Aphorismis oder Sätzen, dahin alles, was zur Alchymie gehöret, gar flügelich gezogen werden kan. Vormahls in lateinischer Sprache zu Amsterdam, durch den jüngern Herrn van Helmont sich Eremitam Suburbanum nennend, heraus gegeben, ietzo aber der curieusen teutschen Welt zu Dienste in dero Mutter-Sprache übersetzt, und also zum drittmahligen Druck befödert von D. David Kellnern.

8°. Pp. [30].

J. B. H. Wohlgegründeter Anschlag und Bedencken, wie die wilde Antimonialische Erze, wenn sie Gold- und Silber-haltig seyn, zu gute gemachet auch über ihrer gemeinen Gehalt angereichert werden können. Allen curiensen (*sic*) Berg- und Schmeltz-Werks Liebhabern und Freunden, so gut alfs es communicirt worden, nebst noch einigen andern aus raren Manuscriptis und bewehrten Autoribus selbst colligirten Observatis und Observandis von Gutmachung des Spießglaßs- und anderer flüchtigen Erze, auch einigem Gebrauch des Antimonij und dessen productorum in

KELLNER (DAVID). *Continued.*

der Alchymie zur Transmutation entweder ihrer selbst, oder anderer Metallen, in Gold und Silber &c. zu Lieb und Dienst alsokurz, iedoch treulich, aufgesetzt und zum durck (*sic*) befördert durch D. David Kellnern, H. t. Practicum in der Käyserl. freyen Reichs-Stadt Nordhausen, wie auch Fürstlichen Sächs. und Gräffl. Stollbergischen Leib- und Hoff Medicum. In Verlegung Johann Christoff Weidners Buchhl. 1690.

8°. Pp. [1-7] 8-127 [misnumbered for 128]. Title red and black.

Synopsis Metallurgica.

.See HORN (JOHANN BERNHARD), Synopsis Metallurgica, 1690.

Of Kellner very little seems to be known beyond what is stated on the title-pages of his works. He was born at Gotha, studied medicine at Helmstädt, and graduated there in 1670, his dissertation being *de ossium constitutione naturali et præternaturali*. He became physician at Nordhausen, and pursued chemistry and metallurgy, and wrote

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegefeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 126.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. xlviii.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*, 1732, p. 78.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 194.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2059; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 187.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 878.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. 490.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, II. p. 634.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. pp. 253, 279, 358, 502.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 539 and p. 558. (In this last the author ascribes

several books on these subjects. Among them was a *Berg und Saltswercks-Buch*; *Synopsis Musei Metallici Aldrovandi*, Lipsiæ, 1701, 12°; *Hochnutzbare und bewährte edle Bier-Brauer-Kunst*, 1710; and some surgical papers. The dates of his birth and death are not given.

to Kellner a small tract against 'Elias' published in 1704, and possibly also the "Glückliche Erober- und Demolirung . . . des . . . Fegefeuers der Scheidekunst . . ." 1705, q.v.)

Mineralogische, Chemische und Alchymistische Briefe . . . an den Berggrath J. F. Henkel, 1794, II. p. 134 (letters from Kellner to Henkel).

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, II. pp. 320, 342; 1799, III. pp. 9, 55.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 216, 246.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 411.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 513.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 136a.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, III. p. 451.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, II. pp. 358, 384.

KELS (HEINRICH WILHELM).

Onomatologia Chymica Practica oder vollständig practisches Handbuch der Chemie in alphabetischer Ordnung zum Nutzen und Gebrauch für Aerzte, Apotheker, Fabrikanten, Künstler und andere Personen, von Heinrich Wilhelm Kels unter der Aufsicht und mit einer Vorrede von Johann Friedrich Gmelin, Hofrath und Professor zu Göttingen Ulm, in der Stettinischen Buchhandlung 1791.

8°. Pp. [10]. Columns, 772. Indices, pp. [29].

Kels was born at Liebenau, in the county of Hoya, in 1759, was an apothecary in Hannover, and after studying medicine in Göttingen, from 1787 to 1791, graduated Dr. Med. at Helmstädt, went in 1791 to Surinam as second chief surgeon to the military hospital of the Dutch West India

Company. He died at Bellair in Surinam, 15 June, 1792.

His chemical papers were published in Crell's *Annalen*, and he wrote a *Dissertatio de carbone vegetali*, Helmst. 1791, 4°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, III. pp. 393-395, 505, 651 (Onomatologia), 775, 791, 856.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1806, VI. p. 464.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 412.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, I. col. 1240.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, III. p. 452.

KERCKRING (THEODOR).

Commentarius in Currum triumphalem Antimonii.

See BASILIUS VALENTINUS.

Kerckring, of a Lübeck family, was born at Amsterdam, or, according to others, at Hamburg, but the exact date of his birth is not recorded. At the age of 18 he made rapid progress in Latin under Spinoza, and under a medical man Frans van Ende, whose daughter, in his absence, used to give lessons, and whom Kerckring ultimately married. He studied medicine, and acquired great reputation as an anatomist and chemist. He practised several years in Amsterdam, and was highly esteemed for his learning, skill, and acumen, by Leibnitz, Clauder, Kirchmajer, and others.

After travelling a long time in Holland and in France he went to Hamburg in 1678, and there pursued his medical work, collecting an anatomical museum which is said to have been the admiration of all visitors.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from

Morhof, *De Metallorum Transmutatione . . . Epistola*, 1673, p. 45; German translation, 1764, p. 40.

Hallervord, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, 1676, p. 384.

König, *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 1678, p. 444 (medical works only).

Mercklin, *Lindeniensis renovatus*, 1686, p. 996.

Conring, *In Universam Artem Medicam . . . Introductio*, 1687, Add. iv. § 39, p. 183.

Keren-Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Peggfener der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 121.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, I. ii. p. xlix.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrtheit*, 1731, pp. 477, 478, 498, 499.

Jacob Leopold's *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 79.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. p. 478.

Goelicke, *Introductio in Historiam Litterariam Anatomies*, Francof. ad Viadrum, 1738, pp. 315-323.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 442.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 194.

Moller, *Cimbria Literata*, 1744, ii. pp. 408-411.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2069; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 239.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 15.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 83.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, iii. p. 404, & *passim*.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 392.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 636.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicina practica*, 1779, iii. p. 268.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 6.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 529.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1785, v. p. 164.

Biographie Universelle, no date, xxi. p. 537.

the year 1685 bore the title of 'Resid Hamburg of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

He died 2 Nov., 1693, from the kick of a horse, as is said, and in his 30th year according to but that cannot be, when it is considered was publishing his works in 1665 and 1670.

His principal work, *Spicilegium Anatomicum* was published at Amsterdam, 1670, 1673, in a collected edition of his anatomical writ Leyden, 1717, 4°.

The commentary on Basilius Valentini is in 1665, and other editions: Amsterdam, Geneva, 1671, 1685, 12°.

In German: Nürnberg, 1724, and Nürnberg, 1752.

In English, by Richard Russell, London 8°, and Waite's edition, London, 1893, 8°.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. 134.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litt*

1806-08, p. 243.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society* App. iv. p. xxvii., January, 1677.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke 25), v. p. 416.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1781 pp. 247, 470.

Delvenne, *Biographie du Royaume des Pays Bas*, 1829, ii. p. 6.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1820, 430.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la chimie*, 1836, III. i. p. 319.

Hoefler, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. 1869, ii. p. 326.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1847, iv. p. Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*,

ii. p. 137.

Schröder, *Lexikon der Hamburgischen Gelehrten*, Hamburg, 1857, iii.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxv. 605.

Van der Aa, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden*, 1862, x. p. 131 (calls him The Kerckkring).

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Wörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1346.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier*, *Sciences* 1870, No. 854.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. 334.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xv. (by Hirsch).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 37 Series, 1903, viii. p. 622.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 456 (by C. E. Da

Geneeskundige Courant, Tiel, 1896, i. (by R. Krul).

KEREN Happuch, Posaunen Eliæ des Künstlers, . . .

See SÖLDNER (—).

See also KORANHAPUCH (JAMIMAH).

KERKRING (THEODOR).

See KERCKRING (THEODOR).

KERN der Alchymie.

See PHILALETHES (IRENÆUS PHILOPONUS), 1685.

KERN der Al-Chymie.

See GANTZE (Der) Kern der Al-Chymie, 1748.

KERNER (ARNOLD).

D. O. M. A. Tetras Chymiatrica, proponens Præstantiam et in Medicina Efficaciam, Auri, Mercurii, Antimonii, & Vitrioli, & Medicamentorum ex illis paratorum: Opposita Misochymis eadem sat frivole calumniantibus, ab Arnoldo Kernero Lipsensi Med. D. Philochymiatro. Erphordiae, ex typographéo Johannis Röhbock, Impensis Johannis Birckneri Bibliopolæ Erf. 1618.

8°. Sigs. A to S in eights; or, pp. [285, and 3 blank] S 7 *recto*, has the Colophon: Erphordiae, Ex typographéo Johannis Röhbockii, Impensis Johannis Birckneri Bibliopolæ. Anno M.DC.XVIII.

[Another Copy.]

[Another Copy.]

Little is recorded about the author. He was a zealous supporter of chemistry, and discovered a balsam described in his *Discurs* thereon, Erfurth, 1618, 8°. This I have not seen. There was a later

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 89.
Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. L.
Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, p. 80.
Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 443.

edition bearing this title: *Balsamus vegetabilis vel Sulphuris compositus. Das ist, Kurtzer doch gründlicher Discurs von einem köstlichen vegetabilischen oder Schwefel Balsam*, Cassel, 1651, 18mo.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 194.
Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2070; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 251.
Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 555.
Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicæ*, 1777, ii. pp. 405, 547; 1779, iii. p. 26.

KERTZENMACHER (PETRUS).

See ALCHIMIA, das ist, alle Farben, Wasser, Olea . . . zubereyten, 1613.

In *Leupolds Prodromus* the 1720 edition is quoted and the author is called 'Kretzmacher,' whereas

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, p. 85.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 577.

Gmelin mentions only that of 1570, but calls him Kerzenmacher. See the note under ALCHIMIA.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 293.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 280.

KESSLER (THOMAS).

Vierhundert auferlesene Chymische Procefs und Stücklein, theils zur jinnerlichen, theils zur Wund- vnd äusserlichen Artzney dienstlich, biß anhero in geheim verhalten: An jetzo aber mit vielen guten vnd geschwinden Handgriffen verbessert, zu Nutzen der Hermetischen Medicin Liebabern an Tag gegeben durch M. Thomam Kesslern Chymicum & Civem Argentinensem. Zum dritten mal aufgelegt, vnd mit allem fleiß wieder vbersehen vnd

KESSLER (THOMAS). *Continued.*

vermehret. Straßburg, In Verlegung Johannis Philippi Sartorii Buchhändlers. Anno M DC XXXII.

8°. Pp. [8] 188. Index, etc. [9. 3 blank]. 1 woodcut of apparatus.

Das dritte hundert, pp. [12] 160. Register [4]. 1 woodcut.
Das viert hundert, pp. [4] 96. Index [4]. 2 small woodcuts.

The first and second hundred are together: the third and fourth have separate titles and pagination.

Gmelin quotes an edition of 1629, and Frankfurt, 1641; on p. 568 he quotes the above. In the British Museum (1034. g. 8) there is a copy of this edition, and also of the fourth edition, Nürnberg, 1641, 8°.

Keslerus Redivivus, Das is, Fünff hundert auferlesene Chymische Proceßs vnd Artzneyen, theils zu jinnerlichen vnd eusserlichen Leibs Kranckheiten, theils auch zu Verbesserung der mindern Metallen hochnutzlich. Deren erstlich vier hundert durch M. Thomam Keslerum Chymicum & civem Argentensem an tag gegeben vnd zum vierdten mal auffgelegt, an jetzo aber von einem vornehmen Chymico auff new vbersehen, vnd mit Hinzusetzung defs fünfften hundert in formliche Ordnung vnd gewisse Classes gesetzt. Mit einem ordentlichen Register. Franckfurt am Mayn, In verlegung Johann Beyers. M.DC.XLI.

8°. Pp. [14, 2 blank] 536. Register [13, 1 blank].

This edition is in the British Museum (1033. b. 7 (1)). Gmelin quotes editions Nürnberg, 1645; Frankfurt a. M., 1666; Strasburg, 1692; Hermst. 1713. The 1645 edition is in the British Museum (1034. e. 16 (1)), and also the fifth edition, Frankfurt a. M., 1666, 8° (1033. a. 15). This last one only is quoted by Kopp.

Keslerus Redivivus. Das ist, Fünff-Hundert Auferlesene Chymische Proceßs und Artzneyen, Theils zu innerlichen und äusserlichen Kranckheiten, Theils auch zu Verbesserung der mindern Metallen hochnutzlich. Deren erstlichen Vier-Hundert durch M. Thomam Keslerum, Chymicum et Civem Argentensem an den Tag gegeben und zum Sechstenmahl auffgelegt, anjetzo aber: Von einem vornehmen Chymico auff das neue übersehen, und mit Hinzusetzung defs Fünfften Hunderten in formliche Ordnung und gewisse Classes gesetzt, Mit einem ordentlichen Register. Franckfurth am Mayn, in Verlegung Georg Andreä Hermsdorffs, Gedruckt, bey Johann Balthasaro Wächtern, Anno 1713.

8°. Pp. [12] 536 [12]. The title is printed across two pages.

Kesler, or Kessler of Strasburg wrote collections of chemical receipts. Gmelin ascribes to him *Secreta*, Oppenheim, 1616, 8°, and *Secreta Chymica*, Frankfurt, 1616, 8°, which I have not seen. He also mentions *Dreyhundert auferlesene Chymische*

Proceßs und Stücklein, Strasburg, 1630, 8°, followed by Kopp. To this Schmieder adds an edition of Frankfurt a. M., 1641, but he may have confused it with the '500 Prozesse' above mentioned.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2073; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 272.

Fictuld, *Probiere-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 84 (calls the author an 'Arch-Sophist' and his alchemical processes 'deceptions and lies').

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 521, 568.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 228.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 378.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 328.

See QUERCETANUS (JOSEPHUS), 1631.

KHALID.

See KALID.

KHUNRATH (CONRAD).

Medulla Destillatoria et Medica. Das ist, Warhafftiger eigentlicher gründlicher bericht, wie man den Spiritum Vini, durch mittel seines hinter jhme verlassenen Saltzes, Item die Perlen, Corallen, defsgleichen alle andere Oliteten aufs den Crescentibus, als Früchten, Resinen vnd anderen Sachen mehr, zum Auro potabile vnd andern Arcanen dienstlich, Künstlich Destilliren, nachmals in Quintam Essentiam, zur höchsten exaltation bringen soll, Item etzlicher herlicher Wundt Balsam, Stichpflaster vnd Güldene Wasser, praeparationes administrationes et effectus, wie dan das Register den gebrauch ordentlich aufweist, Mit sondern fleiß, den Filijs Doctrinae zum besten Colligiret, vnd in Truck offentlich verfertigt worden, durch C. C. L. Gedruckt zu Schleswig, durch Nicolaum Wegener.

4°. Ff. [3, 1 blank]; 122. Index [7, errata 1]. Preface dated Schleswig, 1594.

This seems to be the first edition, and it is said to have been published in 1596. There was an edition: Leipzig, without date and printer's name, 8°, ff. [3] 146 [11].

Medulla Destillatoria et Medica tertium aucta & renovata. Das ist: Gründliches vnd vielbewehrtes Destillier vnd Artzney Buch, darinnen begriffen, wie der Spiritus Vini, durch mittel seines hinter jhm verlassenen Saltzes, Auch allerley köstliche Oliteten, Spiritus, Salia, &c., aufs mancherley animalibus, mineralibus vnd vegetabilibus, künstlich können destillirt, vnd in quintam essentiam zur höchsten exaltation gebracht: Auch vermittelt solcher Extractionum, Aurum Potabile, allerley herliche Medicamenta, Wundbalsam, Stichpflaster, Güldene Wasser, vnd dergleichen, Laut zu endt gesetzter vollkommenen Registere præparirt, vnd in allerhand vorfallenden Gebrechen vnd Kranckheiten heylsamlich gebraucht werden: Mit besonderm fleiß vor dieser zeit aufs eigener erfahrung, vnnd sonsten gewissem Grund zusammen colligirt, Jetzo aber aufs neue zum Dritten mahl trewlich revidirt, in eine richtigere Ordnung gebracht, Vnd mehr als die helffte vermehret vnd gebessert: Durch Conradum Khunrath Lipsensem. Vnd jetzt von einem Hochgelährten vnd Vornemen erfahrenen der Artzney vnd Chymiaë, &c. menniglichen zu gutem in Druck befördert. Cum gratia & Privilegio Sac. Cæs. Majestatis ad decennium à prima impressionis cujuslibet die. Hamburg, Ex Bibliopolio Frobeniano. Jm Jahr: 1605.

4°. Ff. [8] 1-12, pp. 13-628. Index [35, 1 blank]. Title red and black.

In this third edition the work has been entirely recast and much enlarged. The sixth edition is dated Hamburg, 1638, 4°.

Medulla Destillatoria & Medica, Das ist, Wahrhafftiger eigentlicher gründlicher bericht, wie man den Spiritum Vini, durch mittel seines hinder jhm verlassenen Saltzes, item die Perlen, Corallen, defsgleichen alle andere Oliteten aus den Crescentibus, als Früchten, Resinen, vnd anderen Sachen mehr, zum Auro potabile, vnd andern Arcanen dienstlich, künstlich distilliren, Nachmals in quintam Essentiam, zur höchsten Exaltation bringen sol. Item, Etlicher herrlicher Wundbalsam, Stichpflaster, vnd güldener Wasser Præparationes, administrationes & effectus, wie dann das Register den Gebrauch

KHUNRATH (CONRAD). *Continued.*

ordentlich aufweist. Mit sonderm fleiß, den Filijs Doctrinæ, zum besten colligiret, vnd in Druck öffentlich verfertigt. Durch, C.C.L. Eifsleben.

Without date and printer's name.

8°. Ff. [4] 171 verso. Index [12]. Title red and black enclosed in a border. The preface is dated Schleswig, 1594.

[Another Copy.]

Conrad Khunrath, possibly a brother of Heinrich Khunrath, was a physician and chemist of Leipzig, who lived some time in Denmark and was at Schleswig in 1594, whence he dedicated his book to the magistrates and council of the free towns, Lübeck, Lüneburg, &c. He was anxious to promote the knowledge and use of chemical medicines, and besides the present work he wrote: *Fünf schöne Tractätlein de Elleboro, rore solis, absinthio, saccharo und der Schlange*, Leipzig, 1597, 8°, and one or two other books.

A second part of the *Medulla* was published in 1614, after his death. Moller says correctly that the first edition of his book bore only his initials

Borel, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, 1654, p. 65 (enters him under 'Conradus Lipsensis').

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 688.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 444.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 198, 199.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 439.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2081. Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, ii. col. 312.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 56.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 364.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 391.

C. C. L. They stand for Conradus Conrathus Lipsensis.

His book was successful, as it seems to have passed through a number of editions.

The enumeration of these is not very satisfactory as some are undated, and it is not easy to make the editions tally.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Schleswig | no date | ? 1596, 8°. |
| Eisleben | no date | |
| Leipzig | | 1599. |
| Hamburg | 3rd edition | 1605. |
| Hamburg | 6th edition | 1638. |
| Leipzig | | 1680. |
| Leipzig | | 1703. |

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1777, ii. p. 313. (Haller here calls him erroneously C. C. K. and quotes a number of editions, which I have not seen confirmed.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 361. (Just copies Haller, even to repeating C. C. K., and 1549, for 1594.)

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 98.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 587; no date, xxii. p. 235 (article by Weiss).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 465.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Orvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1118.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 385; 2nd Series, 1903, viii. p. 632.

KHUNRATH (HEINRICH).

Von Hylealischen, das ist Pri-Materialischen Catholischen oder Allgemeinen Natürlichen Chaos der Naturgemessen Alchymix vnd Alchymisten; Wiederholete, vernewerte vnd wolvermehrte Naturgemefs-Alchymisch vnd Rechtlehrende Philosophische Confessio oder Bekentnus; Henrici Khunrath Lips: Göttlicher Weisheit Liebhabers (*sic*), vnd beyder Artzney Doctor:

Hhoch-mah-el!

Dem Lesterer.

Ob dir schon was ist vnbewust,

Nicht dest' minder eim anderns ist bewust.

Cum Privilegio S S. Cæsareæ Ma^{ts} speciali.

8°. Pp. [24] 469 [1, with woodcut; 2 blank]. Title red and black, with woodcut border ornament. The woodcut is the owl with spectacles, two torches and two candles, with the lines:

Was helfen Fackeln, Licht oder Brillen
Wann die Leut nicht sehen wollen.

Colophon (p. 469): Gedruckt zu Magdeburgk, durch Joachim Schmiedt, In vorlegung Johann Francken Anno 1616.

KHUNRATH (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

Other editions are: Magdeburg, 1598 (the first), 1606, 8°; Strasburg, 1599, 1700, 12°; 1786 (*q.v.*). There seems to have been an earlier work: *Confessio de Chao Physico-Chemicorum Catholico*; the preface of which is dated Magdeburg, 1596, but the edition before me was printed by Dolhopff, Argentorati, 1699, 12°, pp. [4] 84.

Alchymisch philosophisches Bekenntnis vom universellen Chaos der naturgemässen Alchymie, von Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelahrheit Doktor, und Liebhaber göttlicher Weisheit. Mit beygefüger Warnung und Vermahnung an alle wahre Alchymisten. Neue von den deutschen Sprachfehlern ohne Verletzung des Sinnes gesäuberte, und mit des Verfassers Anmerkungen versehene Auflage. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1786.

8°. Pp. 348.

New edition of 'Von Hylealischen . . . Chaos.'

Amphitheatrum Sapientiae Æternæ Solius Veræ, Christiano-Kabalisticum, Divino-Magicum, nec non Physico Chymicum, Tertrium, Catholicum: instructore Henrico Khunrath Lips: Theosophiæ amatore fideli, et Medicinæ utriusq; Doct: Hallelu-Iah! Hallelu-Iah! Hallelu-Iah Phy diabolo! E Millibus Vix Vni. Anno M.D.C.II. Cum Privilegio Cæsareæ Maiest: ad Decennium A Prima Impressionis Die.

Folio. Ff. [4], pp. 60, 222 [1] [1 blank]. *Colophon*: Hanoviæ Excudebat Guilielmus Antonius, MDCIX. Portrait, engraved title, ten engraved symbolic plates, nine of them double, not in the pagination.

Numerous editions of this book are reported, Prague, 1598; Magdeburg, 1602; Hanau, 1604; Magdeb., 1606; Frankf., 1608; Leipz., 1608; Lübeck, 1608; Magdeb., 1608; Hamb., 1611, 1648, 1651; Hanau, 1653; Frankfurt, 1653; Hamb., 1710. Most of these, as Moller says, are probably fictitious. That of 1602 seems to be mentioned by Khunrath himself; perhaps he was referring to the date on the above title-page. De Bure admits the existence of one edition only, this of 1609, and takes no notice of the others, except that of Frankfurt, 1653, and it, he shows, is not a new edition but only that of 1609 with a new dated title-page. But he should have mentioned the

colophons, for if the 1653 edition has the 1609 colophon there is not much more to be said as to the identity of the two, except as concerns the more recent title-page.

Of the four unnumbered leaves two contain in a tabular form a scheme of the book: 'Summa Amphitheatri Sapientiae Æternæ solius veræ Christiano-cabalistici divino-magici, &c., which belongs to p. 18 of the first part. The other two also contain a table marked * * belonging to p. 151 of the second part. These tables, as well as certain of the illustrations, are sometimes wanting.

Johann Arndt (*q.v.*) wrote a commentary on the first four figures in this book.

Magnesia Catholica Philosophorum, oder eine in der Alchymie höchst nothwendige und augenscheinliche Anweisung, die verborgene catholische Magnesia des geheimen Universalsteins der ächten Philosophen zu erlangen. Von Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelehrheit Doktor, im Jahr 1599. gründlich geschrieben und zu Magdeburg herausgegeben. Neue, von den Sprach- und Druckfehlern gesäuberte Auflage. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen. 1784.

8°. Pp. [2] vi., 112.

The signatures begin on the half sheet, because the preliminary matter occupying half a sheet has signature).(The preface is signed J. Y. R.

Wahrhafter Bericht vom philosophischen Athanor und dessen Gebrauch und Nutzen, von Heinrich Khunrath, beyder Arzneygelahrheit Doktor, und treuen Liebhaber göttlicher Weisheit. Wegen seiner überaus grossen Seltenheit nach der dritten im Jahr 1615. zu Magdeburg im Verlag des Verfassers gedruckten Ausgabe aufs neue von den deutschen Sprachfehlern ohne Verletzung des Sinnes gesäubert, und mit einem historischen Vorberichte

KHUNRATH (HEINRICH). *Continued.*

von seinem sämmtlichen Schriften, nebst dem in Kupfer gestochenen Athanor auf Begehren herausgegeben. Leipzig, bey Adam Friedrich Böhmen, 1783.

8°. Pp. 58. Frontispiece. Pp. 15-16 dropped. MS. notes.

First edition, Magdeburg, 1603; 1615; 8°. Gmelin (i. 287) considers this the only thing by Khunrath of any value.

Judicium über Henrici Khunraths Amphitheatrum.

See ARNDT (JOHANN).

The author of the *Beytrag* says (p. 296): how a pious man like Arndt could occupy himself with the comfortless works of Khunrath is as great a mystery to him as the *Amphitheatrum* itself!

Khunrath, or Khünrath, or Kunrath, or Kunraht, or Cunrath, or Cunrad, or Conrad, was born at Leipzig in 1560, studied medicine, graduated at Basel in 1588, was a follower of Paracelsus, wrote his curious theosophic or mystical books, and died at Leipzig (Dresden, Moller), in 1605, aged 45. His portrait is given in the *Amphitheatrum*.

He believed in the transmutation of stones and metals, and the prolongation of life by the Elixir. His writings are obscure and full of symbolism.

Another work of his is entitled: *Hochnützliche, unumgängliche, und gar nothwendige Drey Fragen die . . . Curation . . . Sandes, Grieses, Steins, . . . betreffend, Leipzig, 1607*. It was reprinted Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1788, 8°, pp. 38 [a blank].

Van der Linden, *De Scriptis Medicis libri duo*, 1637, p. 197 (quotes the treatise on gout only).

Petrus Borellius, *Bibliotheca Chimica*, Paris, 1654, p. 130.

Quirinus Kuhlmann, *Der neubegeisterter Böhme*, Leiden, 1674, cap. xi. pp. 72-75.

Hallervord, *Bibliotheca Curiosa*, 1676, p. 405.

("Zebel, liber superstitiosus," edited by Khunrath.)

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 396.

Witte, *Diarium biographicum*, 1688, sig. D 4

recto; 9 Sept., 1605.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*,

1697, p. 33.

Moller, *Homonymo-Scopia*, 1697, p. 688.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der

Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 120.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, II. i. p. lxxxvi.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 2136.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740,

p. 444.

Arnold, *Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historien*, 1741,

ii. p. 331; 1742, iii. c. 2, pp. 11-14.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie*

Hermétique, 1742, i. pp. 382, 475; iii. p. 198.

Brucker, *Historia Critica Philosophiæ*, 1743, IV.

i. p. 675.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, Haunizæ, 1744, ii. p.

440. (This is the fullest account.)

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii.

col. 2081; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col.

313.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique*,

1753, iii. letter K, p. 55.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Part i. p. 100

(lavishly lauded with the stock phrases).

KIESER (FRANZ).

Cabala Chymica. Concordantia Chymica. Azot Philosoph. Solificatum. Drey vnterschiedliche, nützliche, vnd zuvor nie aufgegungene Tractätlein, ohn

He wrote also: *De igne Magorum Philosophorumque secreto externo et visibili, das ist: philosophische Erklärung des . . . Glut- und Flammenfeuers der uralten Weisen . . . ; nebst Johann Arndts philosophisch-kabalistischen Judicio über die vier ersten Figuren des . . . Amphitheatrs. Neue . . . Auflage. Leipzig, 1783, 8°, pp. 109*. First ed. Strasburg, 1608.

Khunrath is still of authority with modern devotees of occultism, and two of the symbolic plates in the *Amphitheatrum* have been reproduced and commented on by de Guaita, but some of the older writers showed him no mercy. The author of the *Fegfeuer* says that the '*Amphitheatrum* and other things all bear witness to his disgusting arrogance and ignorance. He wrote not from the Spirit of God but from the ignorant devil of pride.'

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 364.

De Bure, *Bibliographie instructive*, 1764, ii.

p. 248.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*,

1778, ii. p. 647.

Archiv für Rosenkreuzer, 1785, ii. pp. 399, 400.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

pp. 287, 513, 579, 583, 587 (criticises Khunrath with

ferocity).

Adelung, *Geschichte der menschlichen Narrheit*

1787, v. p. 91.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 287,

288, 569.

von Murr, *Über den wahren Ursprung der*

Rosenkreuzer und des Freymaurevordens, 1803,

p. 8.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*,

1806-08, pp. 73-76.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 587; no

date, xxii. p. 235 (article by Weiss).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-

25), v. p. 464.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iii.

p. 533.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 322.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*,

1870, Nos. 973-980, 1596.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xv. p. 709.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 385.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 219; ii. pp. 361,

375.

Stanislas de Guaita, *Essais de Sciences Maudites*,

I. Au Seuil du Mystère, 1890, pp. 57-59, 99-147.

KIESER (FRANZ). *Continued.*

welcher Hülfe niemandt in Ewigkeit Chymiam veram verstehen, noch das summum Arcanum erlernen wirdt.

In welcher I. Der rechte Grundt vnd Fundament aller natürlichen vnd vbernatürlichen Dingen erkläret wird.

Im II. Viel schöner Vergleichungen vnd Vbereynstimmungen (*sic*) etlicher alten vnd newen Philosophischen Schrifften, von wahrer Bereytung des Philosophischen Steins, Colligiret von H. Alexandro von Süchten, Med. D. Dener aller Inhalt post Præfationem zu finden.

Im III. Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller vnd jeder Particularitäten, fürnembsten Handtgriffen vnd Vortheylen, ad conficiendum Azot Philosoph. necessaria, So Georgius Clettus, I. V. Lic. selbst inn praxi wahr oder falsch befunden, von ihm einem guten Freunde in Mifsiven communiciert.

Jetzo aber allen Filiis doctrinæ zu besonderm Nutzen vnd Gefallen an Tag geben, von Francisco Kiesero, Chymico vnd Medico zu Franckfurt. Mühlhausen, Bey Martin Spiessen, In Verlegung Johann Spiessen, &c. Anno M.DC.VI.

8°. Pp. [24] 581 [1]. 4 woodcuts. Title red and black.

Van Suchten's tract is made up of extracts from a number of sources, as Paracelsus, Bernhardus' *Symbolum* (p. 177); De Prima Materia Lapidis, &c. (p. 192 (in verse)); Liber Arlomi (p. 206); Speculationes Phantasticæ (p. 233); Lapis Philosophorum ad quendam Papam (p. 240); Expositio Alberti super Chymiam (p. 252); Particulare Christiani Schmakenrinck ex Secretis artis Domi. Josephi Albert (p. 268); Lapis Alberti Magni Rebis (p. 275); Norma, &c. (p. 277).

Then, p. 375:

Azot Philosophorum solificatum, das ist, Wahrhaftige, vnd Augenscheinliche Erklärung aller Particularitäten, wie auch aller fürnembsten Handtgriffen vnd Vortheylen, so zu rechter Bereytung des wahren Philosophischen Steins requirirt vnd erfordert werden. Heymlicher vñ vertrauter weifs von Herren Geor. Clet. I. V. Lic. aufs eygener Erfahrung einem fürnemmen D. vnd Chymico zu Meyntz schriftlich communicirt. M.DC.VI.

Vignette of a conjoined set of symbols.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii, p. 195.
Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 569.

Seven colloquies follow:

- I. between a layman and an artist, p. 283.
- II. between Demogorgon and Reymundus, p. 293.
- III. between Spiritus, Anima, and Corpus and the Love of philosophy, p. 325.
- IV. between Mens and Corpus, p. 350.
- V. another between Mens and Corpus, p. 357.
- VI. between Mens and Virtus, p. 360.
- VII. between Potentia and Vir, p. 369.

KIESSLING (JOHANN GOTTFRIED).

Johann Gottfried Kieselings, Jur. Pract. & dictæ artis Cult. Relatio Practica de Arte Probatoria Mineralium & Metallorum. Das ist: Gründliche Erzehlung, wie alle und jede Mineralia auf gewisse Metalle, diese hinwiederum in sich selbst, in gleichen Müntzen, im Feuer, durchs Aqua fort, Aqua Regis, und Cementiren, probieret, und geschieden werden, Benebst der Nachricht, was allenthalben darzu nöthig, und ein Probierer oder Guardain, so wohl hiervon, als denen zum Müntz- und Saiger-Hütten-Wesen, samt deren Verrichtungen wissen soll. Worbey noch einiger anderér zu dieser Kunst dienlichen Anweisungen gedacht wird. Leipzig, verlegt Michael Blochberger. 1741.

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 279 [1 blank].

This first edition is not quoted by Gmelin.

KIESSLING (JOHANN GOTTFRIED). *Continued.*

Johann Gottfried Kießlings, Jur. Pract. & dicitæ artis Cult. *Relatio Practica de Arte Probatoria Mineralium & Metallorum*, Das ist: Gründliche Erzehlung, wie alle und jede Mineralia auf gewisse Metalle, diese hinwiederum in sich selbst, in gleichen Mützen, im Feuer, durchs Aqua fort, Aqua Regis, und Cementiren, probieret und geschieden werden, Benebst der Nachricht, was allenthalben darzu nöthig, und ein Probierer oder Guardain; so wohl hiervon, als denen zum Müntz- und Saiger-Hütten-Wesen, samt deren Verrichtungen wissen soll. Worbey noch einiger anderer von dieser Kunst dienlichen Anweisungen gedacht wird. Andere Auflage. Leipzig, verlegt Michael Blochberger. 1752.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 304.

This is a genuine book on assaying and gives a good idea of the processes and reagents of the time. In the first edition symbols and characters are used, but in the second the names are given in full. The frontispiece, which represents an assayer's laboratory, has been modified in the second edition.

The most important change is that the female figure who in the first edition is merely looking in through a window, in the second is represented as holding a rope or chain which is hanging down into the room, and to which are attached the planetary symbols of the metals.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. p. 55.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 272.

KINDER-BETT des Steins der Weisen, durch einen unbekandten Chevalier in Frantzösischer Sprache beschrieben. Und nun aus dem Frantzösischen ins Teutsche übersetzt, durch J. L. M. C.

Hermes und Geber. Wer diese Kunst einmahl zu Ende bringet, wenn er auch gleich Tausendmahl tausend Jahr lebete, und alle Tage vier Tausend Menschen zu ernehren hette, würde er doch übrig genug haben.

Hamburg, Verlegt Gottfried Liebernickel. 1692.

8°. Pp. 45 [3 blank].

This seems to be the second part of the collection called *Nodus sophericus enodatus*, 1692, separated from the rest. See the note on that work. The

translator was Johann Lange, *Medicinæ Candidatus*.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 644.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1291.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 383.

See NODUS sophericus enodatus, 1692.

See HERMETISCHES A. B. C., i. p. 86.

KINDER-SPIEL (Das).

See LUDUS Puerorum.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIVS).

Athanasii Kircheri Fuldensis Buchonii è Soc. Jesu Presbyteri: *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbræ*, in X Libros digesta. Quibus admirandæ Lucis & Umbræ in mundo, atque aded universa natura, vires effectusque uti nova, ita varia novorum reconditorumque speciminum exhibitione, ad varios mortalium usus, panduntur. Editio altera priori multò auctior.

כַּוְשֵׁיכָח (sic) כְּאֲרֵרָה

ὡς τὸ σκότος αὐτῆς
Sicuti tenebræ ejus

ὡς τὸ φῶς αὐτῆς (sic)
ita & lumen ejus.

Psalm 138.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS). *Continued.*

Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, & Hæredes Elizei Weyerstraet. Anno c10 10c LXXI. Cum Privilegio Sacr. Cæsar. Majestatis, & Ord. Holl. & Westfr.

Folio. Pp. [32] 810 [9, 1 blank]. Numerous woodcuts and engravings. Engraved title included in the pagination. 3 plates, and folding plate separate. The true pagination is 710, 100 pp. being dropped between 424-525.

De Bure quotes an edition of Rome, 1646.

Athanasii Kircheri e Soc. Jesu Ars Magna Sciendi, in XII. Libros Digesta, qua Nova & Universali Methodo per Artificiosum Combinationum contextum de omni re proposita plurimis & prope infinitis rationibus disputari, omniumque summaria quædam cognitio comparari potest. Ad Augustissimum Rom. Imperatorem Leopoldum Primum, Justum, Pium, Felicem. Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, & Viduam Elizei Weyerstraet. Anno c10 10c LXIX. Cum Privilegiis.

Folio. Pp. [18, including the engraved title and the Emperor's portrait] 488 [10]. Engravings and a few woodcuts in the text. 2 separate plates. 5 printed tables. Engraved title-page to Part II. between pp. 246-247, p. 249 the Tree of Philosophy.

Athanasii Kircheri Societatis Iesu, Magnes sive de Arte Magnetica Opus Tripartitum quo universa Magnetis Natura, eiusque in omnibus Scientijs & Artibus vsus, noua methodo explicatur: ac præterea è viribus & prodigijs effectibus Magneticarum, aliarumque abditarum Naturæ motionum in Elementis, Lapidibus, Plantis, Animalibus, elucescentium, multa hucusque incognita Naturæ arcana, per Physica, Medica, Chymica, & Mathematica omnis generis Experimenta recluduntur. Editio Tertia. Ab ipso Authore recognita, emendataque, ac multis nouorum Experimentorum problematis aucta. Romæ MDCLIV. Sumptibus Blasij Deuersin, & Zanobij M asotti Bibliopolarum. Typis Vitalis Mascardi. Superiorum permissu, & Priuilegijs.

Folio. Pp. [32, including the engraved title] 618 [28]. Title red and black. Vignette. The Emperor's coat of arms, sig. † 3 verso. Numerous engravings and woodcuts in the text.

The present work first appeared at Rome, 1641. Prolusiones Magneticæ, Romæ, 1645, 4°; Magneticum naturæ regnum, Romæ, 1667, 4°, pp. 138. He wrote also: Ars Magnesia, Herbipoli, 1631, 4°;

Athanasii Kircheri e Soc. Jesu Mundus Subterraneus, in XII. Libros digestus; quo Divinum Subterrestris Mundi Opificium, mira Ergasteriorum Naturæ in eo distributio, verbo παντάμορφον Protei Regnum, universæ denique Naturæ Majestas & divitiæ summa rerum varietate exponuntur. Abditorum effectuum causæ acti indagine inquisitæ demonstrantur; cognitæ per Artis & Naturæ conjugium ad humanæ vitæ necessarium usum vario experimentorum appartu, necnon novo modo, & ratione applicantur.

Tomus I. Ad Alexandrum VII. Pont. Opt. Max.

Amstelodami, Apud Joannem Janssonium & Elizeum Weyerstraten, Anno c10 10c LXV. Cum Privilegijs.

Folio. Pp. [30] 346. Index [6]. Portrait of Kircher and of Alexander VII., engraved title and 14 separate plates, all extra. Woodcuts in the text.

Tomus secundus. Pp. [12, including the engraved title] 487. Index [9]. 7 plates. Woodcuts. 7 tables.

There was an edition in 1678.

KIRCHER (ATHANASIUS). *Continued.*

Sententia de Unguento Armario ex libro III. ejusdem de *Arte Magnetica* desumpta.

See THEATRUM SYMPATHETICUM, 1662, p. 567.

De Lapide Philosophorum Dissertatio ex *Mundo Subterraneo* descripta.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 54.

De Alchymia Sophistica.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 82.

Diatribes de prodigiis Crucibus, quæ tam supra vestes hominum, quàm res alias, non pridem post ultimum incendium Vesuvij Montis, Neapoli comperuerunt.

See SCHOTT (CASPAR), *Ioco-Seriorum Naturæ et Artis . . . Centuriæ Tres*, p. 306.

Kircher was born 2 May, 1602, at Geysa, near Fulda. In 1618 he joined the Jesuits, devoted himself to study, and was appointed to teach mathematics, philosophy, and Oriental languages at the University of Würzburg, a duty which he discharged in the most brilliant manner. On the outbreak of the thirty years' war he went to Avignon, where he studied antiquities for two years, and was advised by Peiresc to attempt the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. He was on the point of going to Vienna as professor of mathematics, when he was suddenly called to Rome.

In 1637 he accompanied the Cardinal Frederick

of Saxony to Malta, and was received with great distinction by the Grand Master. He returned to Rome and acted for eight years as professor of mathematics, and afterwards resigned. He died 28 Nov., 1680.

Kircher was a man of vast—almost cumbrous—erudition, of equal credulity, superstition, and confidence in his own opinion. His works in number, bulk, and uselessness are not surpassed in the whole field of learning.

He was an opponent of alchemy and wrote against it in the *Mundus subterraneus*.

Alegambe, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu*, 1643, p. 48.

Crasso, *Elogii d' Huomini letterati*, Venetia, 1666, i. pp. 381-383, with a portrait.

König, *Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova*, 1678, p. 446.

Mercklin, *Lindemius renovatus*, 1686, p. 94.

Magirus, *Eponymologium Criticum*, 1687, p. 495.

Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Qqqq 4 verso, Nov. 1680.

Reimann, *Einleitung in die Historiam Literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, iii. p. 176.

Acta Philosophorum, 1716, li. (Stück vii.), p. 193.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lii.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelahrheit*, 1731, pp. 533, 535.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ Metallicæ*,

1732, p. 80.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, Ed. tertia, 1732, i. pp. 357, 725; ii. 156, &c., &c.

Niceron, *Mémoires des Hommes illustres*, 1734, xxvii. p. 189.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Gelahrheit*, 1736, pp. 326, 359, 361 ('a learned windbag'), 698.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 755 (and references).

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 444.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, i. p. 482; iii. pp. 61, 195.

Vogt, *Catalogus historico-criticus librorum rariorum*, 1747, pp. 381-2 (rarity of the 'Oedipus Aegyptiacus').

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2095; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 377.

Dunkel, *Historisch-Critische Nachrichten von verstorbenen Gelehrten*, 1757, III. iv. p. 792, No. 2884.

Portal, *Histoire de l'Anatomie et de la Chirurgie*, 1770, ii. p. 644.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 463; 1772, ii. p. 682.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 424.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 334.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practicae*, 1777, ii. p. 672.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 638.

Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1782, iv. p. 416.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. pp. 739-743; 1798, ii. p. 31.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 440; no date, xxi. p. 642.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 425.

Sprengel, *Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, 1827, iv. pp. 275 (note), 480.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 412.

Janus, Breslau, 1847, ii. pp. 599-608 (by Schneider).

Backer, *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1853, 1re Série, pp. 422-433; 1861, vième Série, p. 285.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 41, 90.

The English Cyclopædia, Biography, vol. iii, 1856, col. 717.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 769.

Poggendorf, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1258.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xvi. p. 1 (by Erman).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 441; 2nd Series, 1903, viii. p. 734.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 230.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 478 (by Pagel).

Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, 1893, Bibliographie, iv. col. 1046-1077.

KIRCHMAJER (GEORG CASPAR).

B. C. D. Metallo-Metamorphosis, Principiis ac Experimentis Curiosis Metallurgicis asserta, sub Præsidio Georg. Casp. Kirchmajeri, Prof. Publ. Academ. Witteberg. Senioris, Imper. Leopoldin. Phosph. Secund. Publicabitur ad d. Decembr. A. c1510cXCIII. In Auditorio Majori, à Respondente, Ludovico Caspate Mayero, Neukirchensi-Franco. Wittenbergæ, Typis Christiani Schrödteri, Acad. Typ.

4°. Pp. [2] 22. [4 pp. added on, apparently belonging to a different thesis.]

The author of the *Beytrag* is unable to agree with Kirchmajer's thesis that iron and other metals were first prepared by Adam for the use of mankind.

Georg I Casp. Kirchmajeri, in Electorali VViteberga P. P. Acad. C, de Phosphoris et Natura Lucis, nec non de Igne, Commentatio Epistolica. Wittebergæ, Apud Johannem Henricum Ellingerum, Bibl. Anno c1510cLXXX.

4°. Pp. [2] 72 [6]. Title red and black. Vignette.

Kirchmaier, Kirchmajer, Kirchmayer—all the forms occur—was born at Uffenheim in Franconia 20 (29) July, 1635. He became professor of rhetoric at Wittenberg, and was received into the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in 1677 under the name of Phosphorus II. He was a man of immense attainments and his studies embraced numismatics, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, zoology and medicine, and his numerous works on the most varied subjects won and maintained for him great celebrity.

He died 28 Sept. (Oct.), 1700.

- Mercklin, *Lindeniis renovatus*, 1686, p. 324.
 Adolphus Clarundus, *Vita clarissimorum in re literaria Virorum, das ist: Lebens-Beschreibung etlicher Hauptgelehrten Männer*, Wittenberg, 1705, ii. pp. 260-270, with a portrait.
 Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lii.
 Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca Metallica*, 1732, p. 81.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 770.
 Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 195.
 Mollet, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. p. 320 (under Kunkel).
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2097 (list of his numerous, varied and curious books); Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 386.
 Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, 1755, p. 468, No. 69.
 Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 799.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 509.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1774, i. p. 474.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 639.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinæ practica*, 1779, iii. p. 72.

Kirchmajer had already written a tract on phosphorus: *Noctiluca constans et per vices fulgurans, diutissimè quæsita, nunc reperta*, Wittebergæ, 1676, 4°, ff. [12]. Beckmann quotes the later tract of 1680, p. 7, for Kirchmajer's account of an experiment on the phosphorescence or fluorescence of fluor spar, which Beckmann thinks was the first publication of it. Rotermund ascribes to Kirchmajer the discovery of etching on glass, but the art, as Beckmann shows, was known to Schwanhard before Kirchmajer and long before the decomposition of fluor spar by Scheele.

- Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie*, 1785, p. 551.
 Saxius, *Onomasticon literarium*, 1785, v. p. 109.
 Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1792, iii. p. 555; English translation, 1814, iii. p. 222.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 275, 320.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 200.
Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 427.
 Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, pp. 453, 474.
Biographie Universelle, no date, xxi. p. 647.
 Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1845, iii. p. 328 (history of phosphorus).
 Figuier, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 311.
Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 779.
 Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1261.
Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xvi. p. 16 (by W. Hess).
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexicon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 479.
 Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 442; 2nd Series, 1903, viii. p. 735.

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH).

Aurea Catena Homeri. Das ist: Eine Beschreibung von dem Ursprung der Natur und natürlichen Dinge, wie und woraus sie gebohren und gezeuget, auch wie sie erhalten und wiederum in ihr uranfängliches Wesen zerstöret, werden, auch was das Ding sey, welches alles gebähret und wieder zerstöret,

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). *Continued.*

gantz simpliciter nach der Natur selbst eigner Anleitung und Ordnung mit seinem schönsten natürlichen rationibus und Ursachen überall illustriret. Neue Auflage, welche nach einem accuraten und vollständigen Manuscript fast auf allen Blättern verbessert, und an sehr vielen Orten um ein grosses Theil vermehret, in Zwey Theilen, weil kein echter dritter Theil vorhanden ist. Mit Königl. Poln. und Churfl. Sächs. allergn. Privilegio. Leipzig, verlegt Samuel Benjamin Walther. 1728.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 406. Index [16]. Title red and black. Symbolic engraving and woodcut.

Auræ Catenæ Homeri Dritter Theil de Transmutatione Metallorum, oder eine Beschreibung von den Tincturen, wie solche aus allen Ertzen, Metallen, &c., können zubereitet und dadurch die geringere Metallen und Edelmetalle in bessere verwandelt werden, Nebst einer curieusen Historischen Nachricht, von Verwandlung der geringeren Metallen in Bessere. Von einem aufrichtigen Liebhaber der Chymie. Franckfurth und Leipzig, 1726.

8°. Pp. [8] 46 [2 blank]. Title red and black.

The first edition of the *Auræ Catena Homeri*, containing two parts, was published at Frankfurt and Leipzig by Johann Georg Böhme, 1723, 8°, pp. [12, including the 'Catena' in red] 464 (with a folding leaf), [40, 4 blank]. Symbolic engraving, title in red and black.

Lenglet Dufresnoy gives the date of the first edition as 1623, but that is obviously a misprint.

After the 1728 edition as above came the third: Leipzig, 1738, 8°, pp. [16, including the 'Catena' in red, as the frontispiece], 406 [16]. Symbolic plate. Title in red and black.

Other editions: Jena, 1754 (?); Jena, 1757; Vienna, 1757 (?).

Then, with the title: *Annulus Platonis*, Berlin and Leipzig, 1781 (*q.v.*). This is said to have been edited by Wöllner and Jungel.

The book was translated into Latin by Favrat, and published: Francofurti, Esslinger, 1762, 8°, and again at Hall in Swabia in 1770.

Ladrage mentions a translation into French: 'Chaine d'Or d'Homere,' by Sitandre in the 18th century, which existed in manuscript in the Ouaroff Library, and had not been printed, and an adaptation or modified translation: *La Nature dévoilée*, Paris, 1772, 2 vols., 12°, said by Barbier to have been translated by a physician, Dufournel.

The third part appeared first in 1726 as above, and again in 1727, and it was reprinted in 1770. As so often happens when a bibliographer has not seen some particular edition, Ladrage considers the date 1726 given by Fictuld as a mistake for 1727. But while right in affirming a 1727 edition, which is given also in the *Beytrag*, he is obviously wrong in denying a 1726 edition; both exist.

The authorship of this work is not at all certain. The author of the *Beytrag* thinks it was written about 1654 by a Rosicrucian of Utrecht, and the manuscript lay in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

Fictuld, who quotes only the 1738 edition of the original work, says the author is not known, but he follows the same principles as his master Sincerus Renatus, skilled in his way in the description of

sophistical chemical processes, but not an 'Adeptus Hermeticus.' About the third part Fictuld cannot express himself too strongly: 'for the good of his reputation the author suppressed his name; the book is a collection of arch-lies and sophistical deceptions, which are for the destruction of those who have faith in them. They deserve to be burned publicly by the executioner to prevent them doing more mischief. Alas for the precious time wasted upon them!'

Lenglet Dufresnoy assigns the 1728 edition to Nazagoras, I do not know upon what ground, for there is nothing in the book to indicate its authorship. Whether the third part was by Nazagoras, as Ladrage suggests, or not, I am unable to decide.

The best-founded view seems to be that it was written by Anton Joseph Kirchweger, who was a doctor of medicine and 'physicus' at Graunden, in Upper Austria, and died in 1746. This work attracted a great deal of attention, and was one of the books read by Goethe at the time when he was interested in alchemy. The title is taken from the *Iliad*, VIII. v. 17-26; and AdamaH Boos quotes similar expressions, *Catena deaurata et rota circularis* of Raymon Lull, *Aureus funis, scala Jacobi, superius et inferius* of Hermes, to denote, as Lull puts it, that by which wise nature governs all her instruments by constant revolving and circulating.

Kirchweger wrote another work: *Microscopium Basili Valentini sive commentariolum et cribellum über den grossen Kreuzapfel der Welt*, Berlin, 1790.

The editors of the 1781 edition, or *Annulus Platonis*, in discussing (Vorrede, p. ix. note) the third part, reject it as spurious and foisted on the original work. "It does not come from 'our' school," and they speak of themselves as the genuine brethren of the deceased author, and the sole legal inheritors of the book. They assert that the author was Herwerd von Forchtenbrunn, a teacher of medicine at Cromau and Landphysicus in Moravia, and "a worthy member of 'our' secret brotherhood in which he bore the name of Homerus."

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 133.

Fictuld, *Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 33.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 661.

KIRCHWEGER (ANTON JOSEPH). *Continued.*

- AdamaB Booz, *Die ganze höhere Chemie und Naturwissenschaft*, 1787, p. 87, note.
 Heinsius, *Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon*, 1812, i. col. 146.
 Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire*, 1861, ii. col. 1197.
 Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1442-47.
 Barbier, *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes*, 1875, iii. col. 398 d.
 Kopp, *Aurea Catena Homeri*, Braunschweig, 1880, 8°.
 Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 209.
 Goethe, "Dichtung und Wahrheit," ii. Aches Buch., *Werke*, xxi. pp. 119, 349.

KIRSTEN (GEORG).

Georgii Kirstenii, D. ac Prof. Regij in Stetinensi Pædagogio, Adversaria, et Animadversiones, in Johannis Agricolæ, D. ac Physici Breslaviensis Commentaria in Poppium, & Chirurgiam parvam. Darinnen der falsche, und betriegliche gebrauch der Chymischen Artzneyen, das Aurum potabile und andere Panacæas belangend; wie auch der irrigé Methodus Medendi, und was in der kleinen Chirurgia, und Alchemia, oder Transmutatione Metallorum nebenst den unerhörten Rodomontaden, und ungläublichen Geschichten ohne grund vorgebracht worden, Augenscheinlich und Sonnenklar gewiesen, und wiederleget wird. Allen Liebhabern der Wahrheit, Medicis, Chirurgis, wahren Chymicis, Balbierern und Feldscherern zur Nachricht geschrieben, und nützlich zu lesen.

Hippocrates Lege sua.

Omniun profectò Artium Medicina nobilissima. Verùm propter eorum, qui eam exercent, ignorantiam, eorumq; qui temerè de his judicant, omnibus artibus jam longè inferior habetur.

Gedruckt zu Alten Stettin, bey Georg Götzken. In Verlegung Jeremieæ Mamphrasen, Buchhändlers, Anno 1648.

4°. Pp. [54] 594. [10]. Engraved title included in the pagination.

- Kirsten, Kirstein, Kirsteyn, Kirstenius, was born at Stettin, 20 January, 1613. At Halle he began a course of study of philosophy and medicine, which lasted several years and led him to Jena, Strasburg, Tübingen, Leyden, Franeker, Groningen, Utrecht, and again to Leyden, where he devoted four years to botany, and finally received his degree. He intended now to travel, and declined chairs at Dorpat and Greifswald, but was persuaded to return to Stettin as professor of medicine and royal physician. He died there March 4, 1660, and his funeral discourse was pronounced by Henricus Schævius (Witte) or Schrevius (Haller). His writings—besides the present criticism of JOHANN AGRICOLA (*q.v.*)—consist of *Disquisitiones Phytologicae*, Stettin, 1651; a collection of academical disputations, and *Oratio de medicina dignitate et præstantia contra Platonem et Plinium*, Stettin, 1647.
- Henningus Witte, *Memoria Medicorum nostri sæculi clarissimorum renovata*, 1676, Decas Secunda, pp. 209-214 (reprint of the funeral programme of Henricus Schævius).
 Mercklin, *Lindensius renovatus*, 1686, p. 332.
 Freher, *Theatrum Virorum eruditione clarorum*, 1688, p. 1387.
 Witte, *Diarium Biographicum*, 1688, Sig. Ooo3 verso, 4 March, 1660.
 Mangot, *Bibliotheca scriptorum medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lii. (contains a reprint of his funeral oration).
 Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelaährtheit*, 1731, pp. 4, 278, 279.
 Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 801.
 Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 445.
 Nicéron, *Mémoires*, 1740, xli. pp. 179-182.
 Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2105; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 412.
 Chauffepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 43.
 Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1755, ii. p. 98; 1778, ii. p. 641.
 Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 591.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1771, i. p. 483.
 Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1774, i. p. 346.
 Haller, *Bibl. Medicinæ Practicæ*, 1777, ii. p. 716.
 Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 663.
 Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, p. 146.
 Bayle et Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 429.
 Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte aller Zeiten und Völker*, 1886, iii. p. 48a.

KIRSTEN (MICHAEL).

Non-entia Chymica.

See UTIS UDENIUS.

KIRWAN (RICHARD).

See SCHEELE (KARL WILHELM), 1780.

Kirwan was born in Co. Galway in 1733. He finished his education at Poitiers and St. Omer and by the death of his brother succeeded to the family estate of Cregg in 1755. He was called to the Irish bar in 1766, but soon relinquished law for science, which he pursued in London. He lived there from 1777 to 1787, and became acquainted with many of the most notable people of the time, carried on a wide correspondence and held receptions which formed a rendezvous for distinguished personages. He contributed papers to the Royal Society for which the Copley medal was conferred upon him. In 1784 he published his book on mineralogy, which had much success as being the first systematic work on the subject in English. Even now it is an interesting landmark in the history of mineralogy, as it shows the minerals that were known, the system of classification and the amount of knowledge of their composition. This was fol-

lowed by his essay on Phlogiston in 1787, which, on being recognized as a thorough exposition of the theory, was at once translated into French, each chapter in turn having a refutation appended to it. He replied to the criticism, but in 1791 he went over to the antiphlogistic view.

In 1787, on account of his health, he took up his abode in Dublin and threw himself into the work of the Royal Irish Academy and other societies, to which he contributed papers on chemistry, pure and applied. He had a keen controversy over the Huttonian theory and wrote a book on the analysis of mineral waters, 1799. He was a chemist of distinction without having made any striking discovery, a widely known and highly accomplished man, and he was the recipient of many honours both at home and from foreign countries. He died 1 June, 1812.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1799, iii. pp. 284.

Scherer, *Allgemeines Journal der Chemie*, 1801, vi. p. 902.

Tilloch, *Philosophical Magazine*, 1802, xiv. p. 353, with a portrait.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 514, 547.

Annual Register for 1812, p. 177.

Gentleman's Magazine, 1812, lxxvii. part i. p. 669.

Thomson, *History of the Royal Society*, 1812, p. 483 (about Phlogiston); App. iv. p. lvii., 24 Feb., 1780 (calls him Richard Kirwin).

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 456; no date, xxi. p. 651.

Watt, *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, Authors, ii. 574f.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 433.

Gorton, *A General Biographical Dictionary*, London, 1828, ii. p. 261.

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1831, ii. p. 137.

Schmiedler, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 581.

Cuvier, *Histoire des sciences naturelles*, 1845, v. pp. 7, 46, 299.

Royal Irish Academy, *Proceedings*, 1850, iv. App. No. viii. p. lxxxii. (article by M. Donovan); 18. p. 481 (with portrait; article by Dr. Pickells).

The English Cyclopædia, Biography, vol. iii. 1856, col. 717.

Nouvelle Biographie Générale, 1861, xxvii. col. 791.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1263.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 148.

Dictionary of National Biography, 1892, xxxi. p. 228.

KLEEBLAT.

See MONTE-CUBITI (V. DE).

KLEFEKER (DETLEF).

Das Fundament der Lehre vom Stein der Weisen, oder des Urältesten Philosophi Hermetis Trismegisti Tabula Smaragdina. Welche Tafel bisher von den meisten für ein unauflöslich Rätzel gehalten worden: Dieselbe hat nunmehr in Teutscher Sprache mit experimentirter Wahrheit deutlich erklärt, und darum sich genennet, Pyrophilus. Vorerinnerung! Alle gerechten Exemplarien von dieser Schrift hat der Auctor eigenhändig unterschrieben und besiegelt. Gedruckt und verlegt durch Conrad König, E. Hoch-Edl. Hochw. Rath's Buchdrucker, in Hamburg. 1736.

4°. Pp. 116. Signed Pyrophilus and sealed.

KLEFEKER (DETLEF). *Continued.*

The editor of Henkel's letters says that his name was Detlef Klefecker, that he was a 'royal Prussian Commissionarius' who lived at Hamburg and dealt in foreign produce. In his earlier letters he called himself Michael Gottheil, but he afterwards used his own name when he had attained his object, which was to get access for himself and his excellent friend to Henkel's laboratory and money bag. The said friend was a Dr. Wicherts of Hamburg, who seems to have dictated the letters which Klefecker wrote out and sent. At all events the editor treats them as emanating practically from one person. We gather from p. 199 of the letters that the name Pyrophilus which appears in the present work is another of Klefecker's pseudonyms.

The letters addressed to Henkel treat of various chemical topics.

Meusel quotes the present book and states that he has seen it assigned to Johann Klefecker, but he is of opinion that it can hardly be by that person.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 664.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 328.

Mineralogische, Chemische und Alchymische Briefe . . . an der . . . Berggrath J. F. Henkel, 1799, ii. pp. 141-202.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen Deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, vii. p. 51.

Ladrague states that on p. 116 of the Ouaroff copy below the word Pyrophilus is written Klefecker hamburgensis, and that Weiss in his article says that in a sale catalogue this book is attributed to Johann Klefecker. But he has not noticed the confirmation of the authorship which is printed on p. 116, the note, namely, which gives the date and apparent name of the place: Gegeben aus den Kleefer-Feldt-Ek, im Jahr Christi 1736. meines Alters im Ein und Sechsigsten Jahr. Obviously the name of the place is an anagram of Detlef Klefecker.

The present copy wants a supplement, pp. 117-132, with some other tracts, including one on perpetual motion by Klefecker, mentioned by Ladrague. The title of the supplement is: Abgenöthigte Beylage, gehörig an dem Tractat, betitult: das Fundament . . . Ibid. 1736.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 465; no date, xxii. p. 16. (Article by Weiss, who identifies him with Johann Klefecker.)

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 36. *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, 1861, xxvii. col. 826. (This article is on Johann Klefecker, but it does not include the present work among his writings.)

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1369.

KLEINE Bawer (Der).

See GRASSHOFF (JOHANN).

KLEINE Paradeiss-tafel.

See GLORIA MUNDI.

KLEIN (Ein) Rosen Gärtlein, darinnen die Philosophia Naturalis und Vollkommnüß aller Metallischen Sachen begriffen seind.

See TANCKE (JOACHIM), *Promptuarium Alchymiaë*, Ander Buch, 1614, p. 19.

KLEINOD.

See R. (I. M.), 1728.

KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON).

See BESONDERE CURIEUSE ENTREVUE, 1721.

This book seems to be rare, for Kopp states that he had searched in several libraries for it in vain. It is anonymous, but he gives reasons for thinking it may have been written by David Fassmann at Leipzig who was the author of a number of such conversations.

The two adventurers, who are here brought together, had nothing to do with each other, and their deaths were separated by a few years, but there was such a similarity in their lives that an interview between them after they had worked out their fates seems a matter of course.

Domenico Manuel Cajetano (or Cajetani, Caetano, Gaetano), who passed himself off as a Count, and rose ultimately to high offices in Germany and Austria, was the son of a peasant at Pietrabanca near Naples. Friends helped in his education, he was apprenticed to a goldsmith, acquired and exhibited juggling tricks in Italy. He discovered

a treasure which had been buried by an unknown alchemist along with a manuscript describing the preparation of the stone. He gets the name of being in possession of it, and of having exhibited its transmuting power whereby he gained credit. This he did in Madrid with such success that he was persuaded by the Bavarian ambassador to go to Brussels to Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria, who was then Governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He did so and won the governor's confidence, and at the same time promised to make a quantity of the stone. Honours were conferred upon him and he gradually obtained 60000 gulden. When he had got all he could he tried to escape, but he was captured and kept in the Castle of Grunewald for six years. At the end of that time he got away somehow, and in 1704 was at Vienna as Count Ruggiero, where in presence of Emperor Leopold I. he performed certain transmutations,

KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). *Continued.*

and again undertook to make the stone in quantity. In 1705 the Emperor died, but Cajetano found a patron in Prince Johann Wilhelm of the Palatinate. But for some reason the Count went to Berlin and made his former promises to King Frederick I., and executed successful experiments in presence of Conrad Dippel, a believer in alchemy, but a shrewd person, who was not impressed by the nobility and titles of the stranger. He had promised within sixty days to make a large quantity of the transmuting media for gold and silver, for the King. The latter gave the adept numerous and valuable presents, and bestowed on him also important offices. But instead of going on with his preparations he absented himself and went to Hildesheim and Steina. On his return he made fresh demands, offered to sell the secret outright, and asked for money to take him to Italy. This conduct raised

suspicion which was not diminished by information about his previous doings at Vienna, which warned the King against him. It was also found that the process he had given to the Royal Commission for preparing the stone was a failure, and when he was expostulated with, he escaped to Hamburg. Here however he was arrested and conveyed to the fortress at Küstrin. On his stating that he could not do any experimental work in prison, he was taken to Berlin, did a little and fled to Frankfurt on the Main. He was captured once more and sent to Küstrin, and as it was found that he either would not or could not fulfil his undertaking, he was condemned to death. In August, 1709, the sentence was carried out; dressed in clothes covered with tinsel, he was hanged on a gallows decorated with the same material.

Hannemann, *Thaubacain*, 1707, p. 34.
Hannemann, *Jason* [1709], p. 41.
Die Edelgeborene Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, pp. 104-134.
Petraeus, *Fr. Basilii Valentini . . . Chymische Schriften*, Leipzig, 1769, i. Neue Vorrede, sig. b6 verso—c 5 verso.
Güldenhalt, *Sammlung von mehr als hundert Transmutationsgeschichten*, 1784, pp. 94-107.
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 384-416.

Christianus Democritus, *Aufrichtiger Protestant*, p. 51.
Historischer Bericht von dem Leben des Grafen Caetano, Berlin and Frankfurt, 1790, 8.
Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 294-5.
Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 484.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 92, 134, 185, 195, 197.

Klettenberg was born at Frankfurt a. M. in 1669, and at school displayed unusual ability, acquiring French and Latin with facility. Stirred by ambition he had the fancy to be a statesman, and to enrich himself he engaged in alchemical pursuits. But his experiments miscarried, and he lost in them and in dissipated living what little money he possessed. Pressed by creditors he went to England and resided for a time at Cambridge, but he had to depart from it also for the same reason, and wandered up and down, borrowing money from people who believed in his power to transmute, and paying them with promises. When at the end of his resources, he returned to Frankfurt and tried by a successful marriage to attain the position he desired. He lapsed once more into loose living, and having killed a relative called Stallburg, said to be a rival, in a quarrel or duel, tried to get away, but was secured and imprisoned in Frankfurt. In some way unknown he effected his escape and secured a safe pass from the Emperor. He changed his name, lived in Bremen, Mainz, Prague, and other places, and pursued his method of getting money from people by promising them the proceeds of his transmutation experiments. The work always proceeded favourably up to a certain point, but when it was nearing completion and the people were expecting a successful issue, important business compelled him to take a long journey, and he departed promising to return and complete the work, which he never did. In this way he acquired considerable sums, lived in great style and kept a secretary, and appeared as a nobleman at some of the German courts. As Baron von Wildeck he visited the Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Saxe-Weimar, and spoke of a process he had for extracting gold and silver from ores by means of a preparation which did not alter, and affirmed that it was a metallurgical and not an alchemical method.

The Duke gave him 200 Thlr. to prepare the material at Ilmenau. The first trials were successful, but when the process was repeated at Weimar, 29 Aug. 1713, it was supervised by two watchful

metallurgical experts who reported that the adept introduced silver along with the fluxes and other materials he employed. He was accordingly dismissed, 24 Aug. 1713, without having to refund the money he had received. This same year he published his book entitled: *Die entlarfte Alchymia*, set up as an alchemist, and went to the Court of Saxony where his previous history was unknown, and where he imposed on everyone by his manners and by his sumptuous scale of living. His fame having come to the ears of Augustus the Strong, in 1714 he made an undertaking to supply the King within fourteen months with a universal tincture of unlimited power and an elixir of life, and to reserve this and all his other secrets for the King alone. He, thereupon, proceeded to fulfil his part of the bargain in a laboratory that had been furnished for him at considerable cost. But time passed, he still indulged in his old habits and contracted debts, and he made excuses for the delay of the work. He was in favour with the King who permitted him to revisit his native town. When he ran the risk of being arrested on account of the duel, he withdrew to a place in the neighbourhood where he lived till the spring of 1716. On his return to Dresden he represented to the King that the previous labours having come to nothing on account of the unexpected duration of his absence, he must begin anew. The following year passed also and the King became impatient and distrustful, and at last a commission of enquiry was appointed to ascertain the reason of the delay, and Klettenberg was ordered to bring his work to a conclusion. He made attempts to gain complete freedom but he was watched carefully, and when he planned to escape, was transferred to the Königsstein, the great castle near Dresden.

On 'Walpurgis-night,' 1719, he contrived to break out, and, with an agility worthy of his name, to climb down the high steep rocks on which the castle stands. How he effected it without injury is surprising to any one who knows the place, and he had better fortune than some of the French

KLETTENBERG (JOHANN HEKTOR VON). *Continued.*

prisoners of the last war who made the same attempt. He was recaptured, however, and imprisoned in a subterranean dungeon. Even from this he escaped on 16th Jan. 1720, but during his descent he fell and was discovered by people who were attracted by his cries and who took him back to the fortress. The commandant, von Kyau,

Crogander, *Marchenbrüder Leben und Thaten des . . . General-Lieutenants . . . Friedrich Wilhelm . . . von Kyau, Köln, 1727-1736*, i. p. 305 (Kyau was Governor of the Königstein in 1725).
Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 997. (A long account.)
Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 417-454, 543, 654. (A long account.)

made a report to the King, and Klettenberg was ultimately condemned to death for various crimes, murder being one. The heavy broad-bladed sword of the executioner put an end to his life by decapitation on 1st March, 1720. Klettenberg suffered his sentence without having his eyes bandaged.

Genein. Geschichte der Chemie, 1798, ii. pp. 296-297, and references.
Schwaeber, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 515.
Figuer, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 150.
Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 174-180, 185, 195, 219, 244-245, iii. p. 352. (A long account with references.)

KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE).

Basilius Valentinus Redivivus seu Astrum Rutilans Alchymicum. Das ist: Der wieder aufgelebte Basilius Valentinus oder Hellglantzendes Gestirn der Alchymie, welches gantz hell und klar zeigt, so wohl der alten als neuen wahren Sophorum einbellige, deutliche, und unfehlbare Meynung von der ersten und andern philosophischen materie Vor- und Nach- Arbeit des grossen Wercks, denen Eigenschaften der gemeinen und Philosoph. Metall. Sal. und Mineralien. Aus den bewährtesten Schriften der Philosophorum verfasst, dabey eine gantz leichte gewisse und accurate Methode angewiesen, wie die Vor-Arbeit vollbracht werden muß, welches von keinen bisshero geschehen, wodurch die meisten sonst vorfallende Dubia von sich selbst aufgehoben werden, Samt beygefügten kurtzen und deutlichen Alchym-Physiologischen Raisonement des Autoris, von Louis Gilhomme de Knör, Med. Philo-Chym. Leipzig, In Verlegung des Autoris, und zu finden bey Johann Friedrich Braun, 1716.

8°. Pp. [16] 160. Title red and black.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Pp. [16] 160. Title red and black. Title-page damaged. Wants pp. 131-158.

[Another Copy.]

8°. Title wanting. Pp. [4] [14] 160.

This copy has a dedication to the Bishop of Eichstätt added, dated Leipzig, 2 May, 1716, which is not contained in the other copies.

Das Nöthige Nosce Te, zu Erhaltung der Lebens-Flammen durch eine doppelte Panacea, so aus der wahren Minera Solis der Sophorum durch richtige Spagirische Handgriffe præpariret wird; Allen Gesundheit-liebenden zu derselben Erhaltung, so sie aber verlohren, dero Recuperirung, samt einer richtigen und accuraten Manuduction der Zubereitung vorgesetzter Panacea, recommendiret und præsentiret durch Louis Gilhome von Knör, Philos. & Medic. D. Leipzig, Bey Johann Grosens Erben, 1714.

8°. Pp. [16] 157 [1]. Title red and black.

KNÖR (LOUIS GILHOMME DE). *Continued.*

The true name of this person was Ludwig Wilhelm von Knör, which he seems to have had a fancy to turn into rather unusual French. His name is known, but I have found no details of his life except that it ended in 1754. Haller calls him D. L. W. v. Knörr.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique*, 1742, iii. p. 196.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 1772, ii. p. 451.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 654, 656.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 322, 324, 326.

Meusel, *Lexikon der vom Jahr 1750 bis 1800 verstorbenen teutschen Schriftsteller*, 1808, vii. p. 138.

Besides the above, he wrote also *Pharmacopœa compendiosa, oder Kurzer Inhalt guter und bewährter Arzneymittel*, Naumberg, 1765, 8°, a description of an alkaline gold-salt, and *Das mit Gewürze Früchten, Pflanzen, Kräutern, Blumen Saamen und Obstblüthen angefüllte Magazin*, Leipzig, 1755, 8°, and one or two on practical medicine.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Roter-mund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 566.

Dezimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 338.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 506.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 327, 356.

KOCHHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See COCHEIM (JOHANN HEINRICH) von Hollrieden.

See also HOLLRIEDEN (JOHANN HEINRICH COCHEIM VON).

KÖMÜVES (PAULUS ADAMUS).

Dissertatio de Oleo Minerali Secretissimo Vero Auro Potabili, cujus conficiendi modum apposuit. Ac Autoritate, et Consensu Illustrium, Perillustrium, ac Magnificorum, Spectabilium, Clarissimorum, & Excellentissimorum Virorum, Perillustri, ac Magnifici Domini Universitatis Rectoris, Illustrissimi, Magnifici, ac Clarissimi Inclytæ Facultatis Medicæ D. Præsidis, Perillustri, Spectabilis, Clarissimi, ac Excellentissimi Inclytæ Facultatis Medicæ Domini Decani. Venerabilis Domini Senioris D.D. Sac. Cæsareæ Majestatis Consiliariorum, ac Archiatrorum, nec non Clarissimorum D D Professorum, adeoque totius Amplissimi D.D. Medicorum Collegii, in Antiquissima ac Celeberrima Universitate Viennensi Publico DD. Doctorum Scrutinio in Dissertatione Inaugurali exponit Paulus Adamus Kömüves, Hungarus Széplakiensis AA. LL. & Philosophiæ Magister, nec non pro suprema Doctoratûs Laurea Candidatus. Disputabuntur tempore & loco consuetis, Die Mensis Annô M DCC LII. Viennæ, Typis Francisci Andreæ Kirchberger, Universitatis Typographi.

4°. Pp. [12] 14.

KÖNIG.

Der sich aller Welt zeigende König in seinem Purpur-Mantel, Das ist: Die ohnverfälschte Wahrheit unserer Chymischen Operation in Bereitung der Universal-Tinctur, entdeckt sich ohne eintzige dunckle Redens-Arth aufs zweyen uhr-alten Manuscriptis, und offenbahret sich in seinem herrlichen Geschmuck. Welches zu Dienste seines bedürftigen Nächsten zum Druck befördern und an Tag geben wollen ein Liebhaber der Philosophie. Franckfurth, Verlegts Samuel Tobias Hocker, M DCC XI.

8°. Pp. 48.

KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Special-Concordanz, worinnen sie, samt dero gantzem Fundament, bestehe, nach der Abtheilung, wie der Conspectus Caputum & Contentorum so stracks auf dem andern Blate ausweist und anzeigt, samt

KÖNIGLICHE Hermetische Specul-Concordanz, etc. *Continued*

derselben Eluca-Rettung oder einem gantzem fundirten Sentiment, daß die Concordanz aus den Büchern der Philosophorum nicht nur möglich und richtig zu machen sey, sondern auch die umrechnen von der wahren Philosophie gantz wohl und leicht zu umrechnen. Alles auf Anlehung Herrn Johann Kunchel von Löwensterns sel. Seines A. 1716 durch Hra D. Joh. Caspar Engelleder, Medic. Practicus in Hamburg, heraus gegebenes Laboratorii Chymici, und zwar in specie denselben 42. Capitel, also er mit gantz nichtigen und abgeschmackten Fundamenten oder Beweisstücken das Contrarium behaupten wollen, daß nemlich von beyden keines möglich seyn könne; Allen Liebhabern der hochedlen und von Gott selbst unumstößlich in die Natur gelegten und fest gegründeten Hermetischen Philosophie zu dienlicher Nachricht und grosser Erbauung, ausser welcher sonst (wie ich ungescheut schreibe und dreist sage) durch gedachtes Laboratorium Chymicum, sie in der That und Wahrheit gantzlich, oder gantz und gar von derselbigen alleinigen einzigen Materie, und ihrer richtigen Vor- und Nach-Arbeit wahren Bereitung, abgeföhret werden: Von einem Liebhaber der reinen Wahrheit, welcher durch die Gnade Gottes darinnen, vermittelst der Experiens, fest gegründet, sonst aber Seiner Röm. Kayserlichen wie auch Catholischen Majestäten N.O.T.P. durch öffentlichen Druck an den Tag gegeben. Breslau und Leipzig, bey Michael Hubert, 1723.

8°. Pp. 703. [1]. Title red and black printed across two pages.

Fictald (*Prober-Stein*, 1753, Th. II, p. 103) Kunchel. *Bibliothèque Chymique, Sciences Secretes*, assigns this work to Naxagoras; it is not mentioned by Kopp. Ladraque puts it under 1870, No. 1227.

[Another Copy.]

The imprint has been cut off.

KÖPPE (JOACHIM), *Respondens*.

See HORST (GREGORIUS), *Problematum Medicorum . . . decades priores quinque*, 1608.

KOFFSKY (VINCENTIUS).

Fratris Vincentii Koffskii eines grossen Philosophen und Mönchen des Prediger Ordens zu Danzig. Hermetische Schriften, denen wahren Schülern und Nachfolgern unserer geheimen Spagirischen Kunst zum Nuz beschriebeu und hinterlassen den 4ten Octobr. Ao. Domini MCCCC LXXVIII. Zwey Theile. Nürnberg, bey Johann Adam Stein, 1786.

8°. Pp. [8] 119 [1]. Two diagrammatic woodcuts. Woodcuts of apparatus. Symbolic engraving.

Tinctur-Wurtzel, und auch Materia prima defs gebenedeyten uhralten Steins der Weisen.

See FIGULUS (BENEDICTUS), *Thesaurinella*, 1682, p. 52.

If the title-page can be trusted and Koffski or Koffsky was a Dominican friar at Danzig, who left his writings to his pupils and followers on Oct. 4, 1488, then the bull of Pope John XXII. against

alchemy had not had any effect in stopping the pursuit. He may be regarded in the meantime as the first Polish student of the art. After the Reformation the manuscript was found built up in

KOFFSKY (VINCENTIUS). *Continued.*

the cloister of the monastery in 1560. This happened so often that one gets quite to know these manuscripts; they come from—cloisters.

The Latin original is said by Schmieder to have been first published in Benedictus Figulus' *Thesaurimella*, 1608, and again in 1682 as above, but that is inaccurate for the 1682 edition is in German.

Borrichius, *Conspectus Scriptorum Chemicorum*, 1697, p. 38, No. lix.

Lenglet DuRoi, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 196.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. i. p. 101 (not complimentary).

The German translation, he says, was published at Danzig, 1681, 4°. The illustrations are of some interest.

Borrichius has no high opinion of the author: 'Vincentius Koffsky in sua *Tinctura radici meras tenebras Ægyptiis vendere*, apparet: sed que tamen subinde radiis quibusdam lucis distinguuntur.'

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, p. 634.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 4.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 239.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 878, 879.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. p. 339.

KORANHAPUCH (JAMIMAH).

See TRITHEIM (JOHANN), *Güldenes Kleinod*, 1782.

KORNDORFFER (BARTHOLOMEUS).

Beschreibung der Edelgesteine.

See ROTH-SCHOLTZ (FRIEDERICH), *Deutsches Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p. 567.

Etliche Korndorfferische Particularia.

See DARIOT (CLAUDE), *Die gulden Arch, Schatz und Kunstammer*, 1614, Part iii. p. 227.

See ERÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 773.

Of this writer nothing seems to be known except the titles of his books. He was alive in the year 1522 and had returned safe and sound to Germany after having been away in heathendom. In this year he is reported to have received a letter from Paracelsus on the 'clarification of the metals.' The

book which he wrote on precious stones was intended to open the eyes of his countrymen to the frauds perpetrated on them in their guise. Kirchmayer speaks of a book by Bartholomæus Korndorffer, *De Vitro antimonii et sulphure*.

Georg Caspar Kirchmayer, *Noctiluca Constans*, 1676, sign. B3 verso.

Mercklin, *Lindenius renovatus*, 1686, p. 116

('De Tinctura Gemmarum,' 1635).

Roth-Scholtz, *Theatrum Chemicum*, 1730, ii. p.

567.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*,

1731, II. i. p. lxxxii.

Jacob Leopolds *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*,

1732, p. 83 ('Tinctura Gemmarum,' Frankf., 1636,

8°).

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2148; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col.

738.

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii., p. 85.

Beitrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785,

p. 614.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1797, i. p. 522;

1798, ii. p. 4.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 268.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. p. 243; ii. p. 381.

KORNDORFFERISCHE SCHRIFFTEN.

See TRISMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus* [1598], *Tractatus* ii. p. 55.

See TRISMOSINUS (SALOMON), *Aureum Vellus*, 1599, ii. p. 87.

See KRÖFFNETE Geheimnisse des Steins der Weisen [1708], p. 129.

KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD).

Karl Arnold Kortum der Arzneiwiss. Doktor und Arzt in Bochum Verteidiget die Alchimie gegen die Einwürfe einiger neuen Schriftsteller besonders des Herrn Wieglebs. Duisburg, in der Helwingschen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1789.

8°. Pp. [4, 4 blank] 360. 2

KORTUM (KARL ARNOLD). *Continued.*

Kortum was born at Mühlheim on the Ruhr 5 July, 1745. He settled as physician at Bochum in Westphalia in 1770. He was author of numerous writings on all sorts of subjects, and was a believer in alchemy which he tried to defend in the present work, and in a supplement: *Noch ein paar Worte über Alchymie und Wiegeleb*, Duisburg, 1791. Having begun to correspond with Pastor Bährens of Schwerte, near Dortmund, in 1795, the two worked together for a year, and then in October, 1796, by means of a notice in the 'Reichs-Anzeiger' announced the existence of a 'Hermetic Society,' which had been formed for the furtherance of the work of the alchemists throughout Germany. There was no such society, but the notice elicited the fact that there were many persons engaged in alchemical pursuits. The fiction of this Society

was maintained for about three years, till the first part of the "Hermetisches Journal" (*q.v.*) appeared. Complaints and dissatisfaction began to be common, and Kortum withdrew from the management and got it taken up by a Baron d. F. von Sternbayn. It lasted till 1805 when the suspended journal was continued by another called 'Hermes.' But it received no support and confidence in the Society having been shaken, it could not be resuscitated.

Kortum lived for some years later, and died 15 Augt., 1824: Bährens in 1833.

The history of the Hermetic Society has been narrated by Kopp and more recently by Schultze, who has examined the archives of the Society now at Giessen, and who vindicates Kortum from every questionable motive.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden deutschen Schriftsteller*, 1797, iv. p. 233; x. p. 125; Supplements: ii. p. 184; iv. p. 363; v. p. 796; vi. p. 362; vii. p. 125.

J. F. Benzenberg, 'Nachrichten über die Hermetische Gesellschaft'; Gilbert's *Annalen der Physik*, Halle, 1803, pp. 493-496.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 450 (list of his works).

Neuer Nekrolog der Deutschen for 1824, ii. p. 832 (quoted by Kopp).

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 345.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 596.

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1844, ii. p. 256.

Kopp, 'Ueber den Verfall der Alchemie und die Hermetische Gesellschaft'; read 31 January, 1845, printed in *Denkschriften der Gesellschaft für Wissenschaft und Kunst in Giessen*, 1847, Bd. i. Heft. 1. It was reprinted as a separate pamphlet.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 107-109.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1306.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, ii. p. 518, note 41.

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroier, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, No. 1428.

K. Birnbaum, 'Ein Stück Alchemie aus dem Anfange des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts.' Bruno Meyer's *Deutsche Warte*, Leipzig, 1873, iv. pp. 449-461.

Arcanologische Zeitschrift, 1 Nov., 1878, No. 14, p. 209.

H. K. von Hingberg, *Die Hermetische Gesellschaft. Erzählung in niederdeutscher Mundart*, Leipzig, 1878, pp. 243. (This is not a history, but a romance, though Kortum figures in it.)

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1882, xvi. p. 728 (by J. Franck, about the 'Jobsiade').

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 532 (by Pagel).

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, ii. pp. 152-163; 290-303 (this last contains a reprint of the above-mentioned Giessen pamphlet).

K. Deicke, *Der Jobsiadendichter Carl Arnold Kortum. Sein Leben und seine Schriften*, Mühlheim, a. d. Ruhr (1893?).

Ernst Schultze, *Das letzte Aufblühen der Alchemie in Deutschland vor 100 Jahren. Die Hermetische Gesellschaft, 1796-1819*, Leipzig, 1897, pp. 44.

KOSMOPOLIT.

See GEHEIMNISSE aus der Geisterwelt, 1795.

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS).

Der curieuse und wohl-erfahrene Chymist, welcher nicht alleine die aus dem Mineral-Vegetabilischen und Thier-Reiche hergenommene, und in der Medicin gebräuchlichste Chymische Processe gründlich und deutlich lehret, sondern auch anweist, wie solche nach denen gehörigen Kunst-Griffen geschicklich zu bereiten, um solche zu Erhaltung menschlicher Gesundheit bey allen zustossenden Kranckheiten in rechter Dosi nützlich zu gebrauchen. Aus berühmter Chymicorum Schriften, theils auch aus eigener Praxi zusammen getragen, mit nöthigen Registern versehen, von Valentino Kräutermann. Andere Auflage. Leipzig und Arnstadt, Verlegt Johann Jacob Beumelburg, 1738.

8°. Pp. [12, frontispiece included] 480 [20]. Title red and black.

Gmelin quotes also an edition, Arnstadt, 1729, 8°.

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS). *Continued.*

Das in der Medicin gebräuchlichste Regnum Animale oder Thier-Reich, Darinnen enthalten

I. Eine accurate Beschreibung aller Th(iere) nach dem Leben, es sey in- oder ausländisch, zw(ey)- oder vierfüßig, wild oder zahm, geflügelt und in der Lu(ft) oder im Wasser lebend, &c.

II. Ein höchst-dienlicher Unterricht, wie d(ie) guten und nützlichen Thiere zu erhalten und zu vermehren, die schädlichen hingegen zu fangen, zu vertilgen und auszurotten.

III. Eine vollkommene Anweisung, wie und was von jedem Thiere in der Medicin und Oeconomie zu gebrauchen und zu nutzen sey. Mit Fleiß also zusammen getragen, und mit nöthigen Registern anietzo zum andern mahl vermehrter zum Druck befördert von Valentino Kräutermann. Arnstadt und Leipzig, In Verlegung Ernst Ludwig Niedtens, 1728 (?).

8°. Pp. [8, frontispiece included] 464 [23, 1 blank]. Title red and black, slightly damaged.

Historisch-Medicinisches Regnum Minerale, oder Metallen- und Mineralien-Reich, und zwar in II. Haupt-Theilen, da in dem Ersten enthalten eine accurate Beschreibung aller Ertze, Mineralien, Metallen und Edelgesteine, wie sie wachsen und gefunden werden, und wo sie in der Medicin und sonst zu gebrauchen; Im Andern aber die vollkommene Scheide- und Probier-Kunst, darinnen gehandelt wird, was Scheiden und Probieren sey, wie es vorzunehmen, so wohl im nassen als trockenen Wege, wie die Ertze nach ihrem Gehalt zu erkennen, &c. samt etlichen raren Processen und Experimenten &c. Nebst nöthigen Register, von Valentin Kräutermann. Arnstadt, Verlegts Johann Jacob Beümelburg, 1747.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 472. Index [8]. Title red and black.

Other editions mentioned are Frankfurt, 1716, 1717; Arnstadt, 1726, all in 8°.

Der accurate Scheider und künstliche Probierer, welcher gründlich zeigt und beschreibet

I. Die Erzeugung der Metallen und Mineralien insgemein, samt deren Erkänntniß.

II. Was Scheiden und Probieren sey, auch wie solches vorzunehmen, sowohl im nassen als trockenen Wege.

III. Die Schmelzung und Probierung allerhand guter und geringer Ertze, nach ihren eigentlichen rechten Gehalt, auch auf Gold und Silber.

IV. Zum Probieren, dienliche Mittel und Wege, als, Probier-Wagen, Gewichte, Capellen, &c. und deren Verfertigung, samt Bereitung verschiedener scharffer, zum Schmelzen und Probieren dienlicher Wasser, &c.

Alles mit besonderm Fleiß zusammen getragen und mit nöthigen Registern ausgefertigt von Val. Kräutermann, Med. Pr. Thur. Franckfurth und Leipzig, In Verlegung Ernst Ludwig Niedtens, Buch-Händlers in Arnstadt, 1717.

8°. Pp. [16, frontispiece included] 311 [9]. Title red and black.

Valentin Kräutermann is one of Christoph von Hellwig's pseudonyms, but it is not unfrequently treated as an independent name. He also wrote: *Der wohlerfahrne Apotheker*, Arnstadt, 1730, 8°.

KRÄUTERMANN (VALENTINUS). *Continued.*

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 84.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 196.

Matthiæ, *Conspectus Historiæ Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 874.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 116.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 383, 683.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 232, 251, 264.

Rotermund, *Fortsetzung zu . . . Jöchers Allgemeinen Gelehrten-Lexico*, 1810, iii. col. 776 (refers to Hellwich (Christian) in Jöcher, ii. col. 1468, and to Motschmann, *Erfordia literata*, i. pp. 125-126).

Ladrague, *Bibliothèque Ouvroir, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1350.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 537.

KRELLEN (FRANZ).

See WARNUNG, *Instruction und Beweifs . . .*, 1607.

KRIEGSMANN (WILHELM CHRISTOPH).

Wilhelm Christoph Kriegsmanns Taaut oder Auflegung der Chymischen Zeichen; damit die Metallen und andere Sachen von Alters her bemerckt werden: Auff Begehren beschrieben. Franckfurt, Bey Thoma Matthia Götzen. M.DC.LXV.

8°. Pp. [4] 75 [1 blank] [4]. Folding plate. 2 engravings.

The dedication to Dr. Johannes Tackius is dated 'Hartemburgi Calend. Septembr. 1665.'

Commentaria in Tabulam Smaragdinam Hermetis Trismegisti.

See MANGET (J. J.), *Bibliotheca Chemica Curiosa*, 1702, i. p. 380.

In one of his books Kriegsmann calls himself Wilhelm Christian, but his real name is Wilhelm Christoph. He was born in 1633 at Barchfeld in the principality of Schmalkalden. From school at Schmalkalden he went in his fifteenth year to Jena, where he resided for three years and then proceeded to Helmstädt for two years. He studied theology and languages, of several of which he acquired a knowledge, in particular of those of the East. At the age of twenty he might have had a professorship, but he declined it on the score of his youth, and accepted the invitation of Count Friedrich Emich to Hartenburg to act as tutor in the Leiningen family. The Count came to esteem him highly and made him Kirchenrath. In 1674 he went to Darmstadt at the request of Ludwig VI. as Kammerath, but in 1677, on account partly of jealousies partly of changes in the Court itself, he resigned, and was appointed by the Elector Carl Ludwig of the Palatinate to be Kammer- and Rechnungs-rath at Mannheim, 15 Sept., 1678. He held the position but for a short time, as his death occurred 29 Sept., 1679.

He was the author of a number of works, ecclesiastical and religious, which by their unusual themes give evidence of a certain originality of mind and view. Among them are a tabular view of Raymond Lully's *Arts*; a work entitled: *Forteresse royale: bevestigter Herrn-Staat: für junge Herrn als zukünftige Regenten*, Frf. a. M., 1673, 12° (really politico-moral advice or directions to young princes, but thought by some to be a treatise on fortification, much to Strieder's amusement, who has given a sketch of its plan); *De secreto Philoso-*

phorum igne, ubi simul de igne sacro Hebræorum, Chaldæorum &c. Frf., 1671, 8°; *Epistola quod Plato sit insignis scriptor chymicalis operisque Philosophorum lapidis dialogi, qui Critias sive Atlantius inscribitur rite doceat*, Darmst., 1671, 8°. Haller gives a different title, but whether it denotes the same or a different book I am unable to say, though they are probably the same: *Epistola qua probatur quod Plutarchus (sic) sit insignis scriptor chymicus*, Darmst., 1671, 8°. There is one tract not enumerated by Strieder: *Die wahre und richtige Cabalah mit Kupfer und Tabellen erläutert*, Frankfurt und Leipsig, 1774, small 8°, pp. [10] 52, 4 printed tables, 2 engraved tables.

Reference has already been made under Hermes to his two tracts in connection with that personage—one containing a 'Phoenician' and a Hebrew version of the table. One is entitled: *Hermetis Trismegisti . . . Tabula Smaragdina à situ temerarijsq; nunc demum pristino genio vindicata*, small 8°, pp. [6] 32, engraved title and two plates; no place or date in the copy before me. Strieder apparently had not seen this edition, for he gives a descriptive title only, and refers to Manget's reprint. The other tract is that in which he discusses the hypothesis that the German race, the Teutons, are derived from Theut or Hermes: *Conjectaneorum de Germanicæ gentis origine ac Conditor, Hermete Trismegisto . . . Liber unus*, . . . Tubingæ, 1684, 4°, pp. [8] 64.

Kriegsmann has got but little esteem for all his learning and writings.

Mercklin, *Lindeni renovatus*, 1686, p. 372.

Reimmann, *Einleitung in die Historiam literariam derer Teutschen*, 1709, Th. ii. p. 88 (places his death in 1678).

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lxxxiii.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallica*, 1732, p. 85.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 449.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. pp. 64, 196.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, ii. p. 997.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2169; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 883 (from Strieder).

KRIEGSMANN (WILHELM CHRISTOPH). *Continued.*

Haller, *Bibliotheca Medicinae practica*, 1779, iii. p. 297.

Strieder, *Grundlage zu einer Hessischen Gelehrten und Schriftsteller Geschichte*, 1787, vii. pp. 341-346.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1790, iii. p. 370; English translation, 1814,

iii. p. 61. (Beckmann quotes *Totent* to warn his readers from wasting their time by consulting it.)

Thomson, *The History of Chemistry*, 1830, i. p. 13.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1830, p. 36.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1869, p. 376.

KROHNEMANN (CHRISTIAN WILHELM), Baron von.

See FIKENSCHER (GEORG WOLFGANG AUGUSTIN), 1800.

Krohnemann was hanged as an impostor in 1686.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1830, p. 446.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, i. pp. 185, 195.

Figuer, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, p. 160.

KRÜGER (RUDOLPH AUGUST).

Q D. B. V. *Dissertatio Physico-Chimico Medica Inauguralis, De Auro Medico, seu Medicamentis ex Auro Paradis, quam Celsissimae, Serenissimae atque Invictissimae Principi Annae, Magnae Britanniae, &c. &c. &c. Reginae, nec non Illustrissimae Societati Regiae Londinensi, atque Gratosissimae Facultati Medicae in Academia Oxoniensi humillime atque decenter exhibuit Rudolphus Augustus Krüger Brunsvicens: V. M. Doctor, et Serenissimi atque Potentissimi Principis ac Domini, Domini Ernesti, Ducis Hildburghusani Medicus Aulicus. Ad Exemplar Oxoniense Brunswigae Typis expressit Jo. Georg Zilliger, Sereniss. Ducis Brunsv. & Luneb. Privilegiatus Typogr. Aulicus, M DCC XIII.*

4°. Pp. [8, engraved title included] 128 [6]. Vignette on the printed title of the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford.

This is a dissertation on all the preparations of gold which had been proposed to date for use

in medicine. References to the authorities are given.

Jacob Leupold's *Prodromus Bibliotheca metallica*, 1732, p. 85.

Leoglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. p. 197.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 366.

KRÜGENER (MICHAEL).

See CRÜGENER (MICHAEL).

Matthiae, *Conspectus Historiae Medicorum chronologicus*, 1761, p. 841

KUCHELBECKER (GEORG GOTTLÖB), *Respondens.*

De Phlogisto . . . Disputatio.

See WIPACHER (DAVID), 1752.

Gmelin calls him incorrectly H. Gotfr. Kùchelbecker, but quotes the *Dissertatio de saponibus*, Lips., 1756, 4°, and the above *De phlogisto univ. et*

rerum metallicarum medio, Lips., 1752, 4°. Fuchs does not place the latter under the year 1752, but under 1732, which looks like a mistake.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 701-702.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 254, 323.

KÜNSTEL (JOHANN WOLFFGANG).

D. Jo. Wolffg. Künstel, *Dissertatio Medico-chymica de Salibus Metallorum praesertim Auri et Mercurii. Editio Tertia. Lipsiae Apud Jo. Fried. Gleditsch et Filium. Recusa Anno c1D1Dcc LX.*

4°. Pp. 28.

KÜNSTEL (JOHANN WOLFFGANG). Continued.

An edition of Leipzig, 1711, 4°, pp. 22, is that quoted by Gmelin. It is the second according to Billings.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lxxxvi. (Review of the above from the *Acta Lipsiensia*, Ann. 1711, p. 214.)

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. p. 325. Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 570.

KUNCKEL (JOHANN).

Johann Kunckels, Churfürstl. Brandenburgischen Geheimten Cammer-Dieners. Chymischer Prober-Stein, de Acido & Urinoso, Sale Calid. & Frigid, contra Herrn Doct. Voigts, Spirit. Vini Vindicatum, an die Weltberühmte Königl. Societät in Engeland, als hierüber erbätene hohe Richter. Wobey angefüget die Epistola contra Spir. Vini sine Acido, so an Herrn D. Voigten abgelaßen. Berlin, In Verlegung Rypert Völckers, Buchhändlern, M.DC.XXCVI.

8°. No pagination. Sigs. A. B.)(in eights, wanting)(1; A-M in eights, N six.

D. Johann. Voigts Spiritus Vini sine Acido Vindicatus.
A-D, in eights.

Johann Kunckel von Löwensterns, Königl. Schwedischen Berg-Raths, und der Kayserl. Leopold. Societät Mit-Glieds, d. Hermes III. V. Curiose Chymische Tractätlein; als:

I. Chymische Anmerckungen, darinn gehandelt wird von denen Princip. Chym. Sal. Acid. & Alcalibus; Fixis & Volatilib. in denen 3. Regnis; wie auch vom Geruch und Farben &c. mit Anhang einer Chymischen Brille, contra Non-Entia Chym.

II. Nützliche Observationes von den Fixen und flüchtigen Saltzen, Auro & Argento Potabili; Spiritu Mundi u.d.g. wie auch von den Farben und Geruch der Metallen, Mineral. &c.

III. Epistola, contra Spiritum Vini sine Acido.

IV. De Phosphoro Mirabili; dessen leuchtenden Wunder-Pilulen; sampt einem Discurs vom Nitro.

V. Prober-Stein, de Acido & Urinoso, Sale Calido & Frigido; contra Herrn D. Voigts Spir. Vini Vindicatum.

Wobey zugleich angehängt wird: Christoph Brummets Tractätlein vom Blut der Natur. Nebst einer Vorrede: De doctis & nobilibus Empiricis: D. Johannis Philippi Burgravii, Med. Francof. ad Moenum. Franckfurth und Leipzig, 1721.

8°. Pp. [12] 512 [48]. 1 engraving. Folding title. Each tract has a separate title included in the pagination.

P. 489:

Das Blut der Natur, aus eigener Erfahrung handgreifflich angewiesen, darzu mit gewissen Experimenten zum Verfolg seiner Notification-Schrift aufgesetzt und heraus gegeben von Christoph Brummeten, C. Franckfurth und Leipzig, 1721.

Johann Kunkels von Löwenstern Vollständiges Laboratorium Chymicum, worinnen von den wahren Principiis in der Natur, der Erzeugung, den Eigenschaften und der Scheidung der Vegetabilien, Mineralien und Metalle,

KUNCKEL (JOHANN). *Continued.*

wie auch von Verbesserung der Metalle gehandelt wird. Vierte verbesserte Auflage. Berlin, 1767. In der Rüdigerschen Buchhandlung.

8°. Pp. [4] 671 [17]. 1 plate.

The first edition was published at Hamburg and Leipzig in 1710, 8°, pp. 40, including a portrait of Kunckel, 737 [37]. An edition of 1738 is in *Ladrague's Bibliothèque Occidentale*, 1870, No. 1229.

Johann Kunckels, Churfürstl. Sachs. geheimen Kammerdieners und Chymici Nützliche Observationes oder Anmerckungen, von den Fixen und flüchtigen Saltzen, Auro und Argento potabili, Spiritu Mundi und dergleichen, wie auch von den Farben und Geruch der Metallen, Mineralien und andern Erdgewachsen; Durch viel-Jährige eigene Erfahrung, Mühe und Arbeit mit Fleiß untersucht, angemercket, und nun auff vieler der Edlen Chymie Beflissenen und unverdrossener Naturforscher inständiges Begehren zu dero Nutz und Gefallen an den Tag gegeben. Hamburg, Auff Gottfried Schultzens Kosten, im Jahr 1676.

8°. No pagination. 2 leaves. Sigs. A-E in eights, F in four, G in six. Go blank.

Johann Kunckels, Chur-Fürstl. Sachs. geheimten Kammer-Dieners und Chymici, Oeffentliche Zuschrift von dem Phosphoro Mirabili und dessen leuchtenden Wunder-Pilulen sam̄t angehangten Discurs von dem weyland recht benahmten Nitro, jetzt aber unschuldig genandten Blut der Natur, an die Gesammtē Hoherfahrnen Chur-Fürstl. Sächs. Herren Leib- Hoff- und Stadt-Medicos in Dresden. Heraus gegeben in Wittenberg Ann. 1678. Leipzig, bey Michael Rufswurm. Druckts Joh. Wilh. Krüger.

8°. Pp. [2 blank, 12, 2 blank] 88 [2 blank].

Johannis Kunkelii Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi & Chymici Philosophia Chemica Experimentis Confirmata in qua agitur de principiis Chymicis, Salibus acidi & alcalibus, fixis & volatilibus, in tribus illis Regnis, Minerali, Vegetabili, & Animalis, itemque de odore & colore, &c. Accedit Perspicillum Chymicum contra Non-entia Chymica. Amstelædami, Apud Joannem Wolters, 1694.

12°. Pp. [16, engraved title-page included] 333 [3 blank]. Printed title-page, red and black. Engraved vignette.

Johannis Kunkelii, Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi & Chymici utiles Observationes sive Animadversiones de Salibus fixis & volatilibus, Auro & argento potabili, Spiritu mundi, & similibus. Item de colore & odore metallorum, mineralium aliarumque rerum quæ à terra producuntur. Propriâ multorum annorum experientiâ, operâ & labore diligentèr investigata & animadversa, ac nunc ad multorum nobilissimæ artis Chymicæ Studiororum & indefatigatorum naturæ scrutatorum instantes petitiones usui eorum studioque in lucem edita. Primùm ab Authore Germanicè conscripta, nunc verò Latinitate donata. à Carolo Aloisio Ramsaio. Londini & Roterodami, Apud Henricum Wilsonium & Consortes. Anno MDCC LXXXVIII.

12°. Pp. [20] 122 [2 blank]; [7, 1 blank] 160 [18, containing list of the Royal Society, 2 blank]. Engraved title-page included in the pagination.

KUNCKEL (JOHANN). *Continued.*

The second tract has a title-page, and the Royal Society list also contains a separate title-page:

Johannis Kunkelii Elect. Sax. Cubicularii intimi & Chymici *Observationes Chymicæ*, in quibus agitur de principiis Chymicis, Salibus acidis & alcalibus, fixis & volatilibus, in tribus illis Regnis, Minerali, Vegetabili, & Animal, itemque de odore & colore &c. Unâ cum appendice Perspicilli Chymici contra non-entia Chymica. Propriâ experientiâ conscripta, diversis experimentis probata, & veritatis artisque Studiosorum utilitati in lucem edita. Primum ab Authore Germanicè conscripta, nunc verò Latinitate donata. à Carolo Aloisio Ramsaio. Londini & Rotodami, Apud Henricum Wilsonium & Consortes. Anno MDCCCLXXVIII.

Kunckel, or Kunkel, was born at Hütten, near Rendsburg, about 1630 (others 1638). He was at no university, but began with an apothecary. His father was an assayer, and he had thus very early familiarity with chemical operations, and he was latterly prompted to visit workshops and manufactories to gain acquaintance with the methods there followed. He studied metals, and though he believed in transmutation, his knowledge and skill and experimental ability made him one of the chief chemists of his time. One of his most famous investigations was upon the production of phosphorus, of which he himself tells the story. His ability promoted him to be director of the laboratory and chamberlain at the Court of Lauenburg and next at Dresden. He gave courses of chemical instruction at Wittenberg, in 1677; the Elector of Saxony made him director of the Annaberg laboratory. Disputes and backbitings caused by envy made him accept the invitation of the Elector of Brandenburg in 1679, and he departed

to Berlin. Thereafter he went to Stockholm, where he was ennobled with the name von Löwenstern, in 1693. He died at his estate of Dreissighufen, near Pernau, 20 March, 1703 (though others say at Stockholm in 1702). He was admitted a member of the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum in April, 1693, with the name Hermes III., and wrote a considerable number of books on chemistry as well as an enlarged translation of Neri's *Arte Vetraria* with Christopher Merrett's notes, Frankfurt & Leipzig, 1679, 4°, with portrait and plates; *Ibid.* 1689, 4°, with poor impressions of the portrait and plates. It was afterwards turned into French by Baron d'Holbach, and published at Paris in 1752, in large 4°.

Kunckel's works, especially his *Laboratorium chymicum*, are of some use for the history of transmutation, as he records several cases of such action, more particularly those of Sebald Schwertzer and David Beuther, and they also contain autobiographical details.

Georg Caspar Kirchmayer, *Noctiluca Constans*, 1676, sign. C2 recto.

G. C. Kirchmayer, *De Phosphoris . . . Commentatio*, 1680, p. 11.

Mercklin, *Lindinius renovatus*, 1686, p. 623.

Keren Happuch . . . oder Teutsches Fegfeuer der Scheide-Kunst, 1702, p. 121.

Die Edelgeborne Jungfer Alchymia, 1730, p. 290.

Manget, *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum*, 1731, II. i. p. lxxxvi.

Stolle, *Anleitung zur Historie der Medicinischen Gelehrtheit*, 1731, p. 847.

Jacob Leupolds *Prodromus Bibliothecæ metallicæ*, 1732, p. 85.

Morhof, *Polyhistor*, 1732 (ii. 2°, 22, 5), ii. p. 379.

Zedler, *Universal-Lexicon*, 1737, xv. col. 2125.

Kestner, *Medicinisches Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1740, p. 451.

Lenglet Dufresnoy, *Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique*, 1742, iii. 197.

Moller, *Cimbria literata*, 1744, i. pp. 319-322.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*, 1750, ii. col. 2185; Rotermund's *Fortsetzung*, 1810, iii. col. 979.

Chaufepié, *Nouveau Dictionnaire historique et critique*, 1753, iii. letter K, p. 54 (on phosphorus).

Fictuld, *Probiar-Stein*, 1753, Th. ii. p. 86.

Büchner, *Academia . . . Naturæ Curiosorum Historia*, Halæ, 1755, p. 480, No. 198.

De Bure, *Bibliographie Instructive*, 1764, ii. p. 587.

Eloy, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1778, ii. p. 646.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chémica*, 1782, p. 54.

Beytrag zur Geschichte der höhern Chemie, 1785, pp. 351, 501, 628.

Beckmann, *Beyträge zur Geschichte der Erfindungen*, 1786, i. p. 385. (About ruby glass, samples of which by Kunkel are in the Green

Vaults at Dresden at the present time.) English translation, London, 1814, i. p. 204.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 38, 116, 117, 140, 153-170, 270.

Hutchinson, *Biographia Medica*, 1799, ii. p. 35.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08, pp. 143, 182, 183, 200, 209, 240, 241, 307.

Chalmers, *The General Biographical Dictionary*, 1815, xix. p. 427.

Biographie Universelle, 1818, xxii. p. 583; no date, xxii. p. 234 (article by Weiss).

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 463.

Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, 1832, p. 449.

Hofer, *Histoire de la Chimie*, 1843, ii. pp. 199-213; 2nd Ed. 1869, ii. pp. 191-205.

Journal de Chimie Médicale, 1843, 2me Série, ix. pp. 710-712 (by A. Chevallier).

Kopp, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1843, i. pp. 173-177 & *passim*.

Bayle & Thillaye, *Biographie Médicale*, 1855, i. p. 491.

Figuiet, *L'Alchimie et les Alchimistes*, 1856, pp. 15, 65, 67, 161.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1330.

Ladrage, *Bibliothèque Ourvaroff, Sciences Secrètes*, 1870, Nos. 1227-1229.

Kopp, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Chemie*, 1875, iii. pp. 193-201.

Haeser, *Geschichte der Medicin*, 1881, ii. pp. 224, 487.

Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 1883, xvii. p. 376.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 576; 2nd Series, 1903, viii. p. 881.

Kopp, *Die Alchemie*, 1886, i. pp. 56-65 & *passim*.

Bricka, *Dansk Biografisk Lexicon*, 1895, ix. p. 599 (by Jørgenson).

KUNRAHT.

See KHUNRATH.

KUNST Alchimistery.

See CÆSAR (THEOPHILUS), *Alchimy Spiegel*, 1613, p. 86.

KUNST-Büchlein, oder gründlicher Gebrauch von Etz-Arbeit, in und ausserhalb Feuers aus Alchymischen und natürlichen Grunde, nemlich, Härten, Weichen, Schmelzen, Scheiden, Abtreiben, Probieren, Löten, Etzen, Abformen, Abgiessen, &c. Wie auch jede Farben zubereiten, erhalten, bessern und wiederbringen: Als Zinn Mahlen, Schreiben, Illuminiren, Vergülden, Stücken, Edelgesteinen. Nebenst beygefügetem Register. Franckfurth und Leipzig, Verlegt Johann Caspar Meyer, Anno 1687.

12°. Pp. 203 [9, 4 blank].

This is a re-print in modernised language of a tract which has the following title: *Kunstbüchlein, gerichten gründtlichen gebrauchts aller kunstbaren Werckleut*. . . , Augspurg, 1537, small 4°, ff. xxxvii. [1]. It contains in the first part receipts for steel and iron, solders, fluxes, etching, etc.; for taking spots and stains out of cloth; for making inks and

colours, for dyeing, illuminating, etc., and the concluding part is a reprint of the tract: *Rechter Gebrauch d' Alchimei*, 1531, (q.v.).

Ferguson, 'Some early Treatises on Technological Chemistry,' *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow*, 1887-88, xix. p. 153; and Supplement, *Ibid.* 1893-94, xxv. pp. 224-235.

KUNST (Von der) Chimia.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1613, i. p. 504.

See MORGENSTERN (PHILIP), *Turba Philosophorum*, 1750, i. p. 612.

See ARTE (De) *Chemica*.

KUNST Stücke die schönsten und raresten Farben zu verfertigen.

See JUGEL (JOHANN GOTTFRIED), 1789.

KURELLA (ERNST GOTTFRIED).

See L. (F. C.), *Sammlung achthundert und sieben und fünfzig chymischer Experimente*, 1759.

Kurella was born at Neidenburg in East Prussia, 12 March, 1725, graduated doctor of medicine at Königsberg in 1746, and was a Councillor of the Obercollegium Medicum and Obercollegium Sanitatis at Berlin. He wrote a number of works on

Haller, *Bibliotheca Chirurgica*, 1775, ii. p. 492.

Haller, *Bibliotheca Anatomica*, 1777, ii. p. 434.

Baumer, *Bibliotheca Chemica*, 1782, p. 43.

Meusel, *Das gelehrte Teutschland oder Lexikon der jetzt lebenden Teutschen Schriftsteller*, Lemgo, 1797, iv. pp. 317-18.

Gmelin, *Geschichte der Chemie*, 1798, ii. pp. 473-475.

Fuchs, *Repertorium der chemischen Litteratur*, 1806-08 pp. 323.

Jöcher, *Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon*; Roter-

different parts of medicine, on anatomy, surgery, pharmacy, &c., &c., and dissertations and reviews. He wrote also: *Chymische Versuche und Erfahrungen*, 1-5tes Stück, Berlin, 1756-1759.

He died at Berlin, July 28, 1799.

mund's *Fortsetzung und Ergänzungen*, 1810, iii. col. 986.

Biographie Médicale, Paris, Panckoucke (1820-25), v. p. 465.

Dezeimeris, *Dictionnaire historique de la Médecine*, 1836, III. i. p. 357.

Poggendorff, *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, 1863, i. col. 1333.

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 578; 2nd Series, 1903, viii. p. 884.

Hirsch, *Biographisches Lexikon der hervorragenden Aerzte*, 1886, iii. p. 574.

KURTZER (Ein) Tractat von der Occulta Chemicorum Philosophia.

See OCCULTA (Von der) *Chemicorum Philosophia*, ein kurtzer Tractat.

KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht vom Wahren Trinck-Golde und Allgemeiner Artzeney, darin erörtert wird, ob, woraus und wie es bereitet werden könne? Item was es würcke? woran es zu erkennen und ob iemals dergleichen von den Adeptis feilgeboten und verkaufft worden sey? so wol,

KURTZER und gründlicher Unterricht, etc. *Continued.*

den frommen Suchern des Philosophischen Steins, als auch den Patienten, um sich für den Betrug der heutigen so genannten Gold-Essentzen und Universal-Medicinen zuhalten, zum besten gestellet von einem, dessen Wahl-Spruch ist : In Christi Horto Detegitur Thesaurus Maximaque Panacea. Erfurt, zufinden bey Augusto Crusio. 1731.

12°. Pp. 21 [3 blank].

The author of the above wrote also *DIE GROSSE ARGLISTIGKEIT derer sich der Satan bedienet bey der Wahren Alchymie (g.v.)*.

KURZE jedoch gründliche und einfältige Anleitung zu dem grossen Naturgeheimnifs des Lapidis Philosophici. 1753.

See NEDAGANDER.

KURZE und deutliche Vorstellung der Edlen Probier-Kunst, was eigentlich dieselbe sey, worinnen sie bestehe, was vor Instrumenten darzu erfordert werden, wie man zu der rechten Erkenntnuß aller Mineralien und Metallischen Ertzen zu gelangen, und welcher Gestalt endlich die Erkannten recht zu probieren, und in der Probierung zu tractiren seyen. Nebst einem ausführlichen Bericht, von Saltpeter sieden, und Erklärung aller Chymischen Wörter und Zeichen. Von einem dieser edlen Kunst Preisswürdigst Ergebenen. Nürnberg, Bey Johann Friedrich Rüdiger. A. 1718.

12°. Pp. [24] 523 [1 blank]. Title red and black. The frontispiece (not included in the pagination) depicts an assayer's laboratory.

The present work is a treatise on the assaying of metallic ores. It gives an account of the reagents, apparatus, furnaces, precautions, list of technical terms, and methods for analysing ores in the dry way.

For older books on the same subject see SCHREITTMANN, *Probierbucklein*, and PROBIER RÜCHLEIN auf Gold. . . .

KURZE Nachricht von den Metallischen Gläsern und der Vitrification des Goldes in Amausen von einem Liebhaber der Chymischen Grund-Mischung. Leipzig, bey Christian Gottlob Hilscher. 1767.

8°. Pp. 46.

Discourse upon ruby glass, upon fluxes and metallic oxides, upon artificial gems, etc. The tract, *Sol sine veste*, usually ascribed to Orschall

(*g.v.*), is assigned here (p. 12) to Grummet. That however seems to be a slip, for it was the reply which Grummet wrote : *Sol non sine veste*.

KUS (GEORG).

See BORRICHIVS (OLAUS), *Metallische Probier-Kunst*, 1680.

With Borrichius as præses he was respondens also of a dissertation : *De Ascite*, Hafniæ, lit. Vid.

C. Luft (1682), 4°, ff. 7, of which there is a copy in the British Museum (T. 557. (33.)).

Billings, *Index-Catalogue*, 1886, vii. p. 581.

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